APRIL

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TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN.

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POETRY.

TAKE THE PAPERS.

Why don't you take the papers?
They're the life of my delight;
Except about election time,
And then I read for spite.

Subscribe, you cannot lose a cent—
Why should you be afraid?
For cash thus paid is money lent
On interest four-fold paid.

Go, then, and take the paper,
And pay to-day, nor pay delay,
And my word, it is inferred,
You'll live till you are gray.

An old newspaper friend of mine,
While dying from a cough,
Desired to hear the latest news,
While he was dying off.

I took the paper and I read
Of some new pills in force,
He bought a box—and is he dead?
No!—hearty as a horse.

I knew a printer's debtor once,
Racked with a scorching fever,
Who swore to pay her debt next day,
If her distress would leave her.

Next morning she was at her work,
Divested of her pain,
But she forgot to pay her debt,
'Till taken down again.

"Here Jessie, take these silver wheels,
And pay the printer now!"
She slept, and slept, and then awoke,
With health upon her brow.

I knew too men, as much alike
As c'er you see two stumps,
And no phrenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

One takes the paper, and his life
Is happier than a king's;
His children all can read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down and broke his crown,
And killed him, "very good."

Had he been reading of the news
At home, like neighbor Jim,
I'll bet a cent that accident
Would not have happened him.

Why don't you take the papers?
Nor from the printer sneak,
Because you borrow of his boy
A paper every week.

For he who takes the papers,
And pays his bills when due,
Can live in peace with GOD and man,
And with the printer too.

To which—please excuse us, John A. L.,—we would add:—

But he who takes the paper,
And will not pay the bill,
Is fit for neither Heaven or Earth,
And ought to be in—Utah,

teaching Brigham Youngs children the science of pocking picket—[ED].

Miscellaneous.

From the Diary of a Late Physician.

THE MERCHANT'S CLERK.

BY SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S.

(*Continued.*)

Many more such scenes as the one above described followed between Mr. Hillary and his daughter. He never left her from the moment he entered till he quitted his house on his return to the city. Threat, entreaties, promises—magnificent promises—all the artillery of persuasion or coercion that he knew how to use, he brought to bear upon his wearied and harassed daughter, but in vain. He suddenly took her with him into Scotland; and after spending there a wretched week or two, returned more dispirited than he had left. He hurried her to every place of amusement he could think of. Now he would give party after party, forgetful of his poor wife's situation; then let a week or longer elapse in dull and morose seclusion. Once he was carried by his passion to such a pitch of phrensy, that he struck her on the side of her head, and severely! nor manifested any signs of remorse when he beheld her staggering under the blow. But why stay to particularize these painful scenes? Was *this* the way to put an end to the obstinate infatuation of his daughter? No, but to increase and strengthen it; to add fuel to the fire. Her womanly pride, her sense of justice came—powerful auxiliaries—to support her love of the injured Elliott.—She bore his ill treatment at length with a kind of apathy. She had long lost all *respect* for her father, conscious as she was that he had acted most atrociously towards Elliott: and presently, after "some natural tears" for her poor mother, she became wearied of the monotonous misery she endured at Bullion House, and ready to fly from it.

Passing over an interval of a month or two during which she contined to keep up some correspondence with Elliott, who never told her the extreme misery, the absolute *want* he was suffering, since her father refused to give him a character such as would procure his admission to another situation, and he was therefore reduced to the most precarious means possible of procuring a livelihood. Miss Hillary, overhearing her father make arrangements for taking her on a long visit to the Continent—where he might, for all she knew, leave her to end her days in some convent—fled that night in desperation from Bullion House, and sought refuge in the humble residence of an old servant of her father's.—Here she lived for a few days in terrible seclusion; but she might have spared her alarms, for her father received the news of her flight with sulken apathy, merely exclaiming, "Well, as she has made her bed she must lie upon it." He made no inquiries after her nor attempted to induce her to return. When at last he apprized of her residence, he did not go near the house.—He had evidently given up the struggle in despair, and felt indifferent to any fate that might befall his daughter.—He heard that the banns of marriage between her and Elliott were published in the parish church where her new residence was situated, but offered no opposition whatever. He affixed his signature when required to the document necessrry to transfer to her the sum of money—600*l.*—standing in her name in the funds in sullen silence.

So this ill fated couple were married, no one attending at the brief and cheerless ceremony but an early friend of Elliott's and the worthy couple from whose house Mrs. Elliott had been married.

Elliott had commenced legal proceedings against Mr. Hillary on account of his malicious prosecution. He was certain of success, and of thereby wringing from his reluctant and wicked father-in-law a very considerable sum of money; a little fortune, in his present circumstances. With a noble forbearance, however, and yielding to the entreaties of his wife, who had not lost, in her marriage, the feelings of a daughter towards her erring parent, he abandoned them; his solicitor writing, at his desire, to inform Mr. Hillary of the fact that his client had determined to discontinue proceedings, though he had the certainty of success before him; and that, for his wife's sake, he freely forgave Mr. Millary.

This letter was returned with an insolent message from Mr. Hillary, and there the affair ended.

A few days after her marriage Mrs Elliott received the following communication from Mr. Jeffreys:

"MADAM,

"Mr Hillary has instructed me to apprize you, as I now do with great pain, of his unalterable determination never again to recognise you as his daughter, or receive any communication of any description, from either your husband or yourself, addressed either to Mr. or Mrs. Hillary; whom your undutiful and ungrateful conduct, he says, has separated from you for ever.

"He will allow to be forwarded to any place you may direct whatever articles belonging to you may yet remain at Bullion House, on your sending a list of them to my office.

"Spare me the pain of a personal interview on the matter; and believe me when I unfeignedly lament being the medium of communicating such intelligence.

"I am, madam,

"Your humble servant

"JONATHAN JEFFRES."

With a trembling hand, assisted by her husband, she set down a few articles—books, dress, one or two jewels, and her little dog Cato. Him, however, Mr. Hillary had caused to be destroyed the day after he discovered her flight. The other articles were sent to her immediately; and with a bitter fit of weeping did she receive them, and read the fate of her merry little favourite, who had frisked about her to the last with sportive affection, when almost everybody else scowled at and forsook her. Thus closed for ever, as she too surely felt, all connexion and communication with her father and mother.

Elliott regarded his noble-spirited wife, and well he might, with a fondness bordering on idolatry. The vast sacrifice she had made for him overpowered him whenever he adverted to it, and inspired him not only with the most tender and enthusiastic affection and gratitude, but with the most eager ambition to secure her, by his own efforts, at least a comfortable home. He engaged a small but respectable lodging in the borrough, to which they removed the day after their marriage; and, after making desperate exertions, he had the gratification of obtaining a situation as clerk in a respectable mercantile house in the city, and which he had obtained through the friendly but secret services of one of the members of the firm he had last served. His superior qualifications secured him, a salary of 90*l.* a year, with the promise of its increase if he continued to give satisfaction. Thus creditably settled, the troubled couple began to breathe a little more freely; and in the course of a twelvemonth Mr. Elliott's poignant grief first declined into melancholy, which was at length mitigated into a pensive if not cheerful resignation.—She moved in her little circumscribed sphere as if she had never occupied one of splendour and affluence. How happily passed the hours they spent together in the evening after he had quitted the scene of his daily labours, he reading or playing on his flute, which he did very beautifully, and she busily employed with her needle! How they loved their neat little parlour, as they sometimes involutarily compared it; *she* with the spacious and splendid apartments which had witnessed so much of her suffering at Bullion House, *he* with the dreadful cells of Newgate! And their Sundays! What sweet and calm repose they brought! How she loved to talk with him after church hours in the fresh and breezy places, the parks; though a pang occasionally shot through her heart when she observed her father's carriage, he the solitary occupant, rolling leisurely past them! The carriage in which she and her little Cato had so often driven! But thoughts such as these seldom intruded; and, when they did, only drove her closer to her husband, *a pearl* to her, indeed—it may be not irreverently spoken—*of great price*, a price she never once regretted to have paid.

Ye fond, unfortunate souls! what days of darkness were in store for you!

About eighteen months after their marriage, Mrs. Elliott, after a *lingering* and dangerous *accouchement*, gave birth to a son, the little creature I had seen. How they consulted together about the means of annoying Mr. Hillary of the birth of his grandson, and faintly suggested to each other the *possibility* of its melting the stern, stubborn resolution he had formed concerning them! He heard of it, however, manifesting about as much emotion as he would on being told by his housekeeper of the kittening of his kitchen cat. The long fond letter she had made such an effort to write to him, and which poor Elliott had trudged all the way to Highbury to deliver, with trembling hand and beating heart, to the porter at the lodge of Bullion House, was returned to them the next morning by the twopenny post unopened!—What delicious agony was it to them to look at to hug to their bosoms the little creature that had no relative on earth but them! How often did his little blue eye open surprisedly upon her as her scorching tear dropped upon his tiny face!

She had just weaned her child, and was still suffering from the effects nursing, when there happened the first misfortune that had befallen them since their marriage. Mr. Elliott was one night behind his usual hour of returning from the city, and his wife's anxious suspense was terminated by the appearance of a hackney coach, from which there stepped out a strange gentleman, who instantly knocked at the door, and returned to assist another gentleman in lifting out the apparently inanimate figure of her husband. Pale as death, she rushed down stairs, her child in her arms, and was saved from fainting only by hearing her husband's voice, in a low tone, assuring her that he was "*not much hurt;*" that he had had "a slight accident." The fact was, that in attempting most imprudently to shoot across a street between two approaching vehicles, he was knocked down by the pole of one of them, a postchaise; and, when down, before the postboy could stop, one of the horses had kicked the prostrate passenger upon his right side The two humane gentlemen who had accompanied him home did all in their power to assuage the terrors of Mrs. Elliott. One of them ran for the medical man who fortunately lived close at hand; and he pronounced the case to be, though a serious one and requiring great care, not attended with dangerous symptoms, at least *at present.*

His patient never quitted his bed for three months; at the end of which period his employers sent a very kind message, regretting the accident that had happened, and, still more, that they felt compelled to fill up his situation in their house, as he had been now so long absent, and was likely to continue absent for a much longer time; and they at the same time paid him all the salary that was due, in respect of the period during which he had been absent, and a quarters salary beyond it. Poor Elliott was thrown by this intelligence into a state of deep despondency, which was *increased* by his surgeon's continuing to use the language of caution, and assuring him (disheartening words!) that he must not think of engaging in active business for some time yet to come. It was after a sleepless night that he and his wife stepped into a hackney-coach and drove to the bank to sell out 50*l.* of their precious store, in order to liquidate some of the heavy expenses attendant on his long illness. Alas! what prospect was there either of replacing what they now took, or of preserving the remainder from similar diminutions? It was now that his admirable wife acted indeed the part of a guardian angel; soothing by her fond attentions his querulous and alarmed spirit; and, that she might do so, struggling hourly to conceal her own grievous apprehensions, her own despondency. As it may be supposed, it had now become necessary to practise the closest economy in order to keep themselves out of debt, and to avoid the necessity of constantly drawing upon the very moderate sum which yet stood in his name in the funds How often, nevertheless, did the fond creature risk a chiding, and a severe one, from her husband, by secretly procuring for him some of the little delicacies recommended by their medical attendant, and in which no entreaties could ever prevail upon her to share!

Some time after this her husband recovered sufficiently to be able to walk out; but being peremptorily prohibited from engaging for some time to come *in his old situation, or any one requiring* similar efforts, he put an advertisement in the newspapers, offering to arrange the most involved merchant's accounts, &c., "with accuracy and expedition," at his own residence, and on such very moderate terms as soon brought him several offers of employment. He addressed himself with a natural but imprudent eagerness to the troublesome and even exhausting task he had undertoken; and the consequence was, that he purchased the opportunity of a month's labour by a twelvemonth's incapacitation for *all* labour! A dreadful blow this was, and borne by neither of them with their former equanimity. Mrs. Elliott renewed her hopeless attempt to soften the obduracy of her father's heart. She waited for him in the street, at the hours of his quitting and returning to the city, and attempted to speak to him, but he hurried from her as from a common street-beggar. She wrote letter after letter, carrying some herself and sending others by the post, by which latter medium all were invariably returned to her! She began to think with horror on her father's inexorable disposition; and her prayers to Heaven for its interference on her behalf, or, at least, the faith that inspired them, became fainter and fainter.

Continued next Week.

Shad in the Alabama.—Within the last week, quite a number of white shad have been caught in set baskets, in the Alabama river, at this place. There is no doubt about their being the genuine white shad, which goes to prove, conclusively, that the Alabama river can be transversed from one water to another. These shad have been caught, this Spring at the ferry of those that were taken from the Savannah river, some years ago, by Col. A. J. Pickett and others, and deposited in the Tallapoosa river, at Fort Decatur.—*Selma Reporter.*

Speech of Hon. J. E. M. Curry

The CHAIRMAN. Upon the President's message, the gentleman from Alabama is entitled to the floor.

Mr. CURRY. Mr. Chairman, none of the opinions I shall utter will probably meet the approbation of a majority in this House, but I shall seek to challenge confidence, if not concurrence, by the manner in which I shall avow and discuss them. Much of what I shall say will not be new to those who have studied the questions, but it has been said, with much truth, that it is necessary for each generation to discuss anew the great problems of human speculation, which continually come back, after certain intervals, for reexamination.

Scarce a speech has been made or an essay written, for ten years, against slavery, in which the opinions of the early fathers of the Republic are not introduced. These, however, were but mere speculations, and were not ingrafted upon the organic law, and actual results are a safer standard by which to measure abstract principles. Besides, times have changed since this Government was first inaugurated as an experiment, not yet satisfactorily tested. Then there were but little over half a million slaves, and scarce a pound of raw cotton exported. In 1784, a vessel containing eight bags of cotton was seized at the custom house in Liverpool, on the conviction that so much cotton could not be the growth of America. In 1787, in the debate on representation, in the convention that framed the Constitution, Mr. Pinckney said:

"North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, in their *rice* and *indigo*, had a peculiar interest which might be sacrificed."

Cotton was not mentioned, for in that year there were but one hundred and eight bales shipped from the United States. Now there are near four million slaves, worth $3,500,000,000; and of southern products, there were exported last year $200,000,000 and those exports enter materially into the comforts, necessities, and luxuries of the world. Last year the cotton crop of the South, was near four million two hundred and fifty thousand bales; $161,000,000 worth was exported. Bain, in his history of cotton manufacture, says:

"It is impossible to estimate the advantage to the *bulk* of the people from the wonderful cheapness of cotton goods."

And—

"The peasant's cottage may, at this day, with good management, have as handsome furniture for beds, windows, and tables, as the house of a substantial tradesman sixty years since."

African slavery is now a great fact—a political, social, industrial, humanitarian fact. Its chief product is king, and freights northern vessels, drives northern machinery, feeds northern laborers, and clothes the entire population. Northern no less than southern capital and labor are dependent in great degree upon it, and these results were wholly unanticipated by the good men who are so industriously paraded as clouds of witnesses against the institution.

Slavery has altered, and men's opinions have altered. It is now of tremendous significance and consequence. The interests associated with and dependent upon it are too momentous for it to be treated as an idle thing—made the football of politicians and fanatics, and its existence and security imperiled by rash counsels and rasher action. Involving and comprehending so much; being the source of wealth and power and greatness; contributing so abundantly to civilization and humanity, is it unreasonable that the South should demand its extension and protection, and exhibit sensitiveness at the threat to surround her "with a cordon of free territory, and to compel slavery, like a serpent in a ring of fire, to sting itself to death?"

The North has demanded expansion; and is now so urgent in getting rid of a superabundant population as to demand that the Government shall gratuitously provide free homes as an inducement to emigration. But for an outlet, subsistence would have pressed close on the heels of production, & there would have been that irrepressible conflict between capital and labor which excites so much apprehension among reflecting men, and of the disastrous harvest of which New England is now reaping the "first fruits" in the strikes at Lynn, Natick, Marblehead, and other neighboring towns. To deny future expansion to the South, is either cold, ferocious, malevolent cruelty, or it is a sigificant concession that our system is not subject to the same evils which afflict or threaten the more populous North. The South needs expansion, now or hereafter. The right, the liberty, must not be gainsaid or restricted. We legislate for the future. A decade, a century, may be but a span in a nation's history. He is a poor statesman, and worse philanthropist, who will do nothing for posterity because posterity has done nothing for him. Keeping the slaves, increasing rapidly, within circumscribed limits, while the whites diminish by emigration, is the inexorable effect or purpose of the merciless policy which denies to us expansion. The numerical ascendency of the blacks, or the vast disproportion of the races, with the exhaustion of the productive capabilities of the soil, will render emancipation certain, or slavery unprofitable, or the destruction of the white races probable, or the establishment of another Jamaica but a question of time, where, according to a late English work, (Trollope's,) there are three hundred thousand blacks, seventy thousand colored people, and only fifteen thousand whites; and the African breed, through the parliamentary system and the electoral franchise, has the control of the Government.

This normal law of national progress, this necessity of growth, must find out for itself room for development, or possible extinction. Twenty years, the action of the Union, or even ten years, the action of the South, may determine the question of equality in the Southern Confederacy, or the prohibited without which the South will not and ought not to have been established. Mr. Webster, who was accused for not keeping pace with the precipitate trend of anti-slavery sentiment in 1847:

"We should take care not to provoke occasion which offers, to oppose the extension of slavery."

And in 1848:

"I shall oppose all such extension, at all times and under all circumstances, even against all inducements, against all limitations of great interests, against all combinations against all compromises."

The Republican party, so powerful and well disciplined, harmonizes to day solely in its advocacy of this one controlling, overmastering dogma.

All "territory," outside the limits of a sovereign State, "belonging to the United States," is common property, and every citizen has equal rights in, and to it. It was acquired by the Federal Government for the common benefit of the States united. It is held by the Government, acting as the agent of the people of the several States, for their common use. The universal conviction at the South is, that we have the right to emigrate unmolested, with our slaves, to any Territory belonging to the United States. SEWARD and the Republicans say, "No; Congress, by positive legislation, must exclude us." Prominent men in the North, some of whom act with a more healthy organization than the Republican, say, "No; the Territorial Legislature, *may lawfully* exclude us"—only a question about the *mode* of exclusion, which is to be accomplished by either process. In one event, we are to be killed by the congressional garrote; in the other, by the more stealthy process of territorial poison. Bear with me, while to both I endeavor to apply the touch-stone of logic.

The doctrine of congressional exclusion is tersely and bodly expressed in the Republican platform, which declares that "the Constitution confers upon Congress *sovereign* power over the Territories of the United States for their government; and that, in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and duty of Congress" to prohibit slavery in the Territories. The powers of the Federal Government are expressed in the grants of the Constitution; and, to authorize the exercise of power, it is not barely necessary to show the absence of prohibition, but an affirmative grant, or a "necessary and proper" implication from such affirmative grant.

What clause warrants the inference of such supreme power? The unsuccessful search of the bird sent out from Noah's ark typifies the effort to locate the exact clause which authorizes this gigantic claim of sovereignty. As Mr. Clay said of the constitutional power to incorporate a national bank, it is a vagrant power. Mr. Curtis in his argument in the Dred Scott case, had been called upon by the opposing counsel to point out the precise clause on which he based the power of Congress, and not to support an assertion of the power by citing the Constitution entire. "Their call," said Mr. Curtis, "shall be answered. I give them notice that my argument will be confined to the third section of the fourth article." And in his elaborate argument, as well as in his recent able pamphlet, he confined himself to that clause. Mr. Benton, in his review of the Dred Scott decision, scornfully repudiated the idea that that clause contained any such substantive power, and asserts that the Territories, as political entities, are never once mentioned in the Constitution, and the word "territory" occurring but once, and that as property, assimilates to other property—as land, in fact, and as a thing to be "disposed of—to be sold."

Most usually, however, the advocates of this power agree with Mr. Curtis and the distinguished gentlemen from Ohio, [Mr. CORWIN,] and base the assumption upon the power of Congress "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." This clause was adopted without debate in the convention, and, says Judge Cambell, "was demanded by the exigencies of an exhausted Treasury, and a disordered finance, for relief by sales, and the preparation for sales of the public lands." It was little imagined that there was lurking under this apparently innocent verbiage a supremacy in Congress over the territory nearly equal to that claimed by the British Parliament over the colonies; and that Congress, when it exercised jurisdiction over this public property, could launch out into the shoreless, starless sea of discretion, determining the rights and disabilities of inhabitants, and disfranchising whole communities of their property rights. It is an assertion of the power to create and establish the social and political system of every new State, and hence the action of the Republican Legislatures of Ohio, Vermont, Connecticut, &c., instructing their members of Congress to vote against the admission of new States into the Union thus concurring in the recommendation of the Hartford convention, to curtail the slave power by preventing the admission of any more slave States.

In this clause, "territory or other property" is the subject, the *corpus* of the grant. The power given is to make needful rules and regulations for the property of the United States. The most common analysis of the phraseology shows that "territory" is spoken of as one of the kinds of property. It is not a general, absolute, unlimited sovereignty over the property, the other clause in the Constitution giving exclusive legislation over the seat of government and places purchased for forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other necessary buildings, is entirely unnecessary if it was a comprehensive and specific grant of [illegible] general sovereignty [illegible] phrase anywhere granted [illegible] case of the United States. Critics [illegible] the term territory [illegible] property and in equity [illegible] land. [illegible] construction [illegible] clause [illegible] the term territory [illegible]

conceded, the conclusion seems irresis- [illegible] that Congress can exclude slavery from every foot of the public domain, [illegible] in Alabama or in Kansas, whether in the States or in the Territories. The power to make rules and regulations applies as well to "territory or other property" in the States as in the uninhabited wilderness. From this clause alone does Congress derive the power to dispose of the public lands, and this power operates in as well as out of the States. Towards the common territory, Congress cannot adopt any rule which is not common and uniform to every State, and has no rightful power to exclude property recognized by the Constitution of the United States, or by the constitution and laws of any particular State.

The claim of sovereign power over the inhabitants of the soil, *as derived from the power to dispose of the soil, or lands, or territory*, is a reenactment and revival of one of the "essencial facts and constitutive elements of the feudal system." That system blended sovereignty with property, and attributed to the proprietor of the soil, over the inhabitants, almost all the rights we call sovereignty, and such as are possessed by the Government. It ascribed to the possessor of the fief all the rights of the public power; and the proprietor of the soil could enact laws, impose taxes, and render justice. Guizot, in his history of civilization in France, says the feudal *régime* was considered by the mass of the population as an enemy to be fought and exterminated at every hazard. From its origin to its destruction, from its epoch of splendor, *and at the period of its degradation* and decay, the feudal system was never accepted by the people. The Republican doctrine, deduced from the proprietorship of the soil, from the possession of real property, is as repugnant to all American ideas of personal rights and personal liberty—to the elemental necessity of the consent of a people to the existing Government—as feudalism was to France, when whoever struck a blow at it had popularity.

To this claim of sovereign power over the Territories, as derived from any source, I might as against the Republicans, have conclusively interpose the decision in the Dred Scott case, wherein the act of Congress prohibiting slavery in the Territory was solemnly adjudged to be unconstitutional and void. The decision was full and proper and essential. So satisfactory and grateful was it to the South, there is danger of forgetting one of the old State-rights landmarks. The Supreme Court is not to be regarded as the ultimate arbiter for the decision of all constitutional questions. Besides the fact, that the judiciary can only take cognizance of technical cases—and there are many political questions that cannot be drawn within its authority—it should never be elevated above the sovereign parties to the Constitution, who, as sovereign and independent States, having formed the compact, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction. The judiciary, as well as the Executive or Legislature, may usurp dangerous powers, and is alike subject to the ultimate right of judgment by the parties to the Constitution. To use the language of Madison's report:

> However true it may be, that the judicial department is, in all questions submitted to it by the forms of the Constitution, to decide in the last resort, this resort must necessarily be the last in relation to the authorities of the other departments of the Government; not in relation to the rights of the parties to the constitutional compact, from which the judicial, as well as the other departments hold their delegated trusts. On any other hypothesis, the delegation of judicial power would annul the authority delegating it."

We accord to this decision a higher authority than that claimed for the ordinary current of judicial decisions, because the court, in this instance, was made the umpire of the question by express legislative enactment; and to its weight as an adjudication is superadded the authority of a law, admitted by its opponents to be not unconstitutional.

The second mode by which exclusion from the common property is to be accomplished, or the right of the South to expansion, is to be or may be defeated, is through the alleged power of a Territorial Legislature. This theory is of recent birth, and is differently explained and limited—sometimes not without confusion of ideas and misapplication of terms; but its zealous advocates press it, under euphonious and popular names, as if, like some quack medicine, with equally attractive nomenclature, it were the never-failing catholicon for all the ills that our body-politic is heir to. It is an erroneous opinion that this mode of exclusion is advocated solely by a fragment of the Democratic party at the North. Not an instance can be cited, since 1850, wherein the Republicans or Free Soilers, whatever may have been their paper theories, have failed to vote for every measure practically carrying it out. During the Kansas controversy, various amendments were proposed and sustained, by the Republicans, empowering the Territorial Legislature to exclude slavery, or construing the bill so as to recognize this power. I am informed that that party in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Oregon, incorporated this doctrine in their platforms, and conducted their political campaigns on that issue. Once a Territorial Legislature was regarded as the creature of Congress, limited in its powers of legislation, as having no sovereignty, and as being wholly subordinate to the creative power. Its action was revisable; and a single act of Congress could sweep it out of existence. Its power being derivative, it must conform to the law of its being; and neither by direction or indirection could it transcend the powers of its Federal creator. Latterly, however, territory is only common property if then, until it is organized into a territorial government; when, by some legerdemain or hocus pocus, it becomes a *quasi* or absolute sovereign, and is invested with the indefeasible right of self government. If, on any subject, the will of the Territory is not supreme, slavery is not the exception; for the great expounder of this new dogma asserts that a "Territorial Legislature can *lawfully exclude slavery*, either by nonaction or unfriendly legislation." This power is variously derived, from the alleged inherent power of self-government, existing in every distinct political community, and [illegible] the Kansas-Nebraska bill, as in- [illegible] "Cincinnati platform." To [illegible] tion, I have no answer [illegible] the statement, that it [illegible] istency with the first [illegible] "squatter sovereign- [illegible] the State of Cal- [illegible] ion into the [illegible]

ony, under the circumstances, was the most unparalleled outrage ever perpetrated on a people pretending to be free. To the second source of power, I reply that, if found there, the South was most miserably duped in that famous measure of silencing agitation. What ever may have been the purpose of the framer of that bill—and he says in his contribution to Harper, that it was to remove any obstacle to the free exercise of popular sovereignty—it was supported at the South because of its repeal of the Missouri restriction, and because we thought we had secured a safeguard against territorial unfriendly legislation, by the provision rendering all such legislation subject to the Constitution of the United States, and by the further provision giving an appeal to the courts of the United States, in all cases where property in slaves was involved. If we were mistaken, this power to exclude slavery by unfriendly legislation—this "squatter sovereignty" covered up under ambiguous language in the Kansas bill, after the repeal of the Missouri restriction—is but a refined imitation of the barbarity of the petty Celtic tyrant, who fed his prisoners on salted food till they called eagerly for drink, and then let down an empty cup into the dungeon, and left them to die of thirst.

A territorial government is the creature of Congress; is provisional and temporary; and it is idle to pretend that it can usurp authority not conferred in the act of organization, and exercise power beyond the constitutional competency of its creator. Any argument drawn from the supposed analogy between such governments and the American colonies is imperfect and illusory, as most analogical reasoning is. According to the British theory, Parliament is omnipotent; and no American statesman has ever claimed over the Territories what has been claimed over the colonies—the power to bind in all cases whatsoever. The dependencies are essentially different, and are held by a different tenure. The British Government regards the colonial condition as permanent and unchangeable. Canada was a colony one hundred years ago. She is a colony now. Territorial governments are temporary and permissive public corporations; and the Federal Government leaves them to manage their local affairs in the full control of their domestic policy, save as restrained by the limitations of the Constitution and the purpose of equal enjoyment, for which Congress, as the trustee of the common and joint property, holds and exercises its trusteeship. The colonies relied upon the charters received from the Crown as the guarantees of their freedom from oppressive interference by the mother country; and also upon revolution—the power to make good their claim to liberty by the bloody arbitrament of the sword. Our organized Territories are mere subordinate communities outside the limits of the States; held in pupilage and training, until prepared to take rank and position with sister confederate sovereignities.

If an organized Territory possess inherent rights of self government, and can, during its pupilage, fix and determine absolutely its social institutions, decide what shall and what shall not be property, and by unfriendly legislation exclude slavery, it is superior, in some respects, to a State organization; and it is gross tyranny not to pass the bill introduced by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. MORRIS,] providing for the election of all officers by the inhabitants of a Territory. We should forthwith abdicate our ill held power, and carry out to its logical consequences this doctrine of squatter sovereignty. Our laws appointing Governors and judges, our defrayment of the expenses of the government, and our claim of authority to repeal the organic act, and transfer the inhabitants to a different jurisdiction, are unauthorized and indefensible assumptions of control and superiority.

If a Territorial Legislature be sovereign, if it can exercise legislative supremacy while it does not violate the Federal Constitution, even, if its authority to that extent be unlimited, then, to use a solecism, it is more sovereign than a State government, and the difficulty presented in the case of Utah is remediless; for obviously it is contrary to this neoteric theory of popular sovereignty to repeal the act organizing the Territory, so long as nothing is done in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. In addition to the Federal Constitution, States are restrained by fundamental laws of their own imposing. Judicial, executive, and legislative powers are accurately mapped out, and their limits strictly defined; but under this modern political discovery, a majority in a Territory is absolute, save, as hindered by the prohibitions of the Federal compact, the Government may become despotic or anarchical, and outrages may be committed revolting to public decency, shocking to the moral *sense*, *&* subversive of personal and proprietary rights. A political theory involving such consequences is an instructive lesson against departing from established constitutional landmarks!

Every southern State has repudiated this doctrine of squatter sovereignty, and pronounced it a wrong, destructive of their rights and equality. Last summer it was announced and heralded by telegraph, that a distinguished candidate for the Presidency would not accept from the Charleston convention a nomination if tendered to him, if that convention should declare that slavery existed, by virtue of the Constitution in the Territories beyond the power of the inhabitants to exclude it. Whether *conditions* so defiantly prescribed will be accepted, remains to be seen. Certainly the nomination of such a man would be an indorsement of his doctrines, and a construction of the platform, according to his views, to be carried into the practical administration of the Government; would be dishonoring to the South; demoralizing to the party succumbing to a menace, and a practical negatation of the right of southern citizens to emigrate to the common territory with that form of labor to which they have been accustomed. If the southern States have been sincere in their declarations of hostility to squatter sovereignty, or the claim set up of the power of the Territorial Legislature to exclude slavery, they will insist upon a clear, distinct, and unequivocal repudiation of the heresy. If it should be done in [illegible] ambiguous terms, not susceptible of a double construction. We want no Villafranca treaties to be discussed in tedious Zurich conferences, but a manly and honest assertion of principles. However others may act, Alabama has spoken. For twelve years nearly every political convention, of all parties, held in the State, has condemned this doctrine of popular sovereignty, as applied to Territories. Between its advocates and her, there is a great gulf fixed, which the mechanical genius, and inventive sagacities of a presidential convention cannot bridge over.

[*Concluded next Week.*]

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA:

April 5, 1860

☞JOSEPH WALKER, Paper Commission dealer, Charleston, S. C., is the authorized agent of this paper, to contract, receive and receipt for advertising and subscriptions.

☞We are authorized to announce GEN. JAMES B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court in this, the 10th Judicial Circuit.—Election 1st Monday in May next.

☞ **BARTLETT OWEN,** Tax Assessor of this County, at his various appointments, will receive the names of persons who may wish to subscribe for the REPUBLICAN.

He is authorized to offer very liberal terms, and also to receive and receipt for subscriptions.

☞H. W. Box, Esq., Tax Assessor of St. Clair County, will receive and forward the names of persons who may wish to subscribe for the Jacksonville Republican. He is also authorized to receive and receipt for subscription paid to him.

CHARLESTON TRADE.—We have been much gratified to see from the various notices in the papers, that the trade of Charleston this Spring has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and what is more gratifying, that all who have purchased there have been highly pleased with the superior quality and cheapness of the goods, exceeding in these respects their former purchases from northern cities.

If those who have traded there have done as well on a large, as we have on a small scale, we are certain they have no right to complain. We have heretofore purchased paper for Tax Books for this and several other Counties, at Philadelphia and New York. This Spring we sent an order for the paper to Mr. Joseph Walker, paper Commission dealer of Charleston. We expected it to be at least as high as we had formerly paid; but to our agreeable surprise we found the price *twenty per cent* lower than that of Philadelphia and New York.

Again, we entreat all our friends to encourage the trade of Charleston, by continuing their orders through the Summer: and particularly recommend all who may wish to purchase paper and stationery, to forward their orders to Mr. Joseph Walker. From a long business and personal acquaintance, we can safely say, that they will find a worthy, correct and accommodating gentleman, and that they will be well pleased with the manner in which he will fill their orders.

ABERNATHY'S MERCHANT MILLS.—We passed through these Mills on Saturday last, for the first time, since the application of improved water power, and thorough renovation. Although we are not very well versed in the intricacies of machinery; we understood enough to see that everything was admirably and most conveniently arranged. This mill is now capable of converting several hundred bushels of wheat into the finest quality of flour, per day. On account of its nearness, it is a great convenience to our Town and vicinity, and we heartily wish its liberal and public spirited proprietor, success and good fortune in its management.

Rome Steam Engine Works.

The attention of persons, who may wish to erect mills or machinery of any kind, is invited to the advertisement of this company in another column. Persons who have procured Engines and Machinery from these works, in this section of country, have been highly pleased with them, and find them as perfect in construction as any manufactured at the North.

In addition to their Steam Engines, they have constantly on hand Castings of Iron and Brass of almost every size and description, for Gins, Thrashing, and Mining Machinery. Also cast iron railing of beautiful patterns, for yards, cemeteries, &c.

The Messrs. Noble Brothers & Co. have become justly esteemed for their liberal, accommodating, just and upright manner of business. They warrant their steam Engines and other work to be equal to the best made any where, and not excelled in durability of construction. We sincerely hope their already liberal patronage from this section, may be greatly increased.

Sales of Public Lands.—

The attention of pre-emption claimants, and those who may wish to purchase public lands, is invited to the advertisement of the sales of public lands, in todays paper. These sales embrace the lands which have heretofore been withdrawn from market, in consequence of donations of alternate sections to various railroads, and lying within six miles, on either side of said roads. The sales will take place at the land offices mentioned in the months of June and July next.

More New Goods.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs Kahn & Fleischl, who have received their Spring and Summer Goods, and are now prepared to supply the wants of their friends and customers, and the public generally, from a stock, seldom surpassed in extent, variety and beauty.

We were shown, yesterday by the proprietors, and Mr. Dodson, Clerk, a large quantity of splendid silks, and other descriptions of Ladies Dress Goods, which we thought surpassingly beautiful, and some of which were of entirely new descriptions.

Their store room seemed crowded with goods, below and above, and we were informed that large quantities were yet to arrive.

Call upon them, and examine the quality and price their goods, and if you cannot be suited, you must indeed be very hard to please.

GEN. R. G. EARLE.

We understand that this gentleman, whose card appears to-day in our paper, is about to resign the office of Register & Master in Chancery, which he has filled for many years, with honor to himself & satisfaction to the community. He has proven himself to be one of the best of officers, and on all occasions, where his office allowed of it, given evidence of great ability and high legal attainments. He is now recommencing the practice of the law and will devote himself exclusively to his profession, and we bespeak for him the position and success which his talents and experience deserve. He is, like most men of merit, modest in pressing his own claims, but may be fully trusted where the rights or honor of his clients are entrusted to his care.

☞OUR NEW JAIL, we believe is about finished, with the exception of some plastering and one door, and we presume will be ready for use in a few weeks. When finished, it is believed, it will be the strongest prison in the State, if not in the whole of the Southern States.

If the *certainty* of punishment is a greater terror to evil-doers, than its *severity*, this jail ought to exercise a salutary influence in the prevention of crime. And although it has cost the County a considerable amount of money, (between 17 and $18,000,) it will doubtless, in the long run be the best economy, not only in the prevention of crime, but in expense of guards, and removal of prisoners to and from other counties. There can hardly ever be any necessity for a guard in fact any man who could break this jail would almost deserve to escape. It would be a fine thing if we could have Spencer back once more to try his hand at jail breaking.

Such a jail may save many a good citizen of Calhoun, from having a valuable horse or mule stolen. Horse thieves and such like artists, will soon learn, but not soon forget that we have a very safe place for their accommodation.

When it is entirely finished, we will try to procure from the Architect, G. W. Mathews, Esq. a full description of the building, which we have no doubt will be interesting to our readers, far and near.

Grape Culture.—We visited, on Thursday last, the vinyard, recently planted by Mr. Thos. L. Wakely, 2 miles north of this place. Mr. W. has selected a beautiful location, about half a mile east of the Rome road, about 200 feet above the common level of the valley. He has bestowed a great deal of labor in clearing and fencing the land, and has already planted, last year and this about 25,000 grape roots and cuttings. He has also a large number of cuttings set out for future planting. The location is a very favorable and beautiful one, situated to face the rising sun, and about half a mile west of Wakely mountain, which rises to the height of near 500 feet above the level of the vinyard. On the northern side, and adjoining his vinyard, is a handsome plot of ground for a residence, and for yard, garden, fruits, and ornamental shrubbery. Altogether, we have seldom seen a place, with which we were more delighted.

Mr. Wakely has entered into the experiment of the grape culture upon a liberal scale, and with a zeal and energy worthy of all praise. We sincerely wish the pioneers in this new, useful and profitable branch of industry great success; and hope to see the number of vinyards greatly increased in our vicinity in a few years.

Bank of the Empire State.—The Rome Courier of the 29th ult., says this Institution has recently passed into the hands of a new company, and will be entirely reorganized and established upon a solid basis of $200,000 cash capital. Arrangements will be made to place it upon an equal footing with the banks of Charleston and Augusta, and its bills will be received *at par* at their counties.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.—Last week we published a paragraph from an exchange in South Alabama, giving a synopsis of a law it said had passed the Legislature abolishing the office of County School Superintendent. We also saw the law itself, which had "approved February 14," to it. But, *no such law was passed*, and the office has *not* been abolished.

Huntsville Advocate

A AMERICAN CLERGYMAN.—In the town of Carthage, Leake county, there resides a family consisting of an old man, of the name of Beaver, and his four sons, who had often laughed to scorn the advice and entreaties of a pious, though very eccentric minister, who resided in the same town. It happened that one of the boys was bitten by a rattle snake, and was expected to die, when the clergyman was sent for in great haste. On his arrival he found the young man very penitent, and anxious to be prayed with. The minister calling on the family, knelt down and prayed in this wise:

"Oh, Lord, we thank thee for rattle-snakes! We thank thee because a rattle-snake, has bit Jim! We pray thee to send a rattle-snake to bite John, and send us one to bite Sam, and one to bite Bill; and Oh, Lord, send the biggest king of a rattle-snake to bite the old man; for nothing but rattle-snakes will ever bring the Beaver family to repentance.

DOUBLE MEANING.—A person who was recently called into court for the purpose of proving the correctness of a doctor's bill, was asked by the lawyer whether the doctor did not make several visits after the patient was out of danger." "No" replied the witness, "I considered the patient in danger as long as the doctor continued his visits."

A late number of the New Orleans Picayune publishes the following condensed tragedy as "a volume in eleven lines by Mary Forrest." The gem originally appeared in the New York Ledger, for which the proprietor gladly paid something like two dollars a line. "Mary Forrest" is Mrs. Freeman of this city, and of our most modest and meritorious writers—altogether too good for the "sensation newspaper" of the day:

O, Roland Wright,
There is mourning to night.
In the house down under the hill;
A child is born, and the babe is dead,
And the soul of its maiden mother is fled
And white and cold, and stark and still
Lie mother and child down under the hill;
Gray hairs are tossing to and fro;
Swayed by the fitful breath of woe.
A curse goes hissing out into the night
Whom is it seeking Roland Wright?

The whole five acts of the sad drama are there, and I know of nothing to match the gem in the way of suggestiveness, but the following lines of Sir Walter Scott:

"Gone was her maiden glee and sport—
Her maiden girdle all too short."

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The Nashville Union announces the following important mineral discovery in Tennessee:

We are informed that four English miners from Mansfield and New Castle, England, have recently found, and opened a coal field on Obed's river, in Fentress county, in this State, belonging to Gen John B. Rodgers, consisting of one thousand acres of a solid coal bed, four feet thick, of the best article of bituminous coal, containing an extra quantum of gas and petroleum, the best they have found in the United States. It is on the margin of the river, and easy of access to Nashville by water. We understand a specimen of this coal, coked and in its natural state, will be in the Nashville market the coming spring. A specimen of the coke and tar may be seen in the hands of Prof. Safford, our State Geologist. This coal is overlaid in many places with fire-proof tile rock, suitable for making coke ovens, parapet wall, paving streets, covering houses, and the like, and may be obtained of any thickness from one inch to six, squaring right of itself, if desired, and can be tradsported to Nashville by water at a trifling expense.

[No. 655.]

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law. I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Alabama, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the land office at GREENVILLE, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even numbered sections and parts of sections*, within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Alabama and Tennessee River," the "Alabama and Florida," and the "Girard and Mobile" Railroads, subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents* per acre, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Townships 6 7.17, 18, 19, & 20, of range 10.
Townships 6, 7, 16, 17, 18, 19 20, 21, and 22, of range 11.
Townships 6 7, 8 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of range 12
Townships 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of range 13.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, of range 14.
Townships 6, 9, 10, 11 12, 13, 14, and 15, of range 15.
Townships 6. 7, 11, 12, 13, 14. 15, 16, and 17, of range 16.
Townships 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, of range 17
Townships 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, and 16, of range 18.
Townships 6. 7, 8, 9 10. & 11, of range 19.
Townships 7. 8, 9, 10, and 11, of range 20.
Township 12, of range 21.
Townships 12, 13, and 14, of ranges 22 and 23.
Townships 12 and 13, of range 24.

At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Northeast and Southwestern Railroad," subject as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Townships 19, 20, 21, and 22 of range 1.
Townships 20, 21, and 22, of range 2.
Townships 21 and 22, of ranges 3 and 4.
Township 22, of range 5.

North of the base line and west of the St Stephens meridian.

Townships 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of range 1.
Townships 17, 18, 19, and 20, of range 2.
Townships 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20, of range 3.
Townships 16, 17, and 18, of range 4.

At the land office at ELBA, commencing on Monday, the second day of July next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Mobile and Girard" and the "Alabama and Florida" Railroads, subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents* per acre, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Townships 1 and 2, of ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, of ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12.
Townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, of range 13.
Townships 2, 3, 4, and 5, of ranges 14, and 15.
Townships 3, 4, and 5, of range 16.
Township 5, of ranges 17 and 18
Townships 9, 10, and 11, of range 21.
Townships 10 and 11, of ranges 22 and 23.
Township 11, of range 24.

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, commencing on Monday the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Mobile and Girard Railroad," subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

South of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Townships 2 and 3, of range 1.
Townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, of ranges 2 and 3.
Townships 1, 2 and 3, of range 4.

At the land office at MONTGOMERY, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned twnships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Girard and Mobile Railroad," subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Township 14 of range 22.
Townships 13, 14, and 15, of ranges 23, 24, and 25.
Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, of range 26
Townships 14, 15, and 16, of ranges 27 and 28
Townships 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 29.
Townships 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 30.
Township 15, of range 31.

At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, commencing on Monday, the second day of July next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Northeast and Southwestern" and the "Alabama and Tennessee River" Railroads, subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Township 23, of range 2.
Townships 23 and 24, of ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Township 24, of ranges 7, 8, and 9.
Townships 23 and 24, of ranges 11, 12, and 13.
Township 24, of ranges 14 and 15.

North of the base line and west of the St. Stephens meridian.

Township 21, of ranges 1 and 2.

South of the base line and west of the Huntsville meridian.

Townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, and 22, of range 1.
Townships 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, and 22, of range 2.
Townships 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of range 3.
Townships 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of range 4.
Townships 18, 19, 20, 21, & 22, of range 5.
Townships 19, 20, 21, and 22 of range 6.
Townships 20, 21, and 22, of ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

South of the base line and east of the Huntsville meridian.

Townships 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, and 22, of range 1.
Townships 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of range 2.
Townships 15, 19, and 20, of range 3.

At the land office at HUNTSVILLE, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Northeast and Southwestern," and the "Tennessee and Coosa" Railroads, subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

South of the base line and east of the Huntsville meridian.

Township 14, of range 1.
Townships 13 and 14, of range 2.
Townships 9, 12, 13, and 14, of range 3.
Townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, of ranges 4 and 5.
Township 12, of range 6.

At the land office at CENTER, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Alabama and Tennessee River," the "Wills Valley," the "Coosa and Chatooga Rivers," and the "Tennessee and Coosa" Railroads, subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

South of the base line and east of the Huntsville meridian.

Township 21, of range 1.
Townships 20, 21, and 22, of range 2.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 18, 19, 20, and 21, of range 3.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, of range 4.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, & 20, of range 5.
Townships 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, and 19, of range 6.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 7.
Townships 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 8.
Townships 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, of range 9.
Townships 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, & 10, of range 10.
Townships 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, of range 11.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, together with the "swamp and overflowed," will be excluded from the sales.

The tracts along the lines of the railroads will be sold, subject to the right of way granted by act of 4th August, 1852, for said railroads, and the particular tracts cut by the routes will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown in the official plats without deductions.

The offering of the above lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised until the whole shall have been offered and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this ninth day of March, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN.
JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

NOTE.—Under the regulations of the department, as heretofore and now existing, no payment can be made for advertising proclamations except to such publishers as are *specially authorized* to publish by the Commissioner of the General Land Office

April 5, 1860.—13w.

A list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville.

Allen, W. C.	Ingram, Martin.
Barber, J. O.	Locke, W. H.
Burns, A. S.	Ledbetter, M. G.
Bynum, Miss C. A.	Lynch, Richard.
Bryan, Geo. D.	Lyday, L. B. Esq.
Brown, W.	Lowe, J. M.
Burney, W. S.	McDaniel, Samuel.
Burns, W. H.	Mason, J. C. L.
Busby, Elisha.	" Rebecca Mrs.
Buly, John.	Mck'eduff, Darlin
Briant, D. B.	Marsh, A. H.
Chapman, Rev. I	Norton, M. Mrs.
Conklin, C. S.	Oliver M. F. Mrs.
Carrell, T. M.	Prince, John H.
Duncan, J. M.	Penn, Marian.
Dudley, J. L.	Rasson Eliga.
Davis, B. H.	Shook, James.
Decatur, J. M.	Stephens, N. J.
Davis, W. D.	Sanders, M.
Durham, Thos.	Simpson, John.
Ellem, Aggie Mrs.	Sanders, J. H.
Goodlette, E. Miss	Sewell, Milton.
Gilbert, D. Mrs.	Thomas, James W.
Gunter, M. Mrs.	Thompson, S. J.
Griffin, Bryant.	Thomas, R. Miss.
Gillaland, J. H.	Taylor, A. Esq
Hays, Harmon.	Tinsley, J. T. 2
Haslam, J. Mrs.	Wolf, J. J.
Henderson, W. P	Westmoreland J. L.
Hollingsworth, E.	Word & Thompson.
Hearn, E. Rev.	Woodlief, Wm.
Hawkins, H. E.	Woodley, Wm G.
Huffaker, M Esq.	York, William.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

G. H. FORNEY, P. M.

R. G. EARLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville Ala.

WILL Practice in the various courts of Law & equity of St. Clair, Calhoun, Randolph, & Talladega, counties, and asks a share of public patronage.

☞Office Jacksonville, Ala.

April 5.—60.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County.

TAKEN up by William T. Caruths and Posted before Irvin Owen, Esq., on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1860, a certain Estray dark Bay Horse Mule about four years old—very small—with no marks or brands perceivable—and appraised at Seventy Dollars ($70)

Given under my hand this 24th day of March A. D. 1860. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate

March 29, 1860.—3t.

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

KAHN & FLEISCHL,

WOULD respectfully announce to the public that they are now receiving one of the largest, most beautiful, & best selected stocks of

STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS

That they have ever offered for sale in this market. They would particularly call the attention of the LADIES to their

New & Splendid Stock of
DRESS GOODS,

And especially to their beautiful assortment of

SILKS,
SILK GRENADINES,
BEREGES, ORGANDIES,

&c. Also, a fine assortment of

Silk Lace Mantles & SHAWLS.
EMBROIDERIES,
KID & SILK GLOVES.

And every other article of Ladies wear that you can mention. We would also call attention to our stock of Gentlemen's and Boys

CLOTHING,

which for styles and beauty cannot be equaled in this market. Also a fine assortment of

Cloths, Doeskins Cassimeres,
LINENS, MERSEILLES, COTTONADES.
Hats, Boots and Shoes,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY, STYLES and PRICES. Also many other articles too tedious to mention. To be convinced that they can make it to your interest to buy your goods of them, you have only to call and examine their goods and prices before buying elsewhere.

April 5, 1860.

ROME
STEAM ENGINE WORKS,

Rome, Georgia.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill. Castings and Machinery, Housing, Mill Screws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe, Steam Cocks, Guages, &c.

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

Iron and Brass castings made to order—have always on hand some of the *best* GIN GEARING in the Country; also Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Thrashing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetery Lots, &c.

BOILERS.

Flue, Tubular, Locomotive and Cylinder Boilers, made & repaired. Water Tanks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work made to order.

MINING MACHINERY.

Cornish Pumping, Engines, Crushers, Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whinze Kibbles, Stamp Heads of any required hardness: all kinds of MINERS TOOLS,—Particular attention is given to this branch of business. Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the purpose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New York, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charcoal Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti-Friction Ball, those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
VERY LOW

One 30 Horse Engine,
One 15 " "
One 10 " "
Two 8 " "

Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine, has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department is superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.

April, 5 1860—ly. *Rome, Ga.*

CHARITY NEELY, DECEASED, } *Estate of* }

LETTERS of administration, upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 31st day of March 1860, by the honorable John W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair County—notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate, will be required to present the same, within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

OSCAR F. and WADE B. NEELY,
April 5, 1860.—6t Adm's.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the citizens of Jacksonville, that on Saturday the 14th day of April, inst, there will be a meeting of the Town Council at the Court House in said Town for the purpose of correcting all errors in the Assessment of the corporation Taxes for the year 1860.

Wm. H. FLEMING, Int.
S. P. HUDSON, Clerk.

N. B. All persons who have not given in, will please call and give in.

Yours, very resp'y,
JESSE MOHON, T. M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration with the will annexed, on the Estate of William Miller, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 13th day of March, 1860. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

mar. 15. J. M. B AGLEY, Adm

Dr. J. M. COCHURN.
Resident Dentist.

Most respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity that he has fited up rooms over Mr. J. A Turnipseed's Store room, where he is prepared to execute Dentistry in all its various branches, in the latest & most approved styles. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. & no charge made where there is the least dissatisfaction.

March 29, 1860—tf.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, and to me directed, in favor of [illegible] gomery & Son, and against X. H. [illegible] and W. A. Miller, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door, in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the first Monday in May next, 1860, the following described property, to-wit: ONE NEGRO GIRL NAMED AMANDA—levied on as the property of said X. H. Miller to satisfy said execution in my hands.

F. LOVE, Sheriff
By W. B. TURNIPSEED, D. S.

April 5, 1860.

JOHN D. HOKE & BRO.

ARE now receiving a well selected assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

And selling unusually cheap.

March 29, 1860.

GRANITEVILLE Sheetings & Shirtings, *Roswell Thread,* TRYON OSNABURGS, 8 oz. to the yd. *COLUMBUS FASHIONS*, and a great variety of Southern Staples at the Store of

J. D. HOKE & BRO.

ORGANDY MUSLINS, Printed Jaconets, Berage Dresses, Tissues, Summer Silks, & a great variety of late importations

DRESS GOODS,

For sale by
J. D. HOKE & BRO.

Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Men's & Boy's **HATS,** a beautiful variety. For sale by
J. D. HOKE & BRO.

Hoes, Axes & Traces,

Of the best make, for sale by
J. D. HOKE & BRO.

Buggy Springs & Trimmings,

For sale by
J. D. HOKE & BRO.

BOLTING CLOTHS

And Screen Wire,

For sale by
Mar. 29, 1860. J. D. HOKE & BRO.

SELLING OUT
At Cost.

The subscriber offers for sale his stock of

GOODS
AT COST, FOR
CASH, or its Equivalent,

Until the first Monday in April next, when he will sell the remainder at **Public Out-Cry,** from day to day, until all is sold. After which time he will offer for sale his **House-hold Furniture,** &c., Stock of various kinds, a Buggy,

FAMILY CARRIAGE,
WAGGON, &C.

Terms of sale made known on that day.

R. M. DICKSON.

Alexandria, Ala., March 22, 1860.—3t.

LAND SALE.

BY ADMINISTRATOR.

AT the late Residence of William Baber, Sr. Deceased, in the County of Calhoun, Alabama, on East Cane Creek, near Backus' old place, ON TUESDAY THE 8TH DAY OF MAY 1860, as Administrator of estate said Deceased, I shall sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of Twelve months, the lands of said deceased, to wit, the West 1-2 of South West 1/4 of Section 15, Township 15, Range 11,—80 Acres—Coosa land district—Purchaser giving note bearing interest from date, with at least two approved securities.

Sale between 12 Maridian, & 3 P. M.
By Order of Court.
M. J. TURNLEY, Admr, &c.

March 29, 1860.—6t.

WOODWARD & WHITE

Have received their

SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

ALL

Are respectfully invited

TO CALL

And purchase if suited

IN

Styles and Prices.

March 29th, 1860.—6t.

Election Notice.

I WILL open and hold an election on the 1st Monday in May next, at the places of voting in each Election Precinct in Calhoun County, Ala., for the purpose of electing a Judge for the 10th Judicial Circuit for the State of Alabama, and a County Superintendent of Education for said County of Calhoun; and the following named persons are appointed by the Judge of Probate Inspectors of said election, to-wit:

Pre. No. 1, Jacksonville—B. C. Wyly, H. E. Vernon, Wm. F. Bush.
Pre. No. 2, Alexandria—Jno. M. Crook, S. J. T. Whatley, J. C. McAuley.
Pre. No. 3, Court Ground—Wm. E. Lambert, Wiley Glover, G. W. Humphries.
Pre. No. 4, Court Ground—Barzilla Murphree, Eli Bynum, John W. Easley.
Pre. No. 5, Polkville—Noah Goode, Patton Brothers, Wm. H. Rader.
Pre. No 6, Pecks Hill—A. W. Kirby, Marion Smith, Henty Gains.
Pre. No. 7, Ripley—Jas. N. Landers, sr., Wm. Abels, D. P. Posey.
Pre. No. 8, Walden's Shop—Benj. Nabors, Alexander Wilson, Butler Green.
Pre. No. 9, Ladiga—Berry Prichard, Love Alexander, Wm. Stewart.
Pre. No. 9, Cross Plains—Neal Ferguson, G. L. Alexander, Wm. P. Neeley.
Pre. No. 10, Rabbit Town ✕ Roads—J. A. Whiteside, James M. Andrews, Jno. C. Watson.
Pre. No. 11, White Plains—M. P. Johnson, J. C. Legrand, C. G. Morgan.
Pre. No 12, Teague's ✕ Roads—John P. Lackey, John C. Elston, C. D. Davis.
Pre. No. 13, Oxford—F. Alexander Craig, John Orr, E. D. Allen.
Pre. No. 14, Sugar Hill—Wm. M. Bell, R. Jenkins, John Smyth.
Pre. No. 15, Pine Grove—Wm. P. Ambrine, J. W. McDaniel, Fred. Vaughan.
Pre. No 16, Pounds' Store—Jas. M. Owens, J. W. Wigginton, Wm. McMahan.
Pre. No. 16, Backus' old Store—Wm. T. Carruth, Irvin Owen, Wm. Edwards.
Pre. No. 18, Pine Thicket—N. D. Chandier, Wm. R. Brown, sr., Wm. King.
Pre. No. 19, Phipps'—C. L. Steed, Wilson Howell, Welcome Duke.
Pre. No. 20, Court Ground—Matthew Alexander, Jno S. Borden, C. Wheeler.
Pre. No. 21, Sulphur Springs—Z. Henderson, George Acker, F. Crow.
Pre. No. 22, J. W. Hall's—Elias S. Smith, R. F. G. Porter, J. W. Hall.

The Constables of each election precinct are hereby appointed the returning officers for their respective precincts.

FIELDING LOVE, Sheriff.
March 20th, 1860.

N. B. The Inspectors will hold each election separately, and make return to me of the Judge's election, and the Superintendent's to the Judge of Probate.

March 22.—5t. F. L., Sh'ff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrator in chief of the Estate of Joseph Gladden, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 26th day of March, 1860. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

IRVIN [illegible] Adm.

March 29, 1860—6t.

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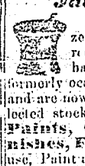

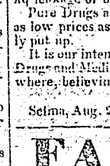

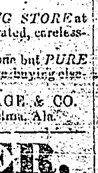

BY TELEGRAPH.

General News by the [illegible]

CANADA.

The Savoy question was the principal topic of discussion. Sardinia had consented for her inhabitants to vote on the subject.

Lord John Russell has stated that Austria and Prussia had concurred in the views of England. Russia had not yet replied.

The House of Commons had voted an address to the Crown approving of the French treaty. The amendments were rejected by a large majority.

It was reported subsequently that Sardinia had rejected Napoleon's programme for Italy.

The French troops had received orders to be ready to march on the first notice.

Experiments have been made in England with the Armstrong guns. The floating batteries used for the purpose were completely riddled by them.

The additional duties imposed on rice went into effect on the 7th inst.

The Western Powers promise to assist the Turkish Porte in his rights in Servia and the Danubian Principalities in case of an armed intervention.

In London, on Saturday, the funds revived, under the impression that France had modified her programme; and had offered joint aid to Turkey as an evidence of the *entente cordiale* existing between France and England.

The Preble at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—The United States sloop-of-war Preble, is below with the prisoners taken from the Mexican steamers at Vera Cruz. All well on board. No farther news relative to the action.

Interesting News from Vera Cruz.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—The schooner Virginia Antionette, which left Vera Cruz on the evening of the 15th inst., has arrived here. Her officers state that the military conference, for the purpose of suspending hostilities with the forces under Miramon and Juarez, had broken up without any favorable result.

Miramon commenced a bombardment of Vera Cruz on the morning of the 15th, which was continued with unabated fury until the schooner Virginia left. The shot and shells were falling in the city, killing several, and doing much damage. Many shots fell among the shipping, under the castle, but without effect, so far as was known up to the sailing of the Virginia Antionette.

Two Spanish war steamers arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th inst.

FABULOUS WEALTH.—The California mails bring the most astounding news of the richness of the Washoe silver mines. Potosi sinks into insignificance compared with the almost fabulous richness of Western Utah. The recent assays in San Francisco exhibit the extraordinary yield of $13,000 of silver and gold to the ton, and it is estimated that the yield of the veins already opened will amount to $10,000,000 for the ensuing year, and no possible conjecture can cover future developments. Thirty thousand Californians are patiently awaiting the disappearance of the snows to precipitate themselves upon this new country.

MOBILE AND COTTON.—A merchant of Mobile (a native of Connecticut,) thus writes of that city:

"The cotton receipts here this season will be over 800,000 bales—a value, say, of near fifty millions of dollars. You may judge this money, put in circulation, makes every interest prosperous here. The fact is, with my experience and observation for the past twenty years, I think no interest in the country so safe and permanent as the cotton interest, and of course all connected with it.

"By this time next year the Mobile and Ohio Railroad will be complete, and a trip to New York can be made in three days, and at about a cost per day equal to the price of board in a first-class hotel."

Indian Massacre in Oregon.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Advices from Oregon state that the white inhabitants of the Eel river settlements had attacked the neighboring Indian villages, and indiscriminately massacred three hundred men, women, and children.

Highest Peak of the Earth's Surface.—Humboldt, in his "Aspect of Nature," states that the highest peak of the earth's surface is Dwalagiri. It is 8,187 meters above the level of the sea. A higher has since been discovered, according to the "Annuaire" for 1860. It is Kenichinginga, on the western range of the Himalayas. It reaches the enormous altitude of 8,588 meters—about 28,200 feet.

Large Sale.—The Natchez Free Trader, of the 17th inst, says: "The largest sale ever made in this county was consummated yesterday. D. D. Withers sold out his place, in the lower part of this country, (9000 acres of land, with improvements and 515 slves,) to John K. Elgee, of Louisiana, for one million and twelve hundred dollars."

Reported for the Advertiser & Gazette.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

BOHEMIAN.

COTTON DECLINED--MARKET DULL.

PORTLAND, March 27.—The steamship Bohemian has arrived from Liverpool.

The sales of cotton for three days previous to her departure amounted to 19,000 bales, at a partail decline of from 1-16 to ¼.

Money market slightly easier.

Consols 94.

Latest from Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The bill supplying the different States with arms passed the Senate yesterday.

In the House, Mr. Garnett introduced a bill to enable citizens of the slave States to carry slavery into Kansas.

A Resolution was offered instructing the Judiciary committee to report a bill interdicting slavery where Congress has the power, which was negative by a majority of forty-six.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The steamship Baltic has arrived from Aspinwall. She brings a small shipment of specie, which is caused by heavy investments in the Washoe mines.

MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, March 24.—Sales of cotton to-day 500 bales at unchanged prices.

MOBILE, March 24.—Sales of cotton to-day 2500 bales, at irregular but unchanged prices.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Sales of cotton to-day 500 bales, at easier and unchanged prices. Sugar steady at 6⅝ to 7⅛ cents. Flour very dull. Freights and exchange unchanged.

[Dispatch to the Charleston Courier.]

Items from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Gov Houston, of Texas, is preparing for an immediate and extensive campaign against the Indians, and also threatens an invasion of Mexico, in case the McLane treaty is not ratified by the Senate.

Com. Marin testifies that the *Indianolia* had no flag hoisted when she made the attack upon his vessel.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The steamship *Arabia*, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool, Saturday, March 17, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 16.—The sales of the week foot up 60,000 bales, of which speculators took 3500 and exporters 13,000 bales. The market, which was firm and quiet, opened with a declining tendency for Upland, but closed firm and steady.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The House of Lords has agreed to the resolution of the House of Commons, approving of the French Commercial Treaty.

The American ship *Lady Suffolk*, from Liverpool for Calcutta, had been abandoned at sea. Her crew was saved.

Switzerland has sent a protest against the annexation of Savoy to France.—The vote of Central Italy is overwhelmingly in favor of annexation to Sardinia.

An insurrection in Naples is considered imminent.

The Paris Bourse closed dull at 68f.

By means of the telegraph, news from Calcutta now reaches England in six days.

Later from Europe.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—The steamer *Ware*, from Vera Cruz, March 22, put into Berwick's Bay to-day, short of coal. She comes here for supplies and ammunition, and brings further intelligence relative to affairs in Mexico.

The bombardment of Vera Cruz was cotinued until the morning of the 17th, when Miramon made an attack upon the city, but after a half hour's combat, was repulsed with considerable loss. The women and children, to the number of 2500, were in the Castle. The bombardment was resumed the same day with renewed vigor, doing much damage. One bomb bursted in the building occupied by the American Consul, which seemed a special mark for Miramon's sharp shooters.

On the night of the 19th, another assault was attempted, but quietly, repulsed.

Gen. Caravajal's forces captured a convoy of fifteen wagons, near Jalapa. They were loaded with provisions and munitions of war, and had besides $2400 in specie. They were attended by guard of 700 men, which he put to flight, and were intended as reinforcements for Miramon.

Gen. Miramon raised the seige of Vera Cruz on the 21st inst., and withdrew with his troops in the direction of the City of Mexico.

On the 18th, after the capture of Miramon's steamers, Miramon sent a decree to the capital, confiscating all American property, and ordering Americans out of the country.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—SENATE.—Mr. Clay, of Ala., made a favorable report upon the bill levying tonnage duties upon all craft navigating the Mississippi River, to be expended in the improvement of the bar at pass a l'Outre.

A resolution for a recess of a month during the coming Conventions was rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—President Buchanan sent in a message, denying the right to investigate his conduct, except by a charge and impeachment. This fell like a bomb-shell among the Black Republicans, who fiercely attacked the message and the President. He was ably defended by Messrs. Bocock, of Va., and Craige and Winslow, of North Colina. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

WASHINGTON, March. 30.—SENATE.—The session was almost entirely occupied in the consideration of private bills.

A bill passed providing for the return of unpaid letters to their writers.

Replies to the despatches of the naval officers in command of U. S. vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, relate to the capture of Miramon's steamers, have been forwarded. It is understood that the Navy Department approves the course of conduct pursued by them.

In the House of Representatives the Pacific Telegraph Bill was discussed.

Savannah Cotton Market.

SAVANNAH, March 29.—The market is depressed; sales to-day of 660 bales. The sales of the week sum up 3800 bales, and the receipts 8000. The stock on hand is 53,350 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 30.—There was an improved demand manifest in the Cotton market this morning, especially upon the poorer grades, which resulted in the sale of 1000 bales.

"My wife," said a critic, is the most even tempered person in the world she is always mad."

"Ever risen from the bar to the bench" said a lawyer, on quitting the profession and taking up shoemaking.

SHORT CREDIT! SHORT PRICES!!

WE ARE OFFERING GEORGIA AND SOUTHERN MADE,

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, OSNABURGS, STRIPES, &C.

AT FACTORY PRICES FOR CASH.

All classes of **DRY GOOD** *at proportionate low prices.*

The patronage of Planters and Country merchants—who believe as we do—THAT A MAN CAN **AFFORD** TO SELL FOR **HALF** THE **PROFIT IF** he TURNS HIS MONEY TWICE as **OFTEN** is respectfully solicited. Rome Ga. Mach 20, 1860.

R. S. NORTON & SON.

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

W. B. WYNNE & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. KYLE, WYNNE & CO.)

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to their customers and the community generally, that they are now in receipt of their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Which is **UNUSUALLY LARGE**, consisting in part of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, & Hardware Cutlary, Boots and Shoes, Books & Stationary, Hats and Bonnets, Saddles, Bridles, & Harness, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, & Dyestuffs, & Family Groceries,

and in fact every article the wants of our customers demand: all of which have been selected with care and purchased on such favorable terms as to enable us to offer unparalleted inducements to all who buy for cash, or those also who buy on time to pay promptly' and it is our intention to spare neither pains or trouble, to make it the interest of those who so liberally patronized our predecessors, Messrs. K. W. & Co, to continue their trade with us. *Our stock is New, Beautiful, and Cheap*, and cannot fail on examination to please both in quality and price. Our Mr. A. W. Watson is on hand at all times and particularly anxiously to show the *Ladies* through our stock whether they purchase or not.

Gadsden Ala. March 22, 1860. — W. B. WYNNE. & Co.

P. J. WEAVER,

CALLS the attention of his customers and friends and the public to his extensive stock of GOODS for Spring and Summer trade.

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Cloths, Summer Casimeres, Organdy Robes, Prints, Calico Robes, Silks, Tissues, Satins, Organdy Muslins, Printed Jackonet Lawns, Gingham Robes, Ginghams, White Goods, Bereges, Crapes, Debarge, Lace, Mantillas and Points.

CLOTHING,

A large stock, gotten up with the greatest possible care, by the best houses in New York, and chiefly by parties who have done business in the South.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

for gentlemen and ladies, boys, misses, youths and children—made chiefly to order and thereby are usually well adapted to my sales.

HATS AND CAPS

of all varieties, for men, boys and children.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

My stock of hardware and cutlery is larger than usual, and the care and attention bestowed in the purchase of it, warrants me in saying that no houses in the city can offer inducements in this department surpassing my own.

GUNS, RIFLES & PISTOLS.

Agricultural implements; carpenter's tools; axes, spades and shovels; Swedes and English iron; cast and German steel; farming tools; building materials; boring machines; nails, cut and wrought; spring and axels; smith's tools; mill and cross-cut saws; log and trace chains; weeding hoes; spades, hand irons; wood ware; China ware; stone ware; looks; drugs; paints; glass; shot; sheet zinc; starch; tobacco; snuff; spice; willow ware; glass ware; hollow ware; stationery medicine; oils; glass; powder; lead; soap; candies; cigars.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, bacon, cheese, tea, coffee, pork, buck-wheat, chocolate, molasses, flour, cranberrys, rice, bagging, mackeral, loaf sugar, crackers, rope, salt.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS & BUGGIES.

Harness, saddlery, leather, enameled cloth, enameled & patent leather & carriage trimmings.

CARPETINGS,

Tapestry and 3 and 2 ply ingrains, rugs and mats, &c. India rubber and leather beltings of all articles and plys. India rubber goods of all kinds;

☞ Andrew J. Richey and W. G. Privett are in this house, where they may be found by their friends in the up country, always ready to wait upon them, or fill their orders in the most satisfactory manner.

Selma, March 22, 1860.—1y.

MORRIS' MERCHANT

FLOURING MILLS.

THESE extensive Mills, on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859.

For Philaddelphia, New York &c.

FROM

CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH

CABIN PASSAGE $15::::::::STERAGE $5

Excursion Tickets good to return till Jan'y 1860::::::$25.

THE well known, first class sidewheel Steamships, **State of Georgia**, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, & **Keystone State**, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, now form a *regular* line for the North, leaving Charleston and Savannah alternately.

The **State of Georgia** sails from Savannah on the 5th 15th and 25th of every month.

The **Keystone State** sails from Charleston on the 10th 20th and 30th of every month.

These ships are in strength, speed and accommodations, fully equal to any on the coast. Inland navigation 100 miles on Deleware river and Bay; two nights at sea.

For Niagara Falls the Lakes & Canada.

SHORTEST & CHEAPEST ROUTE.

This line connects at Philadelphia with the Great Northwestern Railroad Route through to Niagara Falls or Buffalo, in 18 hours from Philadelphia. Through Tickets with the privilege of stopping at Philadelphia and intermediate points, for sale by the Agents in Savannah and Charleston.

Fare to Niagara or Buffalo, $23. Elmira $21; to Canandaigua, $22.

A. HERON, Jr.
Agent at Philadelphia.
HUNTER & GAMMELL
Agents at Savannah.
T. S. & T. G. BUDD, *Agents at Charleston,*

March 22 1860.—1y.

TAILORING.

R. M. Wynne will occupy the house formerly known as the "Sunny South Office," during the present year.

Hopes all his friends will call and leave their *measures* for entire suits.

A liberal discount will be allowed for CASH JOBS. Cutting will be done for cash.

Jacksonville, Ala., Jan. 19, 1860.—6m.

COOSA RIVER

STEAMBOATS!

AFTER this date the Coosa River Steamboat Company's Steamers will leave ROME for GREENSPORT, and intermediate landings' as follows:

STEAMER ALFARATA,

Monday Morning at 7 o'clock Arrive at Greensport, Tuesday at 12, m.

PENNINGTON,

Thursday at 8 o'clock. Arrive at Greensport Friday at 12, m.

The Pennington will make two trips weekly if necessary, Giving passengers, by the morning trains, sufficient time for breakfast, For freight or passage. Apply to

COTHRAN & ELLIOTT.

Feb 9. 2m.

TIN SHOP.

FARMER & NESBIT.

ARE prepared to do all sorts of Tin and Sheet Iron work, at the old stand of S. P. Hudson.

They will also keep COOKING STOVES to sell low for the *CASH*.

Still take old pewter and Beaswax in exchange for Tin ware.

FARMER & NESBIT.

Sept. 30 1857—tf.

SLAYTON & GRAY.

DRUGGISTS.

Jacksonville, Ala.

BEG leave to inform the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that they have purchased the Drug Store formerly occupied by Hendrick & Nisbet, and are now receiving a large and well selected stock of **Drugs, Medicines; Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Varnishes, Fine Liquors** for medicinal use, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Instruments, &c.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to our stock of ***Perfumery*** & Fancy Articles, FINE SOAPS, &c.

We will also keep a fine lot of **Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, Segars, Snuff,** &c.

The attention of country Physicians is invited to our stock of TILDEN'S EXTRACTS, ALKALOIDS, &c.

Physician's Prescriptions carefully prepared.

We will take pleasure in fitting any who may desire with the best **French or American TRUSS.**

Our endeavor will be to furnish Goods of superior quality at moderate prices.

J. R. SLAYTON, M. D. — E. M. GRAY.

Jacksonville, January 19, 1860.

A. W. DUNCAN, *Selma.* — A. E. BAKER, *Mobile.*

DUNCAN, BAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocers,

AND DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Bagging, Rope, &c.

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE BUILDING,
WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.

December 8. 1859.—1y.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BOUGHT EXCLUSIVELY IN SOUTHERN CITIES.

A. OBERNDORF,

Takes pleasure in informing the people of Oxford and Warren, and their respective vicinities that he is just in receipt of a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

Ladies' Fine Dress Goods, Men's and Boys Clothing,

AN EXCELLENT STOCK OF

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, WOODEN WARE, ROPEING, TOBACCO, NOTIONS &C.,

All of which having been bought on the most favorable terms, and will be sold at our usual low rates. Great pains were taken in selecting DESIRABLE GOODS, suitable for this market, and such which are bound to give general satisfaction. We invite our customers and the public in general to call and examine our Stock, and they can rest assured that no effort will be spared to please them. We still adhere to our old motto; Quick Sales and Small Profits.

SADDLERY, BOOTS, SHOES AND CLOTHING

We had made to order, and warrant them superior to Yankee work. We have also a lot of best Rio Coffee which we offer low.

A. OBERNDORF.

Oxford, Calhoun Co., and Warren, Randolph Co., — *March,* 29 1860 —4t.

HARPER & BUTLER,

HEAVY DEALERS IN

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

Broad Street, Rome, Georgia,

We respectfully solicit a continuation of the patronage of our PROMPT PAYING and

CASH CUSTOMERS,

—To whom our Goods are for sale at the LOWEST FIGURES.

Feb. 9th, 1860 —1y.

TERMS CASH.

CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS.

COMPETITION IN PRICES CHALLENGED!

JONES, SCOTT, OMBERG & CO.

DRY GOODS

Of Every Description,

Carpets Oil Cloths, Matting.

AND

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

ROME, GA.

PLEDGE to sell better Goods than sold in Atlanta, and at as low prices as can be had ANYWHERE. Suits made to order at the shortest notice. Jan 26, '6

J. R. CAVETT. — W. L. SANDERS.

GAVETT & SANDERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, &c., &c.,

WATER STREET,
SELMA, ALA.

WILL keep constantly on hand and for sale, at wholesale and retail, on favorable terms, a complete assortment of the very best quality of

GROCERIES,

Rio, Laguyra, Java, and other kinds of **Coffee,**
Brown, Crushed and Loaf **Sugars,**
Syrup & Sugarhouse **Molasses,**
Star, Sperm and Tallow CANDLES,
TEAS, of various descriptions,
CHEESE, Pickles, Pepper Spice,
TOBACCO, Cigars and Snuff,
POWDER, LEAD and SHOT,
SALT, in Barrels and Sacks,
OILS, Paints, White Lead, &c, &c. &c.

With many other articles too numerous to mention.

They particularly solicits a call from persons in the up country, to whom it is most convenient to lay in their supplies of Groceries in Selma, confident that he can supply them with every variety, suit them in quality and price, and make it to their interest to trade. — Selma, August 25, 1859.—1y.

RECEIVING & FORWARDING Ware-house.

THE CENTRAL WARE HOUSE COMPANY AT SELMA,

ARE now prepared to receive and forward, with dispatch, all Goods and produce consigned to them for shipment by Rail R. River or otherwise. They have a large and commodious Brick-Ware House on the bank of the river, and will furnish all needful accommodations and will receive and forward Goods &c., at as low rates as can be done through any other channel.

Strict attention given to the measurement of Goods, the settlement of Freight Bills, and taking receipts and Bills of Landing, for goods and produce, and forwarding duplicates for the same.

They also receive produce on consignment for sale, and attend strictly to filling all cash orders for Goods and do a

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS

Goods intended for this House should be marked and consigned, specially to the "Central Ware House," otherwise they are liable to be divided

RATES OF STORAGE.

Receiving & forwarding Goods	20c per Bbl
If stored over 1 Month	10c. additiona.
Packages under one Bbl.	10c.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

For Selling Cotto.	50c per Bale
" other produce	6 1-2 per cent
" Purchasing Goods	2 1-2 per "

"And Freights and Charges on Goods when there is no deposit 5 per cent. Persons depositing money for the purpose of paying Freights, will be allowed 8 per cent interest.

Accounts for Freight and Storage due when Goods are forwarded.

R. HAGOOD, } Managers.
C. B. WHITE, }

J. W. LAPSLEY, }
E. T. WATTS } Proprietors.
C. B. WHITE }
R. HAGOOD, }

P. S.—No charge for Drayage to or from the Rail road on Goods Consigned to us.

Aug. 26, 1859.

G. P. SAVAGE & CO.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

SELMA, ALABAMA.

ARE prepared to execute orders for DRUGS and MEDICINES, and all articles pertaining to the Drug Business with their customary despatch.

The same attention will be given as heretofore to have every article of as good quality as represented and in no instance will anything be put up that is of a doubtful charactcter.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS furniture and fixtures, and all articles required for the profession and trade will be furnished—and ORDERS BY MAIL will have the same attention as if left in person.

Country Merchants and Physicians who would like to see the difference between our goods and those generally sold, are invited to call and examine, or to send their orders and make the comparison at home.

Our Bottled Goods, Essences, &c., are prepared with unusual care, so that there is no loss by leakage or breakage.

Pure Drugs and Good Medicines can be obtained at the *PHYSICIANS DRUG STORE* at as low prices as many purchasers are paying for those that are inferior, adulterated, carelessly put up.

It is our intention to maintain the reputation we have established in selling none but *PURE* Drugs and Medicine, and we therefore, invite you to examine our stock before buying elsewhere, believing that we can show you inducements seldom offered in this city.

G. P. SAVAGE & CO.

Selma, Aug. 25, 1859.—1y. — Corner Broad and Selma sts., Selma, Ala.

FARELL & YEISER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES

No. 39 Broad Street, Rome, Georgia.

HAVING combined the Drug Stores of Farell & Reed and J. G. Yeiser, respectfully call attention to their complete and fresh stock of

DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS,
PAINTS,
WHITE LEAD,
PAINT BRUSHES,

LINSEED,
LUBRICATING and LAMP OILS,
COLORS and TURPENTINE,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
WINDOW GLASS,
&c., &c., &c.

Physicians' and Country Merchants' orders put up on as good terms as any city south.

Sole agents for Empire and New Jersey White Lead and Kerosene Oil Company.

November 17th, 1859.—1y.

WOOD, EDDY & CO'S

GEORGIA AND DELEWARE

STATE LOTTERIES!

GRAND CAPITEL PRIZE

☞ $100,000. ☜

THE EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS of Wood, Eddy & Co's Three Number Lotteries will take place in public, under the Superintendence of Sworn Commissioners, as follows:

Class 96 *draws Saturday,*	February, 25,	1860
" 156 " "	March 31,	1860
" 204 " "	April 28,	1860

Nearly 1 prize to every 2 Tickets.

Grand Extraordinary Drawings,
To take place as above specified.
ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF
$100,000!

1 Prize of	$50,000	100 Prize of	1,000
2 "	20,000	170 "	500
2 "	10,000	65 Prizes of	100
2 "	6,000	65 "	75
2 "	5,000	65 "	60
2 "	4,000	65 "	50
2 "	3,000	4,810 "	40
2 "	2,000	27,040 "	20

32,396 Prizes amounting to $1,180,780

Whole Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2,50.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Cert's of Pack'e of	26 Whole Tick's,	$299 60
" "	26 Half	149 50
" "	26 Quarter "	74 75
" "	26 Eighth "	37 37

THE ORDINARY DRAWINGS

Of Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Singe Number Lotteries will take place in public as follows:—

Class 66 *Draws on Saturday March*	31, 1860
Class 67 *Draws on Saturday April*	7, 1860
Class 68 *Draws on Saturday April*	14, 1860
Class 69 *Draws on Saturday April*	21, 1860
Class 70 *Draws on Saturday April*	28, 1860

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO
EVERY NINE TICKETS!!

Ordinary Drawing.
To take place as above specified

1 GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF $50,000

1 Prize of	$20,000	1 Prize of	$1,500
1 " "	10,000	50 Prizes of	500
1 " "	5,000	100 "	400
1 " "	4,000	100 "	300
1 " "	3,000	100 "	150
		100 "	100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 pri's of $400	apx to $50,000	Pr is	$1,600
4 " 300	" 20,000	" "	1,200
4 " 250	" 10,000	" "	1,000
4 " 225	" 5,000	Pr are	900
4 " 200	" 4,000	" "	800
4 " 150	" 3,000	" "	600
4 " 100	" 1,500	" "	400
5,000 " 20	are		100,000

5,485 Prizes amounting to **$320,000**

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $1-2

Cert's of Pac'ges in the Ordinary Drawings will be sold at the following rates which is the risk

Certifi't of Package of	10 Whole Tick's	$80
"	10 Half "	40
"	10 Quarter "	20
"	10 Eighth "	10

In Ordering Tickets or Certificates,

Enclose the amount of money to our address, for what you wish to purchase, name the Lottery in which you wish it invested, and whether you wish Wholes, Halves or Quarters, on receipt of which, we send what is ordered, by first mail, together with the scheme.

Immediately after the drawing, a Printed Drawing, Certified to by the Commissioners, will be sent, with an Explanation.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

All communications strictly confidential.

All Prizes of 1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of forty days.

☞ Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lotteries are drawn at Augusta, Georgia, and Wilmington, Delaware.

Orders for Tickets or certificates to be directed to

WOOD, EDDY & Co. Augusta. Geo.
or, WOOD, EDDY & Co Atlanta. "
or WOOD, EDDY & Co. Wilmington Delaware.

☞ Circulars containing Schemes for the month will be sent, free of expense, by addressing as above.

N. YORK & CHARLESTON Steamship Line,

Through Tickets.

From New Orleans to to N. York,		$39 75
" Mobile to	"	35 00
" Montgomery, Ala.,	"	25 00
" Atlanta, Geo.	"	23 00
" Augusta, Geo.	"	20 00

☞ Can be had on applications at the Rail Road Ticket Offices at each point.

UNITED STATES MAIL

Stamships through in 48 to 50 Hours.

The new Steamship Columbia 1500 Tons. M. BERRY, Commander.
NASHVILLE, 1800 Tons. } L. M. MURRY, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, 1500 Tons. } A. ANDREWS, Commander.
MARION, 1500 Tons. } W. J FOSTER, Commander.

LEAVES ADGER'S WHARVES
Every Wednesday & Saturday
AT HIGH WATER.

THESE Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort, & speed, are unrivalled on the coasts.

Tables supplied with every luxury.—Attentive and courteous commanders, will ensure Travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation elegant State Room accommodations, Freight or passage, apply to

HENRY MISSROON & CO.

Corner of East Bay and Adger's South Wharf,

Charleston to N. York, Cabin passage $15
Steerage, 8.

March 8, 1860.—1y.

BOOT & SHOE SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe making business in Jacksonville, Ala. His shop is on the east side of main street, first door south of Fleming's Carriage manufactory. He has permanently located himself, and is determined, by close attention to his business, and faithful execution of his work, to merit, and therefore hopes to receive a liberal patronage. He thinks he can convince all that it will be to their interest to have their work *well made* and *made at home.*

Particular attention paid to mending of every description. His prices shall be uniformly moderate, and for *cash only*; and all work warranted. — T. C. CANNON.

Mar. 22, 1860.—1y.

EXCHANGE.

THE Talladega Insurance Co is provided with *Money to Cash* all good Mobile or New Orleans accounts either *sight* or on the usual time.

SIGHT DRAFTS on New York, Charleston, Mobile or New Orleans, sold at Montgomery rates. MONEY remitted to the Secretary promptly remitted.

JAMES G. L. HUEY, *Sec'y.*

JOHN W. [illegible]

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Solicitor in Chancery,
[illegible] VILLE, ALA.

AYER'S

Ague Cure

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, cause by the Malaria of miasmatic countrie

No one remedy is louder called for by th necessities of the American people than a sur and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Suc we are now enabled to offer, with a perfe certainty that it will eradicate the diseas and with assurance, founded on proof, th no harm can arise from its use in any quan tity.

That which protects from or prevents th disorder must be of immense service in th communities where it prevails. *Prevention* better than cure, for the patient escapes th risk which he must run in violent attacks o this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expe the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGU from the system and prevents the develop ment of the disease, if taken on the first ap proach of its premonitory symptoms. It not only the best remedy ever yet discovere for this class of complaints, but also th cheapest. The large quantity we supply fo a dollar brings it within the reach of ever body; and in bilious districts, where FEVE AND AGUE prevails, every body should have and use it freely both for cure and protectio It is hoped this price will place it within th reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. great superiority of this remedy over an other ever discovered for the speedy and ce tain cure of Intermittents is, that it contain no Quinine or mineral, consequently it pr duces no quinism or other injurious effec whatever upon the constitution. Those cure by it are left as healthy as if they had neve had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequen of the miasmatic poison. A great variety o disorders arise from its irritation, among whic are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headach Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asth ma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of th Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Coli Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomac all of which, when originating in this caus put on the intermittent type, or become perioc ical. This "CURE" expels the poison fro the blood, and consequently cures them a alike. It is an invaluable protection to imm grants and persons travelling or temporaril residing in the malarious districts. If take occasionally or daily while exposed to the in fection, that will be excreted from the syste and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantit to ripen into disease. Hence it is even mor valuable for protection than cure, and few wi ever suffer from Intermittents, if they ava themselves of the protection this remedy a fords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSI

are so composed that disease within the range o their action can rarely withstand or evade them Their penetrating properties search, and cleans and invigorate every portion of the human orga ism, correcting its diseased action, and restorin its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of thes properties, the invalid who is bowed down wit pain or physical debility is astonished to find h health or energy restored by a remedy at once s simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complain of every body, but also many formidable an dangerous diseases. The agent below named i pleased to furnish gratis my American Almana containing certificates of their cures and direction for their use in the following complaints: *Costive ness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordere Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbi Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of App tite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaint arising from a low state of the body or obstructio of its functions. They are an excellent alterativ for the renovation of the blood and the restora tion of tone and strength to the system debilitate by disease.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consump tion, and for the relief of Consumptiv Patients in advanced stages of th disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so nu merous are the cases of its cures, that almo every section of country abounds in persons pu licly known, who have been restored from alarmin and even desperate diseases of the lungs by it use. When once tried, its superiority over ever other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escap observation, and where its virtues are known, th public no longer hesitate what antidote to emplo for the distressing and dangerous affections of th pulmonary organs that are incident to our climat While many inferior remedies thrust upon th community have failed and been discarded, th has gained friends by every trial, conferred benef on the afflicted they can never forget, and pr duced cures too numerous and too remarkable t be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

J. R. SLAYTON, Jacksonville,
J. M. TATUM, Hoke's Bluff,
H. L PETTIT, Mount Polk,
R. M. DICKSON, Alexandria,
S. C. WILLIAMS, Oxford,

And by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere. — Nov. 17, '59.

J. N. MONTGOMERY,

DEALER IN ITALIAN & AMERICAN

MARBLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Calhoun & surroundin country, that he has on hand the largest assortment of MARBL ever in the State, and that he is prepared to execute all orders fo MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and all other Grave Stones, as well as a kinds of Marble Work.

He is determined that his work shall give satisfaction. His sho is on Broad Street, opposite Watts Hall, where he solicits calls fro those desiring work in his line. As he is determined to sell as chea if not cheaper than any other establishment in the State.

Selma, Ala. Mar. 8 1860.

CLASSICAL & ENGLISH.

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, at the solicitation of many friends, has undertaken a Classical & English School in Jacksonville. He designs it to be a preparatory School for young men wishing to enter College.

He has purchased for this purpose the building occupied, recently as a Female Academy & is now ready for patronage, of which he hopes to receive a liberal share. His rates will be those published last week for the Female School.

L. H. PARSONS.

Jacksonville, Jan [illegible]

HARDWARE.

W. E. [illegible],

NO. 133 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Offers for sale at the lowest possible prices for cash or prompt pay, a [illegible] complete [illegible] assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

GUNS, PISTOLS,

AND

Plantation Tools!

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE

SOUTHERN TRADE.

Merchants visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine the Stock.

[illegible] CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Jacksonville Ala. March 15th 1860.

NOTICE.

ROBERT DOWNEY,

House, Sign, & Ornamental PAINTER.

IMITATIONS of all kinds—Wood, Marble, &c. Knowing by past experience he can please the most fastidious. Work done upon the shortest notice. He can be found at Mrs. Weir's Hotel.

Jacksonville, Oct. 6, 1859.—1y.

Economy & Progression.

In this, the age of advancement, many things new and invaluable have been introduced—not the phantoms and chimeras of other ages, but new ones, of sound and practical utility. In no department is progression better marked or more visibly to be seen than in the medical, when originating with competent men, and confined to scientific limits. Precisely of that character are the following remedial agents; none will prove more efficient, or are so often needed.

DR. LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

A new and certain cure for Coughs, Asthma, Pain in the Breast; also Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds etc., among children.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing immediate relief, and in nine out of ten cases a prompt cure. It exercises the most controlling influence over Coughs and Irritation of the Lungs of any remedy known, *often* stopping the most violent in a few hours, or at most in a day or two. Many cases thought to be decidedly consumptive have been promptly cured by using a few bottles, and wearing the Little's Strengthening Plasters on the chest. As an anodyne expectorant, without astringing the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtures.

DR. LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the forms of No's. 1 and 2, the first for the acute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage.) that has been much improved upon in this country; & from its unexampled success is likely to supercede every other remedy for the cure of the diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhoeal, Blenorrhoeal and Leuchorrhoeal or Flour Albus Affections. *This extensive compound* combines properties totally different in taste and character from anything to be found in the United States in Pharmacopoea or in privete practice; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivalled in America.

DOLLAR VERMIFUGE.

Prepared and put up in bottles and vials, only by C. W. Little, In using, nothing else is required to relieve children of worms: and besides being one of the best and cheapest ever offered to the public, *its frequent use in* families will save much trouble and expense, as well as the lives of many children; for *eight* out of every *ten* cases generally require it.

DR. LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER OINTMENT.

Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tetters, Scald Heads, and diseases of the skin generally, have beed cured by this remedy, and since the introduction of the No 2 preparation (being stonger) scarcely a case has been found that it will not effectually eradicate in a short time. For the cure of Cancerous Sores and Ulcers it is applied in the form of Plasters, and is almost infallible.

In addition, the Proprietor prepares, for the great convenience and certainty in prescribing, Strengthening Plasters, of the most superior quality, Improved Cook's Pills (*an easy billious cathartic*) Vegetable Pills (*a mild cathartic to obviate costiveness*) Antacid (*for tightness and acidity of the stomach.*) Tonic Bitters, etc., which will be sent on consignment if ordered.

Medicines, like everything else, are better and more economically supplied to the great mass of the people by merchandise than in any other way.

Physicians are referred to the 13th page of Dr. Little's phamplet, to the catalouge of medicines of the Materia Medica, that he uses in compounding his different remedies, and asked to say if they are not the chief reliance of the profession, as he himself has practised medicine extensively for more than ten years, before retiring to the drug business.

In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in all the Southern States they are to be had; and as *there* are scamps about who are counterfeiting his remedies, by palming off their own or something else, by using the same or similar names (for no patent is wanted or secured amid the absurd patents of the day.)

N. B.—All orders and letters on business are to sent in future to LITTLE & BRO. *Macon*, Georgia, instead of Philadelphia.

Wholesale Agents, Dr. P. M. Cohen & Co., Charleston, S. C., McKesson & Robins, New York, & T. M. Cunningham, Selma, Ala.

Sold in Jacksonville by Hendrick & Nisbet.

In Alexandria by J. J. Vandever.

In Oxford by Dr. S. C. Williams, and by Merchants & Druggists generally. July 21

LIVERY STABLE.

J. H. PRIVETT continues his LIVERY STABLE at the old stand, and is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates:

Horse per day,	$1 25
Buggy " "	1 25
Horse and Buggy per day,	2 50
Horses and Hack, " "	5 00
Horse or Buggy, half a day,	75

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by persons hiring them.

Transient persons can have their horses well taken care of at this Stable.

N. B. Persons who hire Horses and Buggies, must not forget to pay up occasionally, as corn is high and a cash article, and if they fail, 25 per cent. will be added. July 1857.

Wheat Wanted.

FROM 20,000 to 50,000 BUSHELS of Wheat will be purchased by the undersigned, and the best cash prices paid, delivered either at our Mills or Cane Creek or Choccolocco.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859.

W. H. McDONALD & CO's.

Advertising & Commission House,

NO. 102, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

Advertisements will be received as above for publication in this paper.

DR. T. C. BRANNON.

Formerly of Gadsden, is now permanently located on the Road leading from Gadsden to Ashville, one mile below Sulphur Spring.

He will cheerfully attend day & night calls, for rich & Poor at the following Reduced Rates, viz;

	$	cts
Mileage per day, 4 miles and under.		50
" " night, " " "		100
" " day, from 4 miles to 10		3 1-3
" " night [illegible]		[illegible]
" " day, 10 miles and over		25
" " night " " " "		50

Proscription & medicine at Bedside (for ordinary cases) $1, Prescription at Office, for Chronic or Acute Disease, with medicine & written directions, when necessary, $1 cash One Dollar & 50 cents if Booked.

Midwifery—ordinary cases—$4; no mileage. Surgical cases treated at the usual rates.

Dr. Brannon, having been generally successful in curing many obstinate forms of Chronic Disease, viz. Dropsy Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Womb, Liver, Kidneys, & also ulcers, Scrofula, Pulmonary Consumption, (In the incipient Stage) &. &c.. Offers to treat them through the mail, or otherwise; giving plain & full directions, with a *safe & efficient* Treatment at the above low rates. Persons ordering medicine will give the History of the disease & symptoms.

Cash must accompany all orders.

Address, T. C. BRANNON, M. D. Beebe Springs, P. O. St. Clair County, Ala.

Reference. Citizens of Gadsden & vicinity.

[illegible] 1859.—1y.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. Wm. & E. W. TREADWELL

Having resumed the practice of MEDICINE in partnership, offer their services to the citizens of Cherokee and Calhoun counties, in the various branches of their profession.

Dr. Wm. Treadwell will remain at his residence near Adams' Ferry; Dr. E. W. Treadwell will reside at Maj. Colvin's, where he may be found at all times when not professionally absent. March 10, 1859

NOTICE.

We have our Furnace in operation, and can furnish the people with HOLLOW WARE and MACHINERY CASTINGS, at any time. We will also give employment to 25 or 30 men to cut wood, or will give any man or company of men a contract for the cutting of 2000 Cords Wood for us, provided they will complete the job by the first of March next.

GOODE, MORRIS & CO.

Morrisville, Calhoun co. Nov. [illegible]

EMBROIDERY, PERFUMERY, FOREIGN & DOMESTICS DRY GOODS SHAWLS

READY MADE CLOTHING.

DRY GOODS.

AND

MILLINERY.

LACES, GLOVES, FLOWERS.
BONNETS, FEATS, RIBBONS,
STRAW TRIMMING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

All Goods marked in plain Figures,

AT

J. FREUDENBERGER'S

NEW CASH STORE,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

HE respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received an entire new and fashionable Stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

FOR

LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

ALSO,

A new and fashionable Stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

To which branch Mrs. Freudenberger will attend, and would be pleased for the Ladies to call and examine her Stock and Prices. She will also alter and Trim

BONNETS,

To the latest Fashion.

Orders promptly executed. All Goods sold at the lowest New York retail Prices.

J. FREUDENBERGER.

Oct. 20, 1859.—1y.

CLOAKS, YANKEE NOTIONS

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, SHIRTS & DRAWERS, CUTLERY, HOSIERY,

Merchant Mills.

The undersigned having taken charge of Maj. J. A. Stevenson's Brick Merchant Mills, 2 miles south of Jacksonville, respectfully informs the public that he has put them in good order and condition to make as much and as good Flour as any Mills in the country. Corn also ground in a manner that cannot fail to please.

ABRAHAM ADERHOLT.

March 10, 1859—tf.

P. S. Also a Splendid SAW MILL in first rate order, at which we can fill bills fo. LUMBER of every description and variety of the very best quality, upon short notice

New Firm.

MILLS & SUMTER,

ROME, GA.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

In every kind and style of

FURNITURE,

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, CHERRY, WALNUT, &c.

Manufacturers also, of all Styles of

SASH & BLINDS,

AND PANNEL DOORS.

With an extensive Shop & Machinery, Can Manufacture largely and SUPPLY all *the Country* with *FURNITURE*—common and rich, SASH & BLINDS, &c. at low prices.

We INVITE all persons to our WARE ROOM.

FINE BURIAL CASES always on hand, and COFFINS made at short notice.

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

C. W. MILLS. JAMES M. SUMTER.

July 28, 1859.—1y.

AMBROTYEPS.

R. E. NEELD, would respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville, and Calhoun County that he is *permanently* located in their midst, & by *deserving*, hopes to receive their patronage. He is not schooled in any species of humbuggery, as his brothers, of Wooden-nutmeg notoriety—but relies upon the *naked* force of truth, & the appreciative *taste* of the people. For the kindness shown him by the people of Jacksonville in past time, he has no suitable language, but *bows* with deep emotion—his hand upon his *heart!*—Rooms—up stairs above "Ryan & Rowlands" store Terms *cheap* for *cash*. R. E. NEELD.

Resident Artist.

LOTTERY, LOTTERY.

CALL OR SEND TO

J. H. BREWER

DEALER IN LOTTERY TICKETS,

SELMA, ALA,

And examine the various *schemes for the month*, and satisfy yourself that they are the most fair and liberal ever presented to the public; or if not convenient to call in person, you have only to enclose, through the Post Office, the sum you may wish to invest, and the amount in tickets will be forwarded by return mail to any address in the city, or in the Union, free of expense.

All communications strictly confidential.

Official drawings sent to each ticket holder immediately after the drawing takes place.

While we are sending sunshine and plenty to thousands all over the land, why not step in and share with them?

Many prizes are necessarily distributed daily and weekly. Why should you not receive one as well as others? But remember, "He that sows shall reap."

Would you enjoy a golden harvest, go and do likewise.

☞ Please address J. H. BREWER, Selma Ala.

R. E. W. McADAMS. H. D. McADAMS.

Drs. R. E. W. & H. D. McADAMS,

Surgeon Dentists.

RESIDENCE

JACKSONVILLE, *Ala.*

Have associated themselves in the practice of their profession to which they will devote their entire attention.

All operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner.

Any communications addressed to them at Jacksonville will receive prompt attention, where they may be found ex cept absent on professional business.

RATES OF CHARGES.

For Gold Plugs,	Each $2,00
" Tin Plug,	" 1,00
" Extracting Teeth,	" 1,00
" Extracting Roots,	" 50
" Cleaning Teeth,	" 2,00
" Inserting Teeth on pivot,	" 4,00
" Inserting Teeth on Gold plate—the first 4,	" 16,00
" Inserting 4 Additional Teeth on the same plate,	" 8,00
" Upper Sett entire on Gold plate,	" 80,00
" Lower Sett entire on Gold plate,	" 70,00
" Full Sett entire of Upper and Lower on Gold plates,	150,00
Extra large size Gold plugs will be charged from	$2,50 to 5,00
" Administering Chloroform or Ether from	$1,00 to 3,00

Sep't, 1 1859.

BOOK & JOB Printing.

HAVING a large amount of ornamental & display type, together with the combined materials of the Republican and Sunny South Offices, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work in the most neat and expeditious manner; such as Pamphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Cards, Billheads, Blanks, &c., &c.

We respectfully request our friends not to send their work to distant cities, when they can get it done equally as well at home, and a great deal cheaper.

Dr. H. Baird,

Tenders his services to the citizens of Springville and vicinity, in the practice of Medicine on the Primary system

Jan. 26, 1860.—tf.

U. S. Tri-Weekly Mail STAGE LINE.

NEAREST, CHEPEST & BEST ROUTE

CONNECTING

NORTH & SOUTH ALA.,

From Larkinsville on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, via Guntersville and *Gadsden to Jacksonville, Ala.*, 88 miles.

Leave Larkinsville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the Morning Trains pass each way, and arrive at Jacksonville by noon the next days.

Leave Jacksonville also on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 5 A. M., on the arrival of the coach from the Talladega Railroad, and arrive at Larkinsville next morning in time to connect with the trains going each way. Fare through $7 00.

Sober, careful and polite drivers, good teams, and new stages. New Four-Horse Coaches from Larkinsville to Guntersville Good Eating Houses on the route. Travellers to or from Nashville, Huntsville or the West, will find it greatly to their advantage in saving time, distance and money to try the line. The contractor gives his personal attention to the line to see that all things are done up just right.

J. H. WISDOM. Dec'r 8th—6m.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared; season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON by Irish Houses, who, *regardless of the injury* thus inflicted alike on the American consumer & the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,

Agents, 36 Church St., N. York.

Sept. 15, 1859—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Ever since my "Aromantic Schiedam Schnapps"—the purest and best Gin for medical purposes—became fully appreciated throughout this country, I have been constantly solicited by druggists, apothecaries, and large numbers of the most eminent physicians, in all parts of the Union, to add to my Gin importations pure Brandies and Wines, and to bottle them the same as I am and have been doing with the Schnapps; to seal with my seal and give my certificate guarantying their undoubted purity.

I should long ago have endeavored to comply with the flattering requests, but I found it impossible to do so, especially in regard to the important articles of Brandy, Port and Madeira Wines, owing to the high prices in Europe, occasioned by short grape crops for some years. Happily for the success of my new enterprise, the grape crops for the last and the previous years were abundant.

Another point in my favor is this the duty now on French Brandy is 70 per cent. less than it was when my medical friends began to solicit me to furnish pure Brandy and Wines. These favoring circumstances have enabled me to commence a new enterprise.—I have *concluded to import Cognac Brandy and* Wines, to bottle them for medical as well as for private use. I am well aware, from the bitter experience, the vile attacks, the misrepresentation of motives and enmity of dealers and mixers of bad articles which I met with & conquered in the case of my Schnapps before obtained its present proud pre-eminence over all other Gins, that the new enterprise will be attended with equal opposition more trouble, and involve an immense outly of capital. These difficulties and expenses will be much greater, because I shall have to encounter the malignity and enmity of countless thousands who are engaged in the liquor trade, and making fortunes by the manufacture of infamous imitations of "Brandy" made from poisonous compounds—their use being alike destructive to healthy human life, and of course speedy death to the feeble invalid, or those in whose behalf eminent physicians have urged upon me the importation of a pure, invigorating article of Brandy. I shall do so, in spite of all opposition, even that of the dealers and sellers of the stuff in bottles called "Brandy," of which millions of bottles are annually sold, and which is no better than the worst of poisons.

I am perfectly willing and well satisfied to *embark in this new enterprise*, and have no fears, no doubts about the most ultimate success for myself and the druggists and apothecaries in the thirty-three States, if they will heartily co operate with me in my efforts to drive out of use the vilest of compounds, called "Brandy," and replace it with the pure unadulterated article, which I will faithfully and truly supply.

The medical virtues of French Brandy need not to be told. The Brandy imported by me I will bottle, seal with my seal, my label, and add my certificate that it is of the first quality, and pure and unadulterated as when it left the distillery in France.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant, and my tried commercial integrity, that what I pledge and certify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate is correct, and can be relied upon by purchasers in any section of the Union to which my Brandy may be sent. I have made arrangements with the best Brandy manufacturers in France, with those who have a world wide renown as the first Brandy exporters. I have selected four eminent firms who will ship me their Brandies. I shall not designate the article by any other name than Wolfe's Genuine Cognac Brandy. If I were to do otherwise it would be useless for then unprincipled persons, who are incessantly engaged in the nefarious traffic of imitating all valuable articles, would soon imitate and adopt my mark as a cloak under which to sell their compound of poisons to cover the vile imposition.

I am now prepared to receive and execute orders for Wolf's Genuine Cognac Brandy addressed to me, No. 22 Beaver Street. Prices will be given to personal application, or in reply to letters.

In this circular I have thus far written mainly about pure Cognac Brandy; I have now to call your attention to other liquors and wines.

I am prepared to supply orders for "Jamaica Rum" imported and bottled by me; also Irish and Scotch Whiskey." The purity and genuineness of the last named articles, imported for "medical use." I will also guaranty with my seal, my label, and my certificate.

I shall also import the purest and best "Madeira," "Port," and "Sherry" Wines for Medical purposes. These I also guaranty with my seal, my label, and my certificate

In conclusion permit me to add that I shall be happy to hear from those that this circular reaches, and whose personal or pecuniary interests it may effect, in the *combination of* articles that I engage to supply. Should any such person visit New York—especially a Druggists, Apothecary or Physician—I shall be most happy to receive a personal call.

There is no importer who possesses more actual experience and knowledge of the importing liquor and wine trade than I do, I have been engaged in it over thirty years.

I have narrated some facts connected with my new enterprize for the particular information of these connected with the practice or the sale of medicines. If I am favored with the visits of any such, or by friends to whom they give letters of introduction to me, they can see with their own eyes, and test my truthfulness by their own observation.

I respectfully crave, for this Circular and its contents, a careful and attentive perusal, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

18, 20, & 22 Beaver Street, New York.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

J. D. GRIFF & Co., New Orleans, La.
S. J. & J. J. JONES, Mobile, Alabama.
HUNNICUT & TAYLOR Atlanta, Georgia.
HAVILAND, CHICHESTER & Co. Aug. Ga.
RAGLAND & BIRCH, Columbus, Georgia.
BOWDER & ANDERSON, Macon, Georgia.
OLCOMB & Co., Savannah, Georgia,
FOLIN, Charleston, S. C.

EMPLOYMENT.

$50 to $100 per moth.

Ladies and gentlemen learned or unlearned Are wanted in each section of the South and West, to act as agents in an easy, useful and *favorable business* by which they can *certainly* make from $50 to $100 per month. For full particulars, terms, &c., address (inclosing stamp to pay return postage) W. R. TERRY, Rockingham N. C.

Howard Association.

PHILADELPHIA.

A benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhea, Seminal weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis*, the Vice of *Onanism*, or *Self abuse, &c., &c.*

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a charitable act worthy of their name to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give

Medical Advice Gratis

to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, ocupation, habits of life, &c., and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE.

It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labor of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weaknes, Gonorrhe, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism, or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhoea, and other Diseases of the Saxual Organs, on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be accepted.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association No. 2 South NINTH Street, Philidelphia, Pa, By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

February 6 1860—1y.

S. F. HOBBS,

JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH.

Would inform the citizens of Selma and vicinity that he has purchased the Stock in trade, and taken the old stand of the late J. R. TOOR, and has made large additions of

Gold & Silver Goods of every description

SILVER TEA-SETS	*SALT STANDS,*
PITCHERS,	*CAKE CARD and FRUIT BASKETS,*
WAITERS,	*NAPKIN RINGS,*
GOBLETS,	*CAKE PIE, FRUIT & BUTTER KNIVES*
CUPS,	*PICKLE FORKS,*
LADLES,	*and EGG SPOONS,*
KNIVES,	
SPOONS,	
FORKS,	

Silver sets and Silver Pieces, Beautifully put up in cases for Wedding and other presents.

English French and Swiss Watches, *In Gold & Silver Cases in large variety.*

AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES.

In Gold and Silver Hunting Cases-Warranted perfect time-keepers.

JEWELRY!

From rich Diamond to cheap Plain Gold, including Cameo, Lava and Mosaic in full sets, and single pieces, with almost every description of Ornament now in use.

Silver Plated Goods of every varity.

Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Breakfast and Dinner Castors, Tea and Coffee Urns, Double Walled ice Pitchers, Cups, Goblets, Forks, Ladles, Knives, Spoons, &c,

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, *In Gold, Silver, Steel & Shell Frames.*

FANCY GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Rich and Beautiful Vases & Statuetts

American Clocks of almost every Style and Quality Manufactured.

TOGETHER WITH A FINE LOT OF
FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS.

CITIZENS of Dallas and surrounding counties are invited to examine the stock.—Having bought the stock in store, at great discount from original cost, and also having superior advantages in procuring new goods, I am enabled to sell at extremely low prices.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Musical Instruments repaired by workmen of experience and skill.

Engraving of all kinds done at short notice.

Goods sold at my Store, engraved free of charge. S. F. HOBBS.

Goldsby's Block, Broadway, Selma, Ala.

Dec. 8, 1859.—1y.

EXTENSIVE

JEWELRY STORE,

Talladega, Ala.

A Superb and elegant stock of fine **Gold & Silver Watches**—none better; rich and beautiful GOLD CHAINS—very durable; a number of setts of the finest Jewelry; solid gold. A fine lot of Gold, Silver and Steel SPECTACLES: Stereoscopic Glasses; Glasses fitted to old frames.

TABLE FURNITURE,

Of all kinds, of the very finest, consisting of Casters, Tea Setts, Waiters, Fruit Baskets, &c., &c. Finest Knives and Forks, dearest Knives, (silver plated); Tea and Table Spoons, and many other things. Pocket Cutlery,—Rogers & Westenholms best; Razors and straps; fine shaving and toilet soaps; Shell combs; imitation shell; pocket comsb; fine hair brushes; together with all other articles usually kept in such establishments. Goods of any sort will be ordered, from one of the most reliable houses in New York, at 10 per cent on cost, at short notice.

Watches, Jewelry &c. repaired.

All work warrented.

STURDEVANT & JOHNSON.

January 19, '60.—tf.

S. F. BECTON,

DEALER IN

DRYGOODS,
HARDWARE
AND
GROCERIES,

BROAD STREET,

SELMA, ALA.

[illegible]

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery.,

China, Glass, Queensware, &c.

Broad Street,

SELMA, ALA.

Feb. 9. 1860.—1y.

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Kyle Wynn & Co. is this day dssolved by limitation—The firm name will hereafter, only be *used in liquidation*—

ROBERT B. KYLE.
Wm B. WYNN.
A W WATSON.
DOZIER. THORNTON

Gadsden Ala, January 2d.1860.

DR. J. R. SLAYTON,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services in the practice of

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

To the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country. Can be found at the Drug Store of Slayton & Gray.

January 19, 1860.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT WHOLESALE,

R. A. PRINGLE & CO.

177 EAST BAY,

Opposite the New Custom House,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

By the first of February next, we will have in store a large stock of every variety of GOODS usually kept in our line, the greater portion of which, will nearer meet the wants of the retail trade, and particularly the consumer, than has been usual *in this market*. We especially invite the attention and patronage of Alabama Merchants.

ROBERT A. PRINGLE.
CHARLES H. BERRY.

Jan. 19, 1860.

☞ HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, *married and single, in health or disease*—*Dr. Larmont's Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide.* Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings Price $1.

Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, 1 Vesey Street, Astor House, New York.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in Reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertiser,) their recipes and specifies; the author's unequalled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) three blocks above the St. Nicolas Hotel, New York, from 9 A. M. to 6. evenings,

"We concur with other papers in recomending Dr. Larmont and his work"—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex, Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New York Pick; New Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS STREET,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)

Would call the especial attention of Grocers and Druggists to his removal, and also the articles of his manufacture, viz:

Brown Snuff.

Macoboy,	Demigros,
Fine Rappee,	Pure Virginia,
Course Rappee,	Nachitoches,
American Gentleman,	Copenhagen.

Yellow Snuff.

Scotch,	Fresh Scotch,
High Toast Scotch,	Irish High Toast,
Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,	or Lundyfoot.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.—No. 1, No. 2, Nos. 1 & 2 mixed, Kitefoot, St. Jago, Spanish, Canister, Pure Turkish

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain, Cavendish, or sweet, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Tin Foil Cavendish.

A circular of prices will be sent on application.

N. B.—Note the new article of *Fresh Scotch Snuff*, which will be found a superior article for dipping purposes. feb 2.—3m.

ETOWAH HOUSE,

ROME, GA.

L. P. THOMAS, Proprietor.

(LATE OF EATONTON HOTEL.)

The Stage Offices are kept at this house

AND IT IS NEAREST THE DEPOT.

April 21 1859.

CHESNUT GROVE
WHISKEY
C.W.

The enterprising proprietor of

CHESTNUT GROVE WHISKEY,

(The Purest Medicinal Agent ever known.) has furnished the community a Stimulant, pure, healthful and invigorating, at the same time a mild delicious beverage. It is calculated to do away with the vile drugged stuff that is palmed off on the community, and which is injurious to body and mind. In addition to the certificates beneath, he has received a Diploma from the STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, and additional testimony *from DR. JACKSON, of Boston*, who testifies under oath to its absolute purity.

CERTIFICATES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9th, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of Chestnut Grove Whiskey which you sent us, and find that it contains none of the Poisonous substance known as Fusil Oil, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the wiskeys in general use

LOOTH, GARRET & CAMAC,

Analytical Chemists.

New York, Sept. 3d, 1858.

I have analized a sample of Chestnut Grove Whiskey, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whiskey.

JAMES R. CLINTON,

Analytical Chemist.

Boston, March 7th, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of Chestnut Grove Whiskey, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated.—The fine flavor of this Whiskey is derived from the Grain used in manufacturing it.—

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.

State Assayer.

No. 16, Boylston Street.

For Sale by **C. WHARTON, Jr.**

Sole Principal Agent.

No. 116, Walnut St, Philadelphia.

feb. 2—3m.

The Celebrated Harness and Draft Horse,

DOUBLE HEAD,

Will stand the ensuing season, commencing the 10th of March and ending the 10th of June, at his own Stable, in Oxford, at Chulafinne, and at John Davis' shop.

DESCRIPTION.—DOUBLE HEAD is a beautiful dark bay, 9 years old, full 16 hands high, with bone and powerful muscular strength.

Pedigree.—Double Head was sired by the celebrated race horse Janus, his dam was sired by General Jackson's *Old* Double Head, of Tennessee. He will recommend himself, and never fail to give satisfaction.

Feb. 23, 1860 JOHN A. DEARMON.

THE Regular stated meetings of ALEXANDRIA LODGE are held at Alexandria, on Saturday before the 3rd Sabbath in each month.

Brethren will take due notice, and act accordingly. T. J. PRATHER,

Feb. 23, 1860.—1y. Secy.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, OXFORD, ALA.

J. A. DEARMON, is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates:

Horse per day,	$1 25
Buggy " "	1 00
Horse and Buggy per day	2 25
Horses Hack & driver,	5 00
Horse or Buggy, half a day	75

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by persons hiring them.

Transient persons can have their horses well taken care of at this Stable.

N. B. Persons who hire Horses and Buggies, must not forget to pay up occasionally, as corn is high and a cash article, and if they fail, 25 per cent will be added.

Feb. 23, 1860.—5t.

FRUIT TREES

FOR SALE AT THE

SELMA NURSERY.

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, CHERRY, NECTARINE, PLUM, and APRICOT trees, choice varieties.

Also *Almond, Fig, Pomegranate, Quince, & Pecan trees.* The Black English *everbearing Mulberry, Goose berry, Rasp berry, & Strawberry Vines.*

Grape Vines,

Isabella, Catawba, Concord, Diana, Rebecca, and a number of other choice native Kinds. A few sorts of the most celebrated foreign grapes, such as, the *Black Hamburg, Golden Chasselas, Muscat of Alexandria, & Black Prince,* also *Ornamental trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Green house Plants, Bulbous Roots &c. &c.*

Our nursery is near the Ala. & Tenn. rivers rail-Road. Many of our trees have borne fruit this year.

Orders solicited which will receive prompt attention.

Catalogues sent by mail on application.

Selma, Sep't. 8th 1859. BRAZERS & Co.

Dr. W. L. STARNS,

TENDERS his professional services to the vicinity of Mount Polk, and the surrounding country.

He has permanently located himself within a half mile of Read's Mills; and he will give prompt attention to all who may favor him with a call, at the following reduced rates:

Prescriptions and Medicines,	$1 00
In chronic cases, from $1 00 to	$5 00
Cases in Obstetrics, from $4 00 to	$5 00
25 cents per mile in day time,	
50 cents per mile at night.	

All cases of surgical treatment at a reduced rate. Jan. 26, 1860.—tf.

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself at that place, and is prepared to execute Blacksmith work, in all its various branches; such as **Farm Work, Mill & Machine Irons,**

Ironing and Repairing Buggies Carriages, Wagons, &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, in the most approved and durable style.

Transient persons can have horses shod or other work done upon the shortest notice.

A *good stock of iron* &c. always on hand.

He may be constantly found at his place of business, ready to execute all work needed, which will be warranted by him, and executed on reasonable terms.

Ten per cent deduction for cash custom, from the usual credit prices

WM. P. PRICKETT

Oxford, Ala., Mar. 8, 1860.—1y.

R. O. RANDALL,

WATCH REPAIRER AND JEWELER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Gadsden and vicinity, that he still continues the above named business, and has become permanetly located at Gadsden, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers and execute for them all work needed in his line. He may be found at the Store of W. B. Wynne & Co. All work neatly cheaply and promptly executed. ☞ Terms cash. Feb. 23, 1860.

MUSIC LESSONS.

MRS. MARTHA E. FRANCIS, will continue to give Music Lessons, at her residence, on a new and elegant instrument. Pupils can commence at any time to suit their convenience, and continue five months for the session.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Dec. 29, 1859.

EASON, SAVERY & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3, DEPOT ST.—TALLADEGA, ALA.

☞ *We buy and sell Country Produce.*

Jan. 26, 1860.—5m

SELMA

BOOK AND MUSIC STORE, WEST & BLANDIN,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

BOOKS

AND

STATIONERY:

PIANO FORTES,

Sheet Music and all kinds of Musical instruments, and agents for Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.

Selma Ala. Mar. 1st, 1860.

FORT & HARGROVE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCERS,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

OPPOSITE PLANTER'S BANK AGENCY

WILL keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Groceries at the lowest market prices.

Call and examine our stock.

Rome, Ga. May 19 1859—1y

THE GREEN BOOK.

Just Published, 150 pages, Price 25 cents; ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE; or, THE INSTITUTES OF MARRIAGE; its Intent, Obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the *rational* treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "*Callipaedia*: or the art of having and rearing beautiful and healthy children by *the late* ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

Sent free of postage, by the Publishers, CHAS. KLINE & Co, Box 4586, New York, or *Dexter & Co.*, Wholesale Agents. 113 Nassau Street, New York. *Agents wanted everywhere.*

Aso GRATIS, an extract and sample of the above, one entitled: DR. CULVELL'S LECTURES on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhoea and private diseases generally, detailing the means by whish invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themelves. Sent free by mail in a secure enveope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepay postage, by addressing,

CHAS KLINE & CO., Box 4586, New York City.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Alabama, Special term. March 13th, A. D. 1860.

THIS day came Daniel Heifner, adm. of the estate of P. Heifner, dec. and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate.

It is ordered by the Court, that Monday, the 9th day of April, 1860, be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county, on said Monday the 9th day of April next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods, Judge of said court at office this 13th day of Mar. A. D. 1860.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

March 15, 1860.—3t.

NOTICE.

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed, for the use of S. Edwards, on the 7th day of October, 1858, by John Wagnon, and recorded in Book L, page 453, in St. Clair county, to satisfy a certain promissory note executed to Stephen Edwards, for the sum of eight hundred dollars, and due 25th December, 1859, I shall, on Saturday the sixth day of April next, in the Town of Gadsden, in Cherokee County, sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry for cash, the following described Land, viz:

The north west qr; of south west qr of fractional section 21, Township 12, Range 6 east, and part of fractional section 21, township 12, range 6, east: also, the north east end of the north west part of the east quarter of section 21, township 12, range 6 east, in the district of Land subjec to entry-sale in the Huntsville Land district, (a portion bottom Land.)

H. W. PICKENS, Trustee

March 6, 1860.—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrator in chief of the Estate of Joseph Gladden, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 26th day of March, 1860. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred: and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

IRVIN MARTIN, Adm.

March 29, 1860—6t.

10,000 NEGROES
Saved Yearly

PLANTERS
Take Notice,

JACOB'S CORDIAL
Is Guaranteed to Cure

The Worst Cases of
DIARRHŒA,

The Worst Cases of
DYSENTERY,

The Worst Cases of
FLUX.

Testimony of Hon. Hiram Warner, Judge Supreme Court Georgia.—I have used Jacob's Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhoea Cordial, in my family, and have found it a most efficient, and in my judgement a valuable remedy.

Testimony of Hon. Wm. H. Underwood, Judge Superior Court Georgia.—It affords me pleasure in being able to recommend the use of Jacob's Cordial to all who require a medicine of the kind.

Testimony of Miles G. Dobbin, Esq. Agent State Bank of Georgia, Griffin.—I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and believe it stands at the head of every preparation of the kind, and would recommend its use.

Sold by
Druggists and Merchants
Everywhere.

Sale in Jacksonville by

SLAYTON & GRAY.

DR. D. A. MURDOCK

CONTINUES to offer his professional services to the citizens of White Plains and vicinity. Jan. 19, '60.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office

MERCHANT MILLS.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that his Mills on Tallasseehatchee, five miles from Jacksonville, are now in excellent running order, that he has two pair of French Burrs now in operation, and that he is prepared to make as good **Flour and Meal** as can be made in the [illegible]

He further informs his friends and customers, that he has no connection with the Stephenson Mills, advertised over the signature of Abraham Adiholt.

J. A. ADIHOLT.

March 24, 1859—tf.

DR. C. J. CLARK,

Surgeon & Practicing Physician,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

DR. CLARK will keep constantly on hand a supply of **Pure Medicines** for his own prescribing and to supply patrons.

He will also take charge of Negroes suffering from Chronic Diseases, or requiring surgical treatment, and board and treat them on reasonable terms. Jan. 18, 1860.—1y.

W. TAYLOR. WALKER CURRY.

TAYLOR & CURRY

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

THE Subscribers return their acknowledgments to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage which has been extended to them for the past eighteen months. They respectfully invite attention to their stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., which is complete, and will be sold at as low rates as can be purchased in Selma, or any other market in the interior.

They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
OILS, PAINTS, DYESTFFS,
Varnishes, Painters' Materials,
PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,
***Putty, Window Glass** of all sizes,*
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and FRENCH
Perfumeries, Fine Hair Oils,
POMATUMS, FINE TOILET SOAPS
And Toilet Articles,
TOOTH, NAIL, HAIR, FLESH,
And Crumb Brushes,
TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES,
Supporters,
HAIR DYES & RESTORATIVES,
Surgical & Denta Instruments,
SPICES, SMOKING TOBACCO,
Snuffs Fine Chewing Tobacco,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
Inks, Stationery,
ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID,
Spts. Turpentine, Fuid Lamps,
KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS.

Also, Pure Wines, Brandies and other Liquors for medical purposes, &c. &c. &c.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and all medicines warranted fresh and pure, and put up in the best style. Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. TAYLOR & CURRY.

Talladega, Ala., Aug. 11, [illegible]—1y.

MERCHANT MILLS,

Latest Improvement.

My merchant Mills, 2 miles west of Jacksonville, are now in full and complete operation, capable of grinding, from 3 to 400 bushels of grain per day, at any stage of water. And a large cutlay in cash, combining the best science, mechanical skill, and material in their construction, that the County affords; with an accommodating Scientific Miller in charge of them, will entitle the mills to a share of public patronage, is respectfully solicited.

For the accommodation of those who may remain over night, there is at hand a comfortable house and fire place, stable lots & sheds for their stock

MILES W. ABERNATHY.

Nov. 3, 1859.—tf.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having for some time past, contemplated the establishment of an Educational Institute for young Ladies in some locality, affording the greatest facilities for speedy success and permanent usefulness, announces as the result, that, he has finally decided that Jacksonville is the best point for this object.

He will, in the execution of his design, present for patronage, an Institution as favorable as any in the country for acquiring all that is essential in a liberal and accomplished female education.

To accommodate patronage from abroad he will, for the present, procure board for those applying for the benefits of this institution in good families in the village; hoping at an early day, to be able to provide it for them in his own.

In the instruction and discipline of the pupils, he will be assisted by his wife, who is well known in this community as having been for several years the successful disciplinarian and teacher of the Jacksonville Female Academy.

In offering ourselves to the people of Jacksonville and vicinity as Instructors of youth we have the confidence that we throw ourselves upon a generous and appreciative public, who will not withhold from us the reward we merit, nor fail to acknowledge our ability for this undertaking, or honest endeavor to discharge our duty both to pupils and patrons.

The RATES OF TUITION in this Institution will be the same as in others of a similar grade, viz: for the

1st Class—Embracing primary studies, $[illegible]
2d Class " the common English branches; $[illegible]
3d Class " the higher English branches and the Natural sciences, $[illegible]
4th Class " the higher branches of mathematics and the ancient and modern Languages, $20

The science of vocal music will be taught gratuitously to all the pupils, as a daily exercise.

Instruction in the department of Instrumental music, will be given by accomplished and successful Teachers.

A competent Teacher of the ornamental branches will be provided.

The first session of this School will open on the 9th of January next, at the house of the Principal, and a more commodious place will soon be provided.

While moral and religious instruction will be constantly and faithfully imparted, all sectarian and denominational influence will be conscientiously avoided.

Coming as we do, with the best of motives we are determined to merit, and trust we shall receive a worthy share of your patronage. L. H. PARSONS, Principal.

Jacksonville, Ala Dec. 26, 1859—tf.

SOLOMON BRADEN, Deceased, Estate of

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 10th day of March, 1860, by the Honorable John W. [illegible]zer Judge of the Probate Court in and for St. Clair County, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred. WILLIAM BRADEN, Adm.

March 22, 1860.—6t.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of two fi. fas. issued from the Circuit Court of Talladega County and to me directed; one in favour of John H. Wilson, and against Jas. McCann, Lewis Green, and J. N. Pearce, and the other in favor of Wm. S. Chapman, and against [illegible] T. Green, J. W. Stephenson, J. N. Pearce and James McCann, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in May next, the following described land to-wit: the north east fourth of the south [illegible] fourth of section 7, Township 14, Range [illegible] east in the Coosa Land District—levied on as the property of J. N. Pearce, to satisfy said fi. fas.

FIELDING LOVE, Sheriff.

By A. McCollum, D[illegible]

March 29, 1860—[illegible]

Jacksonville Republican
[illegible] EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
Two Dollars within the year, or three
ars at the end of the year.
failure to give notice of a wish to discon-
will be considered an engagement for the
year.

Jacksonville Republican.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, & fifty cents per square for each continuance. Over one square charged as two, &c. Advertisements not marked continued until forbid.
Yearly advertisements, $10 for one square and $5 for each additional square.
Annunciation of Candidates $5. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square.
Interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

L. 24, NO. 15.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY April 12, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 1217.

Law Cards.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of W. W. Booker, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 23d day of February, 1860—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred—and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

URSILA A. BOOKER.
March 1, 1860.—6t.

LAND SALE.
BY ADMINISTRATOR.

AT the late Residence of William Barber, Sr. Deceased, in the County of Calhoun, Alabama, on East Cane Creek, near Backus' old place, ON TUESDAY THE 8TH DAY OF MAY 1860, as Administrator of estate said Deceased, I shall sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of Twelve months, the lands of said deceased, to wit, the West 1-2 of South West ¼ of Section 15, Township 15, Range 11.—80 Acres—Coosa land district—Purchaser giving note bearing interest from date, with at least two approved securities.

Sale between 12 Maridian, & 3 P. M.
By Order of Court.
M. J. TURNLEY, Adm'r, &c.
March 29, 1860.—6t.

GEORGE ROBINSON, deceased,
ESTATE OF. }

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 27th day of February, 1860, by the Honorable John W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair county—notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

Wm. M. ROBINSON,
DYER T. PRAYTOR,
Adm.
Mar. 8, '60.

Administrator Notice's.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Leroy Bedwell, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county Ala., on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1860. notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

This the 19th day of Mrrch, A. D. 1860.
MARGARET BEDWELL. *Adm'x. of said Estate.*
Mar 22.—6t.

POETRY.

[Written for the Ga. Temperance Crusader]

THE POET'S BRIDE.

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO F. H. G.

It was a summer's eve;
And level with the mountain tops
The dying day threw golden kisses
On the tranquil lake, upon whose flow'ry
Banks the lovers met.
Beneath a high projecting cliff of hoary
Rocks, embroidered with a green net work
Of creeping vines, they sate in converse sweet;
His large and dreamy eyes intently fix'd
On her, whose wondrous beauty claim'd
His heart's deep love. Her cheek was pale
Nay paler than the little flower,
Which he, in playful mood had pluck'd
And placed amid the glossy braids
Of her dark hair.
Caressingly, one jewell'd finger lay
Upon his arm—then pointed to the dim
Expanse of that calm lake, where scarce
A ripple gleam'd to kiss the wanton breeze
Thus woo'd its silver lips.
We did not hear her murmered words,
But watched her humid eyes, and saw
The gathering tear-drops fall like diamonds
From the satin fringe that veiled those eyes
Of love—but there were shadows
Of a darker kind—a grief *uncou'd*
By tears—which curtain'd, like a pall
Of rayless gloom, her widowed heart;
But this she kept from him; she dared
Not wound his noble love.
Yet, when in reverie wrapp'd, he'd often
Dream'd of her as fortune's child—while he,
Contrasted thus with her, did seem too poor;—
But that her *father's frowns* menaced
Their life-long joys, he had not thought,
For, hitherto, love's sky, to him, had *seem'd*
Intensely blue! [count
'Twas Emma's ears which heard her father
His gold at night. He loved the yellow Gold
And gazed at it with that ferocious joy
Which jackalls feel that follow up
The scent of blood!
A viper hissing from the pit of hell,
Had fastened on his soul, and fed upon
The roots of love, even to his heart's red
Core, and left him but the remnant
Of himself—a grovelling wretch—
A crawling worm—most *hateful*
In the sight of God!
Her fathers *fiat* she had heard;
Which was to her a stunning blow—
A funeral knell to all her hopes!
Torn loose from him, she saw but darkness

On the sea of life, and fragments
Of the ark of love adrift on every wave!
Oh, there is oft a dread suspense
Involving torture deeper far
Than certainty of present ill;
Thus Walter felt—then gently spake
To her:—"*Darling,* thou art not *so just*
To me as I can wish; nay love,
I wish no mercy now—'tis truth
I crave, tho', *sometimes,* that will kill!
But there is *luxury* in *grief* when shared
By one we love. I know thy *spirit's*
Arms are wreath'd around my soul,
And that sufficeth *now* to make me blest,
Tho' all the world did heap its frowns on me!
See love! Behold you fleecy cloud
Which slumbers tranquilly so near the moon:
My hopes are anchored far beyond
That fragile thing!
Believest thou that we will live, and love,
In that sweet life to come?
Thank God, I read thy aswer from those
Quivering lips—and from those melting eyes
That meekly look above!
No; no! This is *not all* of life,
Else it were better had we never lived,
Since *living,* we are *doom'd* to love.
And yet 'tis sad, even in *this* little sphere—
This *cestitude* which merely opes to endless life,
To be bereft of that, for which, we mostly yearn,
It is the poorest recompense for breath,
If in the cup of joy, our sweetest drops
Have turn'd to gall!
I do believe that we will live and love
When all the stars reflected in you wave
Have turned to dust!
'Tis true that we are girt by storms;
This *world* itself hangs pendant in the blackest
Clouds!—and yet, serenest skies *do smile*
And rainbows of unfading love—
Seen by the eyes of *faith* alone! [woe:
Come! I would share alike thy "weal &
My heart is swollen with this pent up grief
And I do feel that I would love to weep—
Yea, give thee tear for tear.
It will not be too much if I do drink
The dregs—since thou, *so long* withheld
This cup for me."
Thus importuned, she gazed, at him awhile
With mournful eyes, and then replied.
"It is not meet that I should tell thee all,
Yet I may not disguise the truth,
To which, thou art entitled *now*—
Alas, my love, it was a hapless day
When first we met—for otherwise,
We had not loved, nor known the bitter pangs
Of this sad hour.
Thy name is *hateful* to my father's ear;
It writhes upon his lips, and is pronounc'd
With fierce, vindictive scorn!
He would devour *thee* with relentless wrath
And fling me, as a thing *accurs'd*
From his embrace, were I to kneel,
And plead for thee again!
Oh, Walter! I can *never* love thee less—
Oh, I could *die* for thee!
But after this *we must* not meet again!
'Tis *fate's decree* and cannot be revoked.
Farewell! Thy name shall ever live
Upon *these* lips: and in the utterance
Of prayer it will be *wings* to faith!
It is the darkest hour I've ever known.
The Heavens do seems to frown on us!
Oh, 'tis most hard to part; the future
Has no charms—its sunshine, and its cloudless
Skies all, *all* is but sublimest
Mockery to us who part alas, to meet no more
While yet she spake, the cold dew
Beaded on his brow in large and glit'ring drops,
While tremors of convulsive woe crept thro his frame,
Then turn'd to leaden weights & froze
Like ice around his heart!
A moment more and she was gone
But he unconscious of the lapse of time—
Still musing, sate; his misty eyes
Intently fix'd upon the shadowy lake,
Whence low sad murmurs came, in muffle sobs,
Like mem'ries of blighted love,
Oh, there is in our sojourn here
One fatal pang, reserved for all,
Which curdles more than life-long woe!
Eternity is thus compress'd, and *hell*
Epitomized with all its endless
Writhings of tremendous pain! [dove!
Sweet hope! thou art *Heavens* descending
Which builds a nest in human hearts;
And sometimes comes in *seraph* guise
To hover o'er life's broken shrines,
Repairing all the sacred wreck—
Yet lifting up the drooping head;
And fanning with thy radiant wing
The brow of death!
"A moment!" Oh, what interests are poised
Upon that atom of affluent time!
A moment! and his lion spirit bounded
Forth in furious might His lips
Where purple with sublimest scorn!
He stood erect, self balanced on a pedestal
Of lofty pride, and threw his *gauntlet*
High as 'Fame's dread Mount:
He swore to "win a name!" a name
That would outshine a miser's gold.
He had not felt till now the power of *wealth*
Nor yet the torture of a despot's frown,
Beneath whose golden heel his glorious
Manhood turn'd to dust Thus with an impulse
Of returning strength, he threw his sorrow
To the winds—nor look'd behind—
But onward press'd towards the goal!
'Tis but too true that man was made
To mourn;" but from this furnace life's
Pure gold is *coined.* Experience
Is a *school* of fire which burns
The swaddling rags from off the mind,
And purges it from earth's encumbering
Dross while Angels wait, on bright wings
Stooping from the clouds, to pilot
It above, to *graduate* in *Heaven!*
God's plan is but a *scaffolding* of sighs
And tears, by which we climb to Him!
We are but exiles here earth's *narrow*
Bounds do compass us like *prison* walls,
For tho, the world is *beautiful*.
And Heaven doth nightly shelter us
With its unfading wreathe of glorious star
Its galaxies of light ineffable
Still, we do weep: alas, the *soul's*
Fruition is not here!

Ten years elapsed:
A miser lay upon the couch of death—
No friend was near to soothe the poor old man,
But *bags of gold* were there. "Twas thus
He died—while she his daughter, held
His withered hands and gazed at him
Through floods of tears while o'er his eye balls
Came the film of death
She was alone! The solitude of death
Threw down its blackets shadows on her heart,
And shrouded, with its drapery
Of midnight gloom, the loneliness
Of that sad hour!
Walter Where was he Alas, for her,
He! too was gone but whither none
Could tell. Enquiry sought him far & near
And yet no tidings came conjecture
Died on every lip, and Walter's name
Did share the common — he was forgot
Even Emma's cheek grew pale with fear,
For she too felt that he was dead
Dear woman! Oh how placidly
She yields her sweet life up while after year
Of uncomplaining grief her hopes expire
In life's bright morn she culls the *tenderest*
Flowers, and waters them with *constant* tears,
And when they fade, she too lies down to die
It was a bright Autumnal day
When o'er the mountain's misty top
A traveller came, revisiting his native land
Yet none knew aught of him till Emma gazed
In his dark eyes and shrik'd aloud!
Their pale lips met,
And Emma was a *poet's* Bride

R. E. N.
Jacksonville

Miscellaneous.

From the Diary of a Late Physician.

THE MERCHANT'S CLERK.

BY SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S.

(*Continued.*)

Mr. Hillary's temper had become ten times worse than ever since his daughter's departure, owing to that as well as several other causes. Several of his speculations in business proved to be very unfortunate, and to entail harrassing consequences, which kept *him constantly in a state of feverish* irritability. Poor Mrs. Hillary continued s ill a hopless paralytic, deprived of the powers both of speech and motion; all chance, therefore, of her precious intercession was forever at an end. In vain did Mrs. Elliott strive to interest several of her relatives in her behalf; they *professed* too great a dread of Mr. Hillary *to* attempt interfering in such a delicate and dangerous matter; and *really* had a very obvious interest in continuing, if not increasing, the grievous and unnatural estrangement existing between him and his daughter. There was one of them, a Miss Gubbley, a maiden aunt or cousin of Mrs Elliott, *that had wormed* herself completely into Mrs. Hillary's confidence, and, having been once a housekeeper in the establishment, now reigned supreme at Bullion Lodge; an artful, selfish, vulgar person, an object to Mrs. Elliott of mingled terror and disgust; this was the being that,

'Toadlike sat squatting at the ear'

of her father, probably daily suggesting every hateful consideration that could tend to widen the breach already existing between him and his daughter.—This creature, too, had poor Mrs. Elliott beseiged with passionate and humiliating entreaties, till they were suddenly and finally checked by a *display of such* intolerable insolence and heartlessness as determined Mrs. Elliott, come what would, to make no farther efforts in *that quarter.* She returned home, on the occasion just alluded to, worn out in body and mind. A copious flood of tears accompanying her narration to her husband of what had happened, relieved her excitement, she took her child into her arms, and his playful little fingers unconsciously touching the deep responsive chords, of a mother's heart, she forgot, in the ecstasy of the moment, as she folded him to her bosom, all that had occurred to make her unhappy and add to the gloom of their *darkening prospects. Closer* and closer now became their retrenchments, cutting off every source of expenditure that was not absolutely indispensible. None occasioned them, she told me, a greater pang than giving up thier little pew in —— church, and betaking themselves Sunday after Sunday to the humbler and more appropriate sittings provided in the aisle. But was this their communion, their compact with poverty, unfavourable to devotion?—No—The serpent pride was crushed, and dared not lift his bruised head to disturb or alarm! God then drew near to the deserted couple, "weary and heavy laden," and "cast out" by their *earthly father!* Yes, there she experienced a calm, a resignation, a reality in the services and duties of religion, which she had never known when sitting amid the trappings and ostentation of wealth in the gorgeous pew of her father!

They were obliged to seek a cheaper lodging—moderate as was the rent required for those they so long occupied—where they might practise a severer economy than they chose to exhibit in the presence of those who had known them when such sacrifices were not *necessary,* and which also had the advantage of being in the neighborhood of a person who had promised Elliott occasional employment as a collector of rent, &c., as well as the balancing of his books every month. Long before his health warranted did he undertake these severe labours, driven to desperation by a heavy and not over reasonable bill delivered him by his medical attendant, and of which he pressed for the payment. With an aching heart poor Elliott sold out sufficient to discharge it, and resolved at all hazards to recommence his labours; for there was left only 70 or 80*l.* in the bank, and shuddered when he thought of it! They had quitted this their *second* lodging for that in which I found them about three months before her first visit to me, in order to be near another individual, himself an accountant, who had promised to employ Elliott frequently as a kind of deputy or fag. His were the books piled up before Elliott when first I saw him! Thus had he been engaged, to the great injury of his health, for many weeks, his own mental energy and determination flattering him with a delusive confidence in his physical vigour!

Poor Mrs Elliott also had contrived, being not unacquainted with ornamental needlework, to obtain some employment of that description. Heavy was her heart as she sat toiling beside her husband, who was busily egaged in such a manner as would not admit of their *conversing together,* when her thoughts wandered over the scenes of their past history, and anticipated their gloomy prospects. Was she now paying the fearful penalty of disobedience? But where was the sin she had committed in forming an honest ardent attachment to one whom she was satified was every way her equal save in wealth? How could her father have a right to dictate to her heart who should be an object of her affections? To dispose of it as of an article of merchandise? Had he any right thus to consign her to perpetual misey? To unite her to a titled scoundrel merely to gratify his weak pride and ambition? Had she not a right to resist such an attempt? The same Scripture that has said *Children, obey your parents,* has also said, *Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath.* But has she not been too precipitate, or unduly obstinate in adhering to the man her father abhorred? Ought anything to have caused her to fly from her suffering mother? Oh, what might have been *her* suffering! But surely nothing could justify or extenuate the unrelenting spirit which actuated her father! And that father she knew to have acted basely, to have played the part of a devil towards the man whom he hated; perhaps—nay, probably, he was meditating some equally desperate *scene concerning* herself She silently appealed to God from amid this conflict of her thoughts & feelings, and implored his forgiveness of her rash conduct. Her agonies were heightened by the consousness that there existed reasons for self condemnation: but she thought of, she looked at her husband, and her heart told her that she should act similarly were the past again to happen.

So, then, here was this virtuous unhappy couple—he declining in health just when that health was most precious: she too, worn out with labour and anxiety, alas! to bring another heir to wretchedness into the world, for she was considerably advanced in pregnancy—both becoming less capable of the labour which was becoming daily more essential, with scarcely 40*l.* to fall back upon in the most desperate emergency Such was the dreadful situation of Mr and Mrs Elliott soon after the period of my first introduction *to them.* It was after *listening to one* of the most interesting and melancholy narratives that the annals of human suffering could supply, that I secretly resolved to take *upon myself* the responsibility of appealing to Mr. Hillary in their behalf, hoping that, for the honour of humanity, my efforts would not be entirely unavailing.

He had quitted Bullion House within a twelvemonth after his daughter's flight, and removed to a spacious and splendid mansion in —— Square, in the neighborhood of my residence; and where—strange coincidence!—I was requested to attend Mrs. Hillary, who at length seemed approaching the close of her long-protracted sufferings. Mr. Hillary had become quite an altered man since the defection of his daughter Lord Scamp had introduced him freely *into the society of persons of* rank and station, who welcomed into their circles the possessor of so splendid a fortune; and he found, in the incessant excitement and amusement of fashionable society, *a refuge from reflection*—from the "compunctious visitings of remorse," which made his solitude dreadful and insupportable. I found him just such a man as I have already had occasion to describe him; a vain, vulgar, selfish, testy, overbearing old man; one of the most difficult and dangerous persons on earth to deal with in such a negotiation as that I had so rashly, but, Heaven knows, with the best intentions, undertaken.

"Well, Mr. Hillary," said I, entering the drawingroom, where he was standing alone, with his hands in his pockets, at the windows, watching some disturbance in the square, "I am afraid I can't bring you any better news about Mrs. Hillary. She weakens hourly!"

"Ah, poor creature! she does—indeed!" he replied, [illegible] quitting the window, and [illegible] one of the many beautiful [illegible] in the splendid apartment. "She has been a good wife to me, a very good wife, and I [illegible] thought and said so." Then [illegible] hands into the pockets of his ample white waistcoat, he walked up and down the room. "Well, poor soul! she's had all that money could get her, doctor, however, and she knows it—that's a comfort; but it ain't *money* can keep death off, is it?"

"No indeed, Mr. Hillary, [illegible] mitigate some of its terrors. What a consolation will it be for you hereafter to reflect that Mrs. Hillary has had everything your noble fortune could procure for her!"

"Ay, and no grudging neither! I'd do ten times what I have done; what's money to me? Poor Poll, and she's going! We never had a quarrel in our lives!" he continued, in a somewhat subdued tone. "I shall miss her when she is gone. I shall, indeed. I could find many to fill her place if I had a mind, I'll warrant me; but I—I—poor Poll!"

* * "Yes," I said in answer to some general remark he had made, "we medical men do certainly see the worst of human life. Pain, illness, death, are bad enough of themselves, but when *poverty* steps in too—"

"Ay, I dare say. Bad enough as you say; bad enough!"

"I have this very day seen a mournful instance of accumulated human misery; poverty, approaching starvation, and illness, distress of mind. Ah! Mr Hillary, what a scene I witnessed yesterday!" I continued, with emotion; "a man who is well born, who has seen better—"

Better days—ah, exactly. Double-refined misery, as they would say in the city By the way, what a valuable charity that is!—I'm a subscriber *to it*—for the relief of decayed tradesmen! One feels such a pleasure in it! I dare say now—I do believe—let me see 200*l* would not cover what I get rid of one way or other in this kind of way every year. By the way, doctor, I'll ring for tea—you'll take a cup!" I nodded; and in a few minutes a splendid teaservice made its appearance.

"Do you know, doctor, I've some notion of being remembered after I'm gone, and it has often struck me that, if I were to leave what I have to build a hospital, or something of that sort in this part of the town, it wouldn't be amiss."

"A noble ambition, sir, indeed. But, as I was observing, the poor people I saw yesterday—such misery! such fortitude!"

"Ah yes! Proper sort of people, just the right for to put into—ahem!—*Hillary's Hospital.* It don't sound badly, does it?"

Continued next Week.

Speech of Hon. J. L. M. Curry.

[*Concluded.*]

The true principle is, that if a master can go into the Territories or upon territory, his slave can accompany him; and neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature can divest him of the title to his property. Just as soon as territory is acquired slave property is legal and constitutional, and no power can invalidate until a sovereignty interposes. The Constitution, *proprio vigore* and *instanter*, extends over the acquisition; and, in the language of Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott case, "the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution" The condition of a negro is not changed by his entrance into a Territory. There is no law, constitutional, international, or local, which will *make him a slave or a freeman.* If he was a slave at the time of entering, he remains such; if free, his *status* is not changed. Slavery or freedom adheres to him on the territory belonging to the United States. There can be no law in a Territory excluding slavery, as there is no power having jurisdiction competent to emancipate or alter the condition of the negro. If a negro was a slave in a State, his servitude continues in a Territory.

Slavery is not anywhere, as asserted in the Harper Magazine article, "the creature of local legislation," or the creature of local or municipal law. That it must be established and supported solely by positive municipal law, is a gross error, sustained chiefly by judicial *dicta*, which were irrelevant to a decision o the particular facts of the cases decided. No law, I believe, is found on our statute-books authorizing the introduction of slavery; and if positive precept is essential to the valid existence of slavery, the tenure by which our slaves are held is illegal and uncertain. A citizen of a southern State, or a slaveholding country like Brazil or Cuba, can carry with impunity his slave into any country where, "by the laws thereof," slavery is not prohibited. The passage of a master with his slave through the territory of a *non slaveholding State, does not change* the condition of the slave, unless there is a legislative enactment to that effect; and the law of nations protects the master *in transitu,* enforces the law of the domicil, if that protection does not contravene public policy and the essential interests of the community. It is a well settled legal principle that a person born into slavery in a foreign State, would not be liberated by the accident of introgression into another country, where there was no law opposed to the existence of slavery. The law of nations recognizes the relation; and any interference with the rights of the master, without valid cause, by the authorities of *another* State, is a violation of that law. (See Judge Campbell's opinion in the case of Dred Scott vs. Sanford) Unless there is a positive prohibitory law in a foreign State, I can take my slave there, and have him protected. Mr. Webster, in his correspondence in the Creole case, contended that property in slaves did not cease extraterritorially, and our Government, in several instances, has maintained the same doctrine.

It has been frequently [illegible] in Congress that slavery was not introduced into a single British colony by an [illegible] of law and that there is not a statute in any slaveholding State legalizing African slavery, or constituting the original basis and foundation of title to slave property. Mr. BENJAMIN, in a very masterly speech in the Senate, showing that slavery was protected by the common law of the world, pressed the argument that every one of the States would be a slave State, yet and now but for the passage of laws prohibiting slavery therein. All had to pass positive acts of legislation to accomplish the purpose of getting rid of slavery. This principle has been repeatedly questioned by Abolitionists and Republicans. On the 21st of March, 1842, Mr. Giddings introduced his famous resolutions on the Creole case, one of which asserts that—

> "Slavery, being an abridgment of the natural rights of man, can exist only by force of *positive municipal law,* and is necessarily confined to the territorial jurisdiction of the *power creating it.*"

A noted abolition Senator [MR. SUMNER] makes as the text of one of his inflammatory harangues: "Freedom national, and slavery sectional." The late Republican convention in Indiana incorporated into its platform a similar opinion. Recently this doctrine has found indorsement in different quarters. A resolution of the last Democratic convention of Illinois—so much of which as related to this subject was read and approved in this House, by an extreme Republican member from that State, [MR FARNSWORTH]—declares that slavery, if it exists in a Territory, does not derive its validity from the Constitution of the United States, but is a mere municipal institution, existing in such Territory under the laws thereof. The same is said to be true of *slavery in a State.* As such a doctrine, so far as my information extends, was never previously adopted in a Democratic convention, I may class it as the second progeny from the parental stock of squatter sovereignty! If this be established as the law, and applied in practice, it will require an act of the Territorial Legislature to legalize slavery, and a slaveholder will have no right to enter the Territory with his property until after such enactment. If slavery can only exist in a Territory as the resolution asserts, by virtue of the laws thereof, if it has no validity except by virtue of a local law, then a slave cannot be sold as property in a *Territory* where there is *no local law* authorizing it. According to this doctrine, there must be previous affirmative legislation establishing the right of property in slaves, or an owner of slaves cannot carry them into the Territory; and thus the South is practically and forever excluded. It is unnecessary to talk about congressional prohibition, & the power of a Territorial Legislature to exclude slavery; if the Illinois theory be adopted, a slave cannot get into a Territory to be held as property.

The Illinois resolution but adopted a suggestion of Judge DOUGLAS, in his attempted rejoinder to the observations of Judge Black, in his Harper article. *He quotes and adopts a dictum* taken from an opinion of Judge Story, whose anti-slavery prejudice and bias are well known and lamented, in the case of Prigg *vs.* the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that "the *state of slavery is* deemed to be *a mere municipal regulation, founded upon,* and limited to, the range of territorial laws;" and thus he coincides with Giddings and SUMNER. Cobb, in his very learned treatise on slavery, by irrefragable proofs, demonstrates that the *dictum* of Judge Story was not at all necessary to the decision of the case, and is wholly unsustained by adjudications; yet it is greedily adopted, and made the substratum of a theory which upsets a recent decision of the same court, and effectually excludes, if carried into practice, the South from the occupancy of the common territory. With bold assertion and ingenious sophistry, the Dred Scott decision is evaded, in part, and mystified; while an assertion of a judge in another case is laid hold on, to bolster a theory contrary to the practice of the Government since its organization, and utterly destructive of the rights of a minority section of the Confederacy. Whatever may have been Judge Story's legal erudition—and it was cyclopedian—he has never been regarded as an authoritative exponent of Democratic sentiment or constitutional law. It may gratify some of the specified political admirers of the great expounder of squatter sovereignty, to know that the son and biographer of Judge Story records, in his Life, that the Judge repeatedly and earnestly spoke to his family and intimate friends of this decision, from which Judge DOUGLAS quotes so approvingly and complacently, as being "a triumph of freedom." The biographer argues that it was a judgment adverse to slavery, and "a triumph of freedom," because it localized slavery, made it a municipal institution of the States, and not recognized by law.

Slavery exists in the State where the owner dwells, exists out of the State, exists in the Territories, *exists everywhere,* until it comes within the limits of a sovereignty which prohibits it. The Constitution, as that great lawyer and statesman, Judge Berrien, argued, recognizes slavery in a free State; speaks of it in such free State as an actually *subsisting debt* of service or labor, and prohibits the *discharge* of the slave. If the Constitution recognizes slavery in Alabama, and *quoad hoc* in a sovereign State forbidding slavery, does it deny my title to a slave in territory which is common property?

The *treaty of peace* [illegible] Great Britain and the United States, signed at Paris, on the 3d of September, 1783, on the part of the United States by three northern men—Adams, Franklin, and Jay—and which treaty was subsequently, by the Constitution, made the supreme law of the land, recognized "property in negroes." The Constitution of the United States discriminates specially in favor of slave property; provides for its increase, for its permanency, for its security, and for its representation in this body. It recognizes property in slaves, and the Supreme Court has affirmed our right to emigrate to, and occupy with slaves, the common territories, and from this recognition and guarantee, protection is an inevitable sequence. From the premise, the sequence cannot be resisted, that the powers of the Government are due to its security. I do not admit the right of Congress to abolish or to establish slavery—to emancipate or to en-

The affirmative power to establish is not delegated, and there are no inherent powers in this Government. The power to abolish or exclude is not given; and the property character of slaves includes them within one of the positive prohibitions of the Constitution. All the power this Government has is to recognize as property in the Territories whatever is recognized as such in the States; and, if need be—but not officiously and impertinently—to adopt such regulations for its security and protection as the nature of the case may require. Congress cannot abdicate its authority. If so, the executive and judiciary can do likewise. The Federal Government, through some or all of its departments, must recognize and protect what the States ascertain & determine to be property. Wars and treaties are made to defend, and are, in many instances, dependent upon what the States decide to be property. An American citizen whose slave property is invaded on the high seas can demand protection of his Government; *a fortiori*, when that property is endangered on territory belonging to the United States. In the language of a resolution adopted by the Alabama Democratic convention in 1856, and reaffirmed in 1860—the sentiment of which was taken from the speech of a northern Democrat in this House—the South is entitled to the protection of its property in the States, in the Territories, and in the wilderness, where territorial governments are as yet unorganized. To refuse it is to deny her equality in the Republic, and to fail to fulfill the great purpose for which governments are ordained.

It may not be amiss to sustain this claim to protection by high authority. The President, crowning a long life of usefulness, patriotism, and devotion to the Constitution, congratulates the country upon the just settlement of the question of slavery in the Territories by the Supreme Court, and asserts the right of every citizen to take his property of any kind, including slaves, into the common Territories, and have it *protected* there under the Federal Constitution. The Vice President, so justly popular with the American people, vindicates the same right. One of the most eminent lawyers of this or any other country, now an honored member of our highest court, in 1850 said that "the doctrine, that the Government, holding the power of peace and war, of making compacts and alliances, of acquiring territories and forming governments, owing no duties to the property of fifteen States or those Territories, is a proposition addressed to the credulity of the South, and which nothing but credulity can tolerate." Mr Calhoun, who stood—

> "Like a great sea-mark, standing every flaw,
> And saving those that eyed him,"

in his letter to Colonel *Benton, writing* of the character and object of the Government, says:

> "Its power and authority having for their object the more perfect protection and promotion of the rights and safety of each and all, it is bound to protect, by their united power, the safety, the rights, the property, and the interests of the citizens of all, wherever its authority extends. That was the object for confering whatever power and authority it has; and if it fails to fulfil that, it fails to perform the duty for which it was created. It is enough for it to know, that it is the right, interest, or property, of a citizen of one of the States, to make it its duty to protect it, whether in the Territories or on the high seas, or anywhere else. Its power and authority were conferred on it not to establish or abolish proerty or right of any description, but to protect them."

The *resolutions of the Senate* caucus, which were called for by the exigencies of the times, and which are sustained by every Democratic Senator but two, concede the same right of protection.

It is *objected by some to this claim* for Federal protection, that it necessarily involves or concedes the right of congressional prohibition. Nothing can be more illogical than to confound *protection* with *destruction*—the power, by *legislation, of facilitating* the enjoyment of a right and of throwing obstructions in the way of the exercise of such a right. Numerous instances will readily occur to any thoughtful mind, where Congress has the power of affirmative without the power *of* negative legislation Congress can make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; nor depriving a person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor interfering with the trial of crimes *by jury*, except in cases of impeachment; but Congress can certainly legislate affirmatively to secure the enjoyment of, or remove obstructions to, these constitutional prerogatives. If the right to hold slaves in a Territory cannot be interfered with prejudicially by Congress, it most assuredly can prevent its creature from accomplishing the same unconstitutional purpose by unfriendly legislation It is simply absurd to pretend that to destroy is to correlative of to protect.

A less consequential, but with some a more important objection to the claim, is its alleged inconsistency with non intervention, as proclaimed in the Cincinnati platform. If this were true, I might simply say, "Grant it, and what then?" But it is not true, and the application of the same term to the States and this District, as to the Territories, demonstrates, without further argument, the bad logic which would restrict us to non action. *I challenge the* production of a line in the legislation of 1850, as applied to the Territories, in the Kansas bill, or in the Cincinnati platform, which can fairly be tortured into a relinquishment by the South of its right to protection. Non interference or non-intervention could mean nothing else than that Congress would abstain from questions over which it had no control; would neither establish nor abolish slavery; would not intervene to accomplish purposes of doubtful constitutionality.

Non-intervention, as used by some, is a shallow device, and means that the Federal Government is the enemy of slavery; that it ignores it, and will not recognize or protect it; and that it will not lend its power to uphold and sustain it. It is a shuffling, but disastrous, compromise between our right to protection, and the power claimed to cripple and abolish. It is a relinquishment of the duties of the Government, and an abandonment of our equality and manhood. Complete non intervention in reference to slavery, is aggressive action against us; is discrimination exceptional and adverse to slave property; is "accumulated and unequal protection to antagonist & rival interests." We entered the compact, and delegated the exercise of certain sovereign powers, that they might be used more efficiently for our protection and security. If the Federal Government re[illegible] from unfriendly legislation, or refuses to carry the claim of the slaveholder for redress to the proper tribunal, the slaveholders must establish a Government that will render adequate protection, or become an easy prey to foreign rapacity or domestic fanaticism." "If the slaveholder is to have no surrender of his fugitive slave, he must have an army or *navy* to guard his frontiers or coasts, and to punish the enemy who harbors his property. If the slaveholder can enjoy no share of the common property of the Union, he must be exempt from taxes and military contributions. *Protection* is the price paid by Government for the support of its citizens, and I can conceive of no disgrace more heavy, no degradation more bitter, than the denial of this right of protection, with a simultaneous claim for maintenance against the slaveholder.

It may be said that there are judicial questions and mere abstractions, which can be safely left to the future, to be determined as exigencies may arise. In a late memorable case, appeals have been made from the Supreme Court to popular prejudice and passion and interpretations of the decision form parts of political platforms. History is full of instances of judicial subserviency, and political opinions very often control judicial conduct. The famous Somersett case, the direful spring of unnumbered woes, was decided under circumstances that reflect no credit on the moral courage of the eminent judge. The proposition of Senator SEWARD, to put the Supreme Court on the side of freedom, is fearfully admonitory of the influence of popular excitement on the judiciary. If I could lift my voice so as to be heard by the South, if she would heed the admonition of a loyal son, in tones of earnest entreaty, I would beseech her not again to commit the fatal mistake of yielding to party necessity what may be essential to future safety; not to concede a principle, which, however apparently abstract or impracticable, may, in the hands of hostility or fanaticism, prove a potent engine of mischief or destruction.

[The hour expired at this point, but, by unanimous consent, Mr. CURRY was allowed to proceed]

As said Pitt, on the East India bill:

> "It would be folly in the extreme, that the principle once admitted would operate only on the present occasion. Good principles might sleep; but bad ones never. It is the curse of society that, when a bad principle is once established bad men will always be found to give its full effect."

Mr. Chairman, for what is the Democratic party contending? Is it for spoils and potronage, or for principle? Is this immense array of means, this combination of agencies, this drilling for the strife, but to win a victory, barren and fruitless and Pyrrhan? Are we to struggle for a President, merely to dispense executive patronage and feed a greedy swarm of leeches? This is of no avail, is mischievous, unless accompanied by practical results, by a triumph of principle. The election of a President, however pure and patriotic, will be as deceptive as Dead sea fruit, unless accompanied by a corresponding elevation of popular sentiment Sir, there is no strength in numbers, in a mere aggregation of men. A party must be animated by a common faith; be vitalized by principle: must embody imperishable truth; and its principles must not be mere exceptional maxims, politic and convenient forms, applicable only to temporary exigencies, and to be laid aside as a snake sloughs off its skin.

I have finished, Mr. Chairman, what I have to say on these questions, endeavoring to compress into one hour what, if properly elaborated, would have required several; but I cannot close without repelling an accusation which has been made on this floor, and at Chicago and elsewhere, that the President and the Democratic party, in favoring the admission of Kansas, with the Lecompton constitution, were endeavoring to fasten "a fraud" upon the country, and "force a constitution upon the people of Kansas against their will." One Senator, [Mr. DOUGLAS,] who was most conspicuous in his hostility to the Administration, and his warfare on the Democratic organization, while recording his own services, and fighting the battle against such an "arrogant demand," and against the consummation of such a "fraud" as the admission of Kansas congratulated his Republican allies for the successful and valuable aid rendered in that contest against the "Lecompton fraud."

The Kansas struggle has passed into history. Violence and wrong were committed on both sides, and there is much connected with the question discreditable to the country. As one member of the last Congress, I repeal with scorn all imputation, whether it come from Republican or disorganizing and recusant Democrat, of a purpose to "consummate a fraud," or "force" an unwilling State into the Union. It is demonstrable that the Lecompton constitution was legally and validly made and ordained as the organic law of the *people of Kansas* so far as they had power to institute a government. The "sense" of the inhabitants was taken upon the expediency of calling a convention to frame a State constitution. They decided in favor of the convention, and the Legislature passed a law authorizing the election of delegates, and, at a subsequently legal and fair election, the delegates were chosen. The country will not forget that there is no allegation of the slightest fraud, *nor of a single illegal vote at any of* the elections I have specified. Up to this time, there is no pretense of fraud or illegality; and the refusal of a majority, even to vote on the questions, does not affect the previous legal proceedings, and the right of a convention thus summoned to frame & ordain a fundamental law. I only interpose this brief explanation lest silence might be construed into acquiescence, into an unfounded censure.

The Alabama Legislature unanimously passed resolutions authorizing the Governor to call a convention of the State in the event of the refusal to admit Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, supposing that these alleged irregularities were but flimsy pretenses to keep a slave State out of the Union. The President and the Cabinet, and the great bulk of the Democracy in Congress, including every Democrat from the South, sustained and favored the admission of Kansas under that constitution. It is too heavy an exaction upon party fidelity, too entire a surrender of personal manhood, to demand support at this time for the highest office in the world for any man who denounced what so large a majority of the Democracy desired & sought to accomplish, as "the consummation of a fraud."

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

April 12, 1860

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☞ **BARTLETT OWEN,** Tax Assessor of this County, at his various appointments, will receive the names of persons who may wish to subscribe for the REPUBLICAN.

He is authorized to offer very liberal terms, and also to receive and receipt for subscriptions.

☞H. W. Box, Esq., Tax Assessor of St Clair County, will receive and forward the names of persons who may wish to subscribe for the Jacksonville Republican. He is also authorized to receive and receipt for subscription paid to him.

☞We are authorized to announce C. C. DODSON, as a candidate for County Superintendent of Public Schools for Calhoun County.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN A. FLEMING, as a candidate for County Superintendent of Public Schools for Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce WM. M. FINLEY, Esq. of this place, as a candidate for County Superintendent of public schools for Calhoun Co.

☞We are authorized to announce Bartlett Owen, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

☞The poetical contribution of A. M. shall appear in our next.

St. Clair Democrat.

This is the name of a new paper, the first number of which will be issued in Ashville, St. Clair County, in two or three weeks, by Mr. Thomas J. Mangham, Editor and proprietor.

Mr. Mangham is a practical printer and has had considerable experience in the details of a Newspaper office, and we think we may safely predict that he will make a neat, useful and interesting paper. The Democrat will be in politics what its name indicates, and besides, have a portion of its columns filled with literary, scientific, agricultural, and miscellaneous articles, original and selected, together with the commercial and current news of the day.

We hope that the good people of St. Clair County, who ought to have had a paper long since, will extend a liberal patronage to this new enterprize.

PIANO FORTES.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of A. H. GALE & CO., of New York, in another column. These gentlemen have largely increased their manufacturing facilities, and are now prepared to supply all orders promptly with their justly celebrated Instruments. They have constantly on hand a fine assortment of Pianos, and those wishing a first class Piano Forte at a moderate price will not fail to give them a call before purchasing. 107 East 12th street, New York.

Steamboats Burnt.—Two steamboats, the Cherokee and Calhoun, were burnt at the wharf in Rome, Ga. about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning the 1st inst. There was but little freight on board, but that little was lost. The Cherokee belonged to the Alabama company, and the Calhoun, ran above Rome, on the Oostanaula river. Capt. Coulter and his little son were sleeping on the Calhoun, and barely escaped with their lives. Mr. D C. Daniel, of Blue Pond also met with a heavy loss, in having papers burnt, belonging to estates of Williamson and Webber, amounting to $30,000 or $40,000.

Narrow Escape.—On Thursday last, as Mrs. Elias Real was returning from the house of a neighbor, in a buggy in company with her sister, daughter, and a child some 2 years old, they got out to walk up a hill; two of them in front, one by the side of the buggy and the child on the seat: when about half way up, a tree fell across the horse's neck, killing him instantly. None of the persons were hurt, though they were all in a very few feet of where the tree struck, the child on the buggy seat, said to have been the most distant.

☞ We spent a short time, on Friday evening last, at the Jacksonville Male Academy, at present under the superintendence of Messrs. Goodwin and Dodson. We were pleased to find a full school, and all bearing the appearance of good discipline on the part of the teachers, and contentment, laudable ambition and application on the part of the pupils. Messrs. Goodwin and Dodson, have given the most satisfactory evidence of their entire capacity to teach all the branches necessary in the academy, to prepare young men for any business, or for College, and deserve great credit for their zeal, industry and fidelity in imparting instruction. We sincerely hope they may continue to receive a liberal patronage, commensurate with their merits so long as they may be willing to continue in their very useful and honorable employment.

We also, on the same evening, visited the school in the neighborhood of Messrs. Abernathy and Douthit, at present under the charge of Miss. Sarah E. Williams. Here too we found an interesting school of young ladies, small girls and several small boys; but the school we were informed was not as full as usual. We listened to some recitations, compositions and spelling, all of which were creditable to teacher and pupils. Miss W. is a young lady of only a few months experience as a teacher, yet from what we saw and have otherwise learned, we do not doubt her capacity to be exceedingly useful, both as a disciplinarian and in *imparting instruction*. She has our best wishes for her success.

☞We respectfly invite attention to advertisement of the reception of New Goods, at White Plains, by C. G. Morgan & Co.

These gentlemen have been some years established in business, and are well and favorably known. They have laid in this spring a large and superior stock, besides having arrangements made to keep constantly supplied with fresh goods. They promise as much as their friends and customers could wish or ask—that is to furnish them with superior and fashionable goods, as cheap as any other house in the County. For whatever else you may wish to learn, respecting their goods, we advise you to call at their store and examine them.

A NEW ARTICLE.—Our townsman, Mr. J. H. Crawford, has been for some weeks engaged in the manufacture of a new kind of tobacco pipes, which seem to have decided advantages over those heretofore in use. They are handsomely turned of Curly Maple, Cherry, Dogwood, Mountain Ivy, Walnut, Red Elm, and other hard woods which are susceptible of a very fine polish and may be *beautifully stained* or colored, to suit the fancy. The stems are made of Hydrangea, or Seven Barks, a superior article for the purpose, without joints, and can be made of any length desired. After the first week's smoking, these pipes become charred on the inside and will not burn any further, always keeping perfectly clean, by absorbing the oil of tobacco, a very poisonous substance, which accumulates in pipes *made of clay, stone, porcelian, &c.*

Mr. Crawford, we understand, will keep a number of these pipes deposited at the Stores and Groceries of this place and in the surrounding country.

☞See, in another column, notice of Spring Fashions, and readiness on the part of R. H. Wynne, to accommodate his friends and patrons, with various descriptions of fashionable garments, suitable for the season.

New Revelations About John Brown.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing from Harper's Ferry, expresses the opinion that the true character of the late invasion, or foray, of John Brown is very imperfectly understood, even in Virginia, where it occurred, and furnishes some curious information, in addition to what has already been made public. This information, elicited partly during the late trials of *Stevens* and *Hazlett*, and partly by means of other investigations, leads to the belief that the preparations of Brown were on a much larger scale than has been generally supposed, and the number of his associates much greater. The apparent folly and hopeless absurdity of the enterprise, as attempted by him, have all along been difficult to reconcile with the shrewdness and intelligence which he manifested in other respects, and with the skill and prudence exhibited by him during his mischievous career in Kansas.

This difficulty can only be removed by supposing that Brown's expectations were founded upon a much broader basis of operations than the little handful of adherents captured with him in the arsenal at Harper's Ferry would indicate, and the writer in the "Enquirer" gives several strong evidences in confirmation of this belief. Brown stated to one of his prisoners—a gentleman of great intelligence and perfectly cool and reliable—that he would be reinforced, in the course of the day by at least 1500 men. Coppee also *remarked*, in the presence of several of the captured citizens, that, although assistance had been sent for from Charlestown, yet that they (the invaders) would be sufficiently reinforced to meet it, before its arrival. It is in evidence, also, that when a body of armed men was first seen on the Maryland side of the Potomac, coming down the tow-path of the canal, there was a consultation and a difference of opinion between Brown and Stevens as to whether it was a party of their own friends or not. Stevens was sent out to ascertain, and it was then that he was shot.

The writer thus explains why it happened that these expectations of the marauders were disappointed:

"The question here may naturally be asked, why did not these expected reinforcements reach Brown, and what became of the men supposed to be assembled; or, according to the plan, intended to have been assembled in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry? The first query may be well answered by the fact, that the judicious movement of two parties of our volunteers and armed citizens, making together a considerable body of men on the Maryland side of the river, and the occupation of the Potomac bridge about the middle of the day, anticipated and overawed the concerted rendezvous at the school house, where the arms were placed as before stated; and, as to the second, a knowledge of the locality, at the western base of the uninhabited Blue Ridge mountains, will readily explain how a large number of men, approaching singly or in small squads, from different quarters, could have lurked there during the after part of the day, when the daring attempt had become hopeless; and, during the night following scattered and resumed the character of harmless and unoffending citizens. In fact, several guns, blankets, and other indications of such an occupation of the mountain recesses were afterwards found there."

From all the circumstances brought to light since the transaction, it is therefore concluded that "Old Brown" was neither a fool nor a madman as regarded the preparations made for the execution of his wicked design. If the writer is correct, the affair was *not* so insignificant as it has been supposed to have been, and Wise was not so unnecessarily fussy about it, after all.

Devilish Act of a Negro Woman.

We learned through a gentleman from Penfield, on yesterday that a negro woman belonging to James Lankford, of that place, becoming tired of life, threw three of her children into a well, said to be 65 feet in depth, and then jumped in herself.

"Curt." Lankford went down after them, and found her still living and not seriously injured; when he reached her she attempted to drown him, and it was only by main force that he subdued her and brought her up; the children were all dead!

She is confined in jail, and will no doubt be hung as a murderess.

She assigned as a reason for the rash and inhuman act, that she wished to die, and didn't want to leave any of her children behind.—*Atlanta Locomotive.*

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his *friends, customers and the* public generally, that he is now prepared to cut and make coats, pantaloons, vests, &c in the neatest, most durable and fashionable style.

Call upon him, and he will insure you to be fitted in the most satisfactory manner, with the various description of garments suitable *to the season*

R. H. WYNNE.

Apl 12, 1860.—tf.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.

Look out: MONS WELLS will be here in a few days to ascend in his Mammoth Balloon *Queen of the air* provided their can be a hundred & fifty Dollars to defray the expense, of which due notice will be given.

April 12, 1860.

STOLEN.

From the subscriber on the 8th inst. thirty dollars.—two ten dollar bills and 2 fives. The two ten dollar bills were Alabama money, and have my name on one corner All persons are requested to look out for this stolen money, for the recovery of which I will give five dollars.

Apl. 12, 60. G H. BOLINGER.

POSTPONED SALE

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed for the use of S. Edwards, on the 7th day of October, 1858 by John Wagnon, and recorded in Book L, page 453, in St. Clair county, to satisfy a certain promisory note executed to Stephen Edwards, for the sum of eight hundred dollars and due 25th December, 1859. I shall, on Saturday the fifth day of May next, in the Town of Gadsden, in Cherokee County sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry for cash, the following described Land, viz:

The north west qr; of south west qr of fractional section 21, Township 12, Range 6 east, and part of fractional section 21, township 12, range 6, east: also the north east end of the north west part of the east quarter of section 21, township 12, range 6 east, in the district of Land subject to entry or sale in the Huntsville Land district, (a portion bottom Land.)

W. H. PICKENS,
Trustee.

March 6, 1860.—4t.

PIANO-FORTES, A. H. GALE & Co.

TAKE great pleasure in inviting the attention of Artists, *Amateurs and the public generally, to their New Scale, Overstrung, Iron-Frame Piano Fortes*, just introduced.

The growing demand for Piano-Fortes, of more than ordinary power and brilliancy of tone, directed our energies to the production of such an instrument, we submit the result without fear of competition.

Our Pianos are all manufactured of the best well seasoned materials, under our immediate supervision, and are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction whether ordered from us direct, or sold by any of our Agents, throughout the Country. We solicit a continuance of that patronage which we have enjoyed for the last 25 Years.

A. H. GALE & CO.,
107 East 12th. Street, *New York*

Apr. 12th, 1860.—3 months.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala. Special Term, April 2d, A. D. 1860.

At this Term of the court, the matters & things touching the report of Wm. T. Yeatman, administrator of the Estate of James R. Cole, dec'd upon the insolvency of said Estate, were heard and determined, & under & by virtue of an order and decree of said court, said Estate was declared insolvent.

Whereupon, it was ordered by the court, that Monday the 28th day of May, 1860, be set apart for said administrator to make settlement of the same.

It is further ordered, that notice of said settlement day be given to the creditors of said Estate, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly news paper published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said 28th day of May next 1860, to be and appear at a special Term of said court, to be holden at the court House of said county, on said Monday the 28th of May next, 1860, and nominate a suitable person as the future Administrator of said Estate, if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Probate of said county, at office in the *Town of Jacksonville*, on this the 2d day of April, A. D. 1860.

A WOODS, Judge of

Apr, 12, 1860,—3t. Probate.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration with the will annexed, on the Estate of William Miller, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 12th day of March, 1860. Notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—and all persons, indebted are requested to make payment.

mar. 15. J. M. BAGLEY, Adm

CHARITY NEELY, DECEASED, }
Estate of }

LETTERS of administration, upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 31st day of March 1860, by the honorable John W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair County—notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate, will be required to present the same, within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

OSCAR F. and WADE B. NEELY.
April 5, 1860.—6t. Adm's.

MONTREAL!

THIS celebrated Canadian Horse will stand the Spring Season, commencing the tenth of *March and ending the tenth of* June, at my stable in Terrapin Valley and also part of the time at White Plains and Ladiga.

This beautiful Stallion is a fine bright bay, fifteen and a half hands high, with black legs mane and tail, and for beauty, speed and symmetry cannot be surpassed. This celebrated Horse was exhibited by Mr. B. Eddings, at the State Fair held in Augusta, and took the highest premium as the fleetest harness and saddle horse.

Montreal was sired by St Lawrence, the swiftest trotting horse in the States; who made the quickest time in Rochester, N. Y. where he is now standing on record, time 2 minutes 28 seconds, and is the greatest favorite in all that country.

TERMS.—For insurance, 12 Dollars; for the season, 8 Dollars single service, 6 Dollars;—payment required at the time of service, or notes. If the mare be traded before she is ascertained to be with foal, the person trading her will be liable to pay the service. Persons putting by single service can continue his season by paying service money, and those putting by season and failing to get a colt in the season, can continue through summer at his stable. All possible care will be taken to *avoid accidents, but no responsibility for any.*

P. W. HARBOUR.

April 12, 1860.

[No. 655.]

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Alabama, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the land office at GREENVILLE, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even numbered sections and parts of sections*, within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Alabama and Tennessee River," the "Alabama and Florida," and the "Girard and Mobile" Railroads, subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents* per acre, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. Stephens' meridian.

Townships 6 7, 17, 18, 19, & 20, of range 10.
Townships 6, 7, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of range 11.
Townships 6 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of range 12
Townships 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of range 13.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, of range 14.
Townships 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, of range 15.
Townships 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, of range 16.
Townships 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, of range 17.
Townships 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, and 16, of range 18.
Townships 6, 7, 8, 9 10, & 11, of range 19.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, of range 20.
Township 12, of range 21.
Townships 12, 13, and 14, of ranges 22 and 23.
Townships 12 and 13, of range 24.

At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, commencing on *Monday*, the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Northeast and Southwestern Railroad," subject as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Townships 19, 20, 21, and 22 of range 1.
Townships 20, 21, and 22, of range 2.
Townships 21 and 22, of ranges 3 and 4.
Township 22, of range 5.

North of the base line and west of the St. Stephens meridian.

Townships 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of range 1.
Townships 17, 18, 19, and 20, of range 2.
Townships 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20, of range 3.
Townships 16, 17, and 18, of range 4.

At the land office at ELBA, commencing on Monday, the second day of July next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Mobile and Girard" and the "Alabama and Florida" Railroads, subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents* per acre, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Townships 1 and 2, of ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, of ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12.
Townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, of range 13
Townships 2, 3, 4, and 5, of ranges 14, and 15.
Townships 3, 4, and 5, of range 16.
Township 5, of ranges 17 and 18.
Townships 9, 10, and 11, of range 21.
Townships 10 and 11, of ranges 22 and 23.
Township 11, of range 24.

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, commencing on Monday the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Mobile and Girard Railroad," subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

South of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Townships 2 and 3, of range 1.
Townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, of ranges 2 and 3.
Townships 1, 2 and 3, of range 4.

At the land office at MONTGOMERY, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Girard and Mobile Railroad," subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Township 14, of range 22
Townships 13, 14, and 15, of ranges 23, 24, and 25
Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 of range 26
Townships 14, 15, and 16, of ranges 27 and 28
Townships 11, 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 29.
Townships 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 30.
Township 15, of range 31.

At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, commencing on Monday, the second day of July next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Northeast and Southwestern" and the "Alabama and Tennessee River" Railroads, subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Township 23, of range 2.
Townships 23 and 24, of ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Township 24, of ranges 7, 8, and 9.
Townships 23 and 24, of ranges 11, 12, and 13
Township 24, of ranges 14 and 15.

North of the base line and west of the St. Stephens meridian.

Township 21, of ranges 1 and 2.

South of the base line and west of the Huntsville meridian.

Townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, and 22, of range 1.
Townships 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, and 22, of range 2.
Townships 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of range 3.
Townships 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of range 4.
Townships 18, 19, 20, 21, & 22, of range 5.
Townships 19, 20, 21, and 22 of range 6.
Townships 20, 21, and 22, of ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

South of the base line and east of the Huntsville meridian.

Townships 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, and 22, of range 1.
Townships 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of range 2.
Townships 15, 19, and 20, of range 3.

At the land office at HUNTSVILLE, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Northeast and Southwestern," and the "Tennessee and Coosa" Railroads, subject, as required by law, to a *minimum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

South of the base line and east of the Huntsville meridian.

Township 14, of range 1.
Townships 13 and 14, of range 2.
Townships 9, 12, 13, and 14, of range 3.
Townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, of ranges 4 and 5.
Township 12, of range 6.

At the land office at CENTER, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Alabama and Tennessee Rivers," the "Wills Valley," the "Coosa and Chatooga Rivers," and the "Tennessee and Coosa" Railroads, subject, as required by law, to a *minimum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

South of the base line and east of the Huntsville meridian.

Township 21, of range 1.
Townships 20, 21, and 22, of range 2.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 18, 19, 20, and 21, of range 3.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, of range 4.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, & 20, of range 5.
Townships 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and 19, of range 6.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 7.
Townships 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 8.
Townships 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, of range 9.
Townships 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, & 10, of range 10.
Townships 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, of range 11.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, together with the "swamp and overflowed," will be excluded from the sales.

The tracts along the lines of the railroads will be sold, subject to the right of way granted by act of 4th August, 1852, for said railroads, and the particular tracts cut by the routes will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown in the official plats without deductions.

The offering of the above lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised until the whole shall have been offered and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this ninth day of March, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN.
JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of preemption to any of the lands within the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOS. S. WILSON. *Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

NOTE.—Under the regulations of the department, as heretofore and now existing, no payment can be made for advertising proclamations except to such publishers as are *specially authorized* to publish by the Commissioner of the General Land Office

April 5, 1860.—13w.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

KAHN & FLEISCHL,

WOULD respectfully announce to the public that they are now receiving one of the largest most beautiful & best selected stocks of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

That they have ever offered for sale in this market. They would particularly call the attention of the LADIES to their

New & Splendid Stock of DRESS GOODS,

And especially to their beautiful assortment of

SILKS, SILK GRENADINES. BEREGES, ORCANDIES,

&c. Also, a fine assortment of *Silk Lace Mantles & SHAWLS,* **EMBROIDERIES, KID & SILK GLOVES.**

And every other article of Ladies wear that you can mention. We would also call attention to our stock of Gentlemen's and Boys

CLOTHING,

which for styles and beauty cannot be equaled in this market. Also a fine assortment of **Cloths, Doeskins Cassimeres,** LINENS, MERSEILLES, COTTONADES. **Hats, Boots and Shoes,** *UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY, STYLES* and *PRICES*. Also many other articles too tedious to mention. To be convinced that they can make it to your interest to buy your goods of them, you have only to call and examine their goods and prices before buying elsewhere April 5, 1860.

ROME STEAM ENGINE WORKS,

Rome, Georgia.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill Castings and Machinery, Housing, Mill Screws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe, Steam Cocks, Guages, &c.

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

Iron and Brass castings made to order —have always on hand some of the *best* GIN GEARING in the Country; also Gudgeons, *Castings for Horse Power*, Thrashing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetery Lots, &c.

BOILERS.

Flue, Tubular, Locomotive and Cylender Boilers, made & repaired. Water Tanks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work made to order.

MINING MACHINERY.

Cornish Pumping, Engines, Crushers, Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whinze Kibbles. Stamp Heads of any required hardness: all kinds of MINERS TOOLS,—Particular attention is given to this branch of business. Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, *having been a long time in* Europe for the pupose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New York, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charcoal Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti-Friction Ball, those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
VERY LOW
One 30 Horse Engine,
One 15 " "
One 10 " "
Two 8 " "

Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight, Switch or Construction Engine, has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department is superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.
April, 5 1860—1y. Rome, Ga.

SLAYTON & GRAY, DRUGGISTS, *Jacksonville, Ala.*

Beg leave to inform the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that they have purchased the Drug Store formerly occupied by Hendrick & [illegible] and are now receiving a large and well selected stock of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Varnishes, Fine Liquors** for medicinal use, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Instruments, &c.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to our stock of ***Perfumery*** & Fancy Articles, FINE SOAPS, &c.

We will also keep a fine lot of **Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff,** &c.

The attention of Country Physicians is invited to our stock of TILDEN'S EXTRACTS, ALKALOIDS, &c.

Physician's Prescriptions carefully prepared.

We will take pleasure in fitting any who may desire with the best **French** or **American TRUSS.**

Our endeavor will be to furnish Goods of superior quality at moderate prices.

J. B. SLAYTON, M. D. E. M. GRAY.
Jacksonville, January 10, 1860.

A. W. DUNCAN, *Selma.* A. E. BAKER,

DUNCAN, BAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Grocers,
AND DEALERS IN
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Bagging, Rope, &c.
CENTRAL WAREHOUSE BUILDING,
WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.
December 8, 1859.—1y.

Election Notice.

I WILL open and hold an election on the 1st Monday in May next, at the places of voting in each Election Precinct in Calhoun County, Ala., for the purpose of electing a Judge for the 10th Judicial Circuit for the State of Alabama, and County Superintendent of Education for said County of Calhoun; and the following named persons are appointed by the Judge of Probate Inspectors of said election, to-wit:

Pre. No. 1, Jacksonville—B. C. Wyly, F. Vernon, Wm. F. Bush.
Pre. No. 2, Alexandria—Jno. M. Croo S. J. T. Whatley, J. C. McAuley.
Pre. No. 3, Court Ground—Wm. E. Lambert, Wiley Glover, G. W. Humphrie
Pre. No. 4, Court Ground—Barzilla Murphree, Eli Bynum, John W. Easley.
Pre. No. 5, Polkville—Noah Goode, P ton Brothers, Wm. H. Rader.
Pre. No 6, Peeks Hill—A. W. Kirby, Marion Smith, Henty Gains.
Pre. No. 7, Ripley—Jas. N. Landers, Wm. Abels. D. P. Posey.
Pre. No. 8, Walden's Shop—Benj. bors, Alexander Wilson, Butler Gr
Pre. No. 9, Ladiga—Berry Prichard, L Alexander, Wm. Stewart.
Pre. No. 9, Cross Plains—Neal Ferguson G. L. Alexander, Wm. P. Neeley,
Pre. No. 10, Rabbit Town X Roads— A. Whiteside, James M. Andrews, J C. Watson.
Pre. No. 11, White Plains—M. P. Johnson, J. C. Legrand, C. G. Morgan.
Pre. No. 12, Teague's X Roads—John Lackey, John C. Elston, C. D. Davis.
Pre. No. 13, Oxford—F. Alexander Cr John Orr, E. D. Allen.
Pre. No. 14, Sugar Hill—Wm. M. Be R. Jenkins, John Smyth.
Pre. No. 15, Pine Grove—Wm. P. Amrine, J. W. McDaniel, Fred. Vaugha
Pre. No. 16, Pounds' Store—Jas. M. Owens, J. W. Wigginton, Wm. McMahan
Pre. No. 16, Backus' old Store—Wm. Carruth, Irvin Owen, Wm. Edwards.
Pre. No. 18, Pine Thicket—N. D. Chandler, Wm. R. Brown, sr., Wm. King.
Pre. No. 19, Phipps'—C. L. Steed, Wils Howell, Welcome Duke.
Pre. No. 20, Court Ground—Matthew Alexander, Jno S. Borden, C. Wheeler.
Pre. No. 21, Sulphur Springs—Z. Henderson, George Acker, F. Crow.
Pre. No. 22, J. W. Hall's—Elias S. Smi R. F. G. Porter, J. W. Hall.

The Constables of each election precinct are hereby appointed the returning officers for their respective precincts.

FIELDING LOVE.
March 20th, 1860. *Sheriff.*

N. B. The Inspectors will hold each election separately, and make returns of the Judge's election, and the Superintendent's to the Judge of Probate.

March 22.—5t. F. L., *Sh'ff.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrator in chief of the Estate of Joseph Gladden, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 26th day of March, 1860: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred: and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

IRVIN MARTIN, Adm.
March 30, 1860—6t.

JOHN D. HOKE & BRO.

ARE now receiving a well selected assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

And selling unusually cheap.
march 29, 1860.

GRANITEVILLE **Sheetings** and **Shirtings. *Roswell Thread*** TRYON OSNABURGS, 8 *oz. to the yd* *COLUMBUS FASHIONS*, and a great variety of Southern Staples at the Store of

J. D. HOKE & BRO.

ORGANDY MUSLINS, Printed Jaconet Berage Dresses, Tissues, Summer Silks & a great variety of the latest importations

DRESS GOODS,

For sale by
J. D HOKE & BRO.

Ladies, Misses Childrens, Men's and Boy's **HATS**, a beautiful variety
For sale by
J. D. HOKE & BRO.

Hoes, Axes & Traces,
Of the best make, for sale by
J. D. HOKE & BRO.

Buggy Springs & Trimmings
For sale by
J. D. HOKE & BRO.

BOLTING CLOTHS
And **Screen Wire,**
For sale by
Mar. 29, 1860. J. D. HOKE & BRO.

TIN SHOP.
FARMER & NESBIT.

ARE prepared to do all sorts of Tin and Sheet Iron work, at the old stand of S. P. Hudson.

They will also keep COOKING STOVES to sell low for the *CASH*.

Still take old pewter and Beeswax in exchange for Tin ware.

FARMER & NESBIT.
Sept. 30 1857—tf.

TAILORING.

R. H. Wynne Will occupy the house formerly known as the "Sa ny South Office," during the present year.

Hopes all his friends will call and leave their measures for entire suits.

A liberal discount will be allowed for Cash Jobs.— Cutting will be done [illegible] cash.

Jacksonville, Ala., Jan. 19, 1860.—6m

[illegible] G. EARLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville Ala.

WILL Practice in the various courts of Law and Equity of St. Clair, Calhoun, Randolph, & Talladega, counties and asks a share of public patronage.

Office Jacksonville, Ala.
April

For the Republican.

This earth is very beautiful.
Its Forests shaded green,
Its rocks & hills, its murmuring rills,
Its Lakes, and winding streams,
With mossy banks & flowery ranks
Of pale & deepest dye:
The earth indeed is beautiful
To every gazing eye.

But this world is very beautiful. How often we hear this exclamation, and how often we ourselves give utterance to it! We all feel the effect of earth's varied beauties & even the unimpassioned express it. Indeed it is difficult for us to imagine an individual, entirely indifferent to the beauties of nature. Yes! God's works are so perfect, that they force praise to him, even from the lips of the unbelievers in his *existence*, or in their admiration of the works of his hands, involuntary & unintended praise to their maker is given. Dear Reader Lay aside this sheet for a few minutes, look out with me, and enjoy the beautiful scene before us. What wonderful beauty is stamped upon everything, in every direction surrounding us! Behold the beautiful outline of the trees, hills, and mountains, against the fleecy sky! Notice the beauty of the shades of the forest livery and the verdure covering the hills! What graceful slopes in every direction meet our eyes! And the budding, blossoming, vegetation, how beautiful! We are indeed every where surrounded by beauties. Having revelled a few minutes in the enjoyment of scenes within range of our vision, let us imagine *others!* Let us stand by the Sea and view the Ocean in all its majesty. See the rolling crested waves as they rise and come toward us! See them break upon the rocks and fall like a shower of diamonds, or roll until they are lost, over the white sand and shining pebbles. See them play with the tossing craft which ventures on its bosom! Beautiful indeed! Yes sublimely beautiful, is the *west, west* Ocean! Beautiful even in its wild fury, when its inky waves with crests of foam, rise like mountains to the sky! But let us now leave the Ocean to view another of earths beauties! Oh, how surpassingly beautiful is the clear, calm, beautiful lake! See the irregular indentations of the shore shadowed deep in its clear waters! those lovely Islands above and below the surface! No wonder the children in that tiny boat, are not afraid on such a peaceful sheet of water! The very fish are at play, and leaps into the air making tiny rainbows of the drops which fall from them! Yes; it is very beautiful, the peaceful lake! We will now take a different view, of earths beauties! We will stand now upon the high mountain tops. What a sensation comes o'er us! Oh, how little are we, and all the works of man! We see a glittering spot in the distance, with a smoky cloud above it. That is a city! A city filled with such Pigmies as ourselves! A city! Great work of man! How small to us! The entire hopes of many are confined to that little spot. The entire worships of many are to the ruling Pigmies of that little glittering space! But how insignificant those things seem to us now, on this mountain top. Here we can bow to none but God, and in our very littleness as we shrink into ourselves, we pay involuntary homage to his greatness. Oh! the beauty, the surpassing beauty of the campaign below us! We see the thousand meanderings of a gliding stream, here widening into peaceful waters, there rushing over shoals, and again it is a cataract falling over ledges of rock! The plantations appear but as spots, in the vast sea of foliage below! and the neighboring peaks, of differing altitude in majestic stateliness seem with us to view the scene. We involuntarily say. This earth is so beautiful! and we wish that when in the city, and oppressed by the mountain loads of pigmy troubles, cares, toils and strifes, so weighty there, that we could be transported to the mountain top, to look down at all below us, and feel how vastly, wonderfully beautiful this earth is! We have viewed together now, the scenery around us, the mighty Ocean and peaceful lake, the gliding stream and earth's loveliness seen from the great mountains top, but we will not part company yet dear reader! Let us close our eyes, and imagine that by one fell stroke all them beautiful scenes are forever shut from our sight, a wall of darkness is between, through which we strive in vain to look. We can never again behold the outline of forest hills, and mountains against the blue above, varieties of shade and color are no more visible to us! Neither graceful slope of hills, or winding of streams, or indentations of shore will again be viewed by us! No view from mountain top! No looking afar o'er the waves; and even the beauty which surrounds our home shut out, that which the hand of Industry has added to the rural scene—the lines of fence picturesquely dividing the fields—the deep, rich color, of the freshly broken land—the pale green of the new grain field, and its fine contrast with the sedgy hill—all vanished except as memory with a yearning heart ache recalls the scene! We are blind! Yes, blind! We grope our way among our fellow-men We avoid woods and shores as dangerous? The mountain top is no more for us! We grope our way among our fellow-men unable to the glances which fall upon us. Does sympathy, curiosity, scorn or anger beam upon us, it is all the *same!* We know no more the face of a friend. We are blind! Let us go further together dear reader! Let us imagine that we had never beheld any of these beauteous scenes, that bind from childhood, though living in the midst, our eyes had never beheld them. What a darkened life! What a void—a blank it seems to us. No colors! No outlines of scenery! No countenance of friend! No light!—No, life, we exclaim. A living death! we cry. "Total eclipse! No sun! No moon! All dark amid the blaze of noon." Let us try to feel what it is to be thus deprived of "Gods prime decree" and then bring to our minds, that in our own happy beautiful Alabama there are such! Yes! numbering into hundreds there are such! Where are they! do you ask? In next weeks paper you will find the answer, headed "where are they?" Where?

MARRIED—On the 5th inst, by Rev. W. Hall, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. C. Jetterell to Miss Mary Snow—all of Oxford, Calhoun County.

A Chap was convicted at the late term of the Leake county Circuit Court, Mississippi, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, for stealing watermelons.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT WHITE PLAINS.

C. G. MORGAN & CO.

HAVE just received a large, varied and well selected stock of **Merchandize**, embracing every article usually called for in this market, and of the latest and most fashionable style. Among which may be found every variety of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

SUCH AS

Bereges, Organdies, Silk Grenadines, Emb'd Jerits and Lace Mantles & Shawls

Also **CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SATTINETS,**

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Also, a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Brogans—Hats, Caps, &c. *In Great Variety.*

Also **Factory Yarns**, sold Cheap for CASH ONLY.

THEY respectfully invite the citizens of Choccolocco valley, and the eastern side of the County generally, to give them a call, and examine their Goods, before purchasing elsewhere. They have made arrangements to keep constantly supplied with every article needed, and are determined to sell on as good terms as any house the County. Thankful to their friends and customers for their liberal patronage, they assure them that great care has been taken in the selection of durable, beautiful and and fashionable Goods in the hope of meriting its continuance. They have purchased *too* upon terms that will enable them to give good bargains, and make it to the interest of cash and punctual paying customers to trade with them.

White Plains, Ala., April 12, 1860.—6t.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

HYMAN BROTHERS,

Talladega, Ala.

Take pleasure in calling the attention of their friends, customers and the public generally, in Talladega and Calhoun counties, to their extensive and well selected stock of Fall and Winte Goods, embracing, the latest and most fashionable styles of

LADIES DRES GOODS,

A Great variety of Staple and Fancy

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

All of which have been selected with the greatest care, and purchased upon terms so favorable that we are enabled to sell great bargains. We can safely say that we cannot be surpassed in quality and prices,

Soliciting early calls, and an impartial examination of our Goods, we guarantee perfect satisfaction to purchasers in every respect. Dec. 8. '59.

SHORT CREDIT! SHORT PRICES!!

WE ARE OFFERING GEORGIA AND SOUTHERN MADE,

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, OSNABURGS, STRIPES, &C.

AT FACTORY PRICES FOR CASH.

All classes of DRY GOOD *at proportionate low prices.*

The patronage of Planters and Country merchants—who believe as we do—THAT A MAN CAN AFFORD TO SELL FOR HALF THE *PROFIT IF* he TURNS HIS MONEY TWICE as OFTEN is respectfully solicited. Rome Ga. March 29, 1860.

R. S. NORTON & SON.

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

W. B. WYNNE & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. KYLE, WYNNE & CO.)

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to their customers and the community generally, that they are now in receipt of their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Which is **UNUSUALLY LARGE,** consisting in part of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, & Hardware Cutlary, Boots and Shoes, Books & Stationary, Hats and Bonnets, Saddles, Bridles, & Harness. Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, & Dyestuffs, & Family Groceries,

and in fact every article the wants of our customers demand: all of which have been selected with care and purchased on such favorable terms as to enable us to offer unparalleled inducements to all who buy for cash, or those also who buy on time to pay promptly and it *is our intention* to spare neither pains or trouble, to make it the interest of those who so liberally patronized our predecessors, Messrs. K. W. & Co, to continue their trade with us. *Our stock is New, Beautiful, and Cheap,* and cannot fail on examination to please both in quality and price. Our Mr. A. W. Watson is on hand at all times and particularly anxiously to show the *Ladies* through our stock whether they purchase or not.

Gadsden Ala. March 22, 1860. W. B. WYNNE, & Co.

P. J. WEAVER,

CALLS the attention of his customers and friends and the public to his extensive stock of GOODS for Spring and Summer trade.

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Cloths, Summer Cosimeres, Organdy Robes, Prints, Calico Robes, Silks, Tissues, Satins, Organdy Muslins Printed Jaconet Lawns, Gingham Robes, Ginghams, White Goods, Bereges, Crapes, Debarge, Lace, Mantillas and Poms.

CLOTHING,

A large stock, gotten up with the greatest possible care, by the best houses in New York, and chiefly by parties who have done business in the South.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

for gentlemen and ladies, boys, misses, youths and children—made chiefly to order and thereby are usually well adapted to my sales.

HATS AND CAPS

of all varieties, for men, boys and children.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

My stock of hardware and cutlery is larger than usual, and the careful attention bestowed in the purchase of it, warrants me in saying that no houses in the city can offer more suitable in this department surpassing my own.

GUNS, RIFLES & PISTOLS.

Agricultural implements; carpenter's tools' axes, spades and shovels; Swedes and English iron; cast and German steel; farming tools; building materials; roving machines; nails cut and wrought; spring and axels; smith's tools; mill and cross-cut saws; log and trace chains; wrenching hoes; spades, hoes and rims; wood ware; China ware; stone ware; books; drugs; paints; glass; shot; sheet zinc; starch; tobacco; snuff; spice; willow ware; glass ware; hollow ware; stationery medicine; oils; glass; powder; lead; soap; candles; cigars.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, bacon, cheese, tea, coffee, pork, buck-wheat, chocolate, molasses, flour cranberrys, rice, bagging, mackerel, loaf sugar, crackers, rope, salt.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS & BUGGIES.

Harness, saddlery, leather, enameled cloth, enameled & patent leather & carriage trimmings.

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry and 3 and 2 ply ingrains, rugs and mats, &c. India rubber and leather beltings of all articles and plys. India rubber goods of all kinds;

☞ Andrew J Rickey and W. G. Privett are in this house, where they may be found by their friends in the up country, always ready to wait upon them, or fill their orders in the most satisfactory manner.

Selma, March 22, 1860.—1y.

Dr. J. H COCHURN.

Resident Dentist.

Most respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity that he has fixed up rooms over Mr. J. A Tarpinscud's Storeroom, where he is prepared to execute Dentistry in all its various branches in the latest & most approved styles. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction & no charge made where there is the least dissatisfaction. March 29, 1860.—1f.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County.

TAKEN up by William T. Caruths and Posted before Irvin Owen, Esq. on the 20th day of February. A. D. 1860. a certain Estray dark Bay House Mule, about four years old—very small—with no brands perceivable—and appraised at ten Dollars ($70.)

Given under my hand this 24th day of March A. D. 1860. A. WOOD, Probate Judge.

March 29, 1860. 3t.

MORRIS' MERCHANT

FLOURING MILLS.

THESE extensive Mills, on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market work, at which place wheat will also be ground for toll, and the best cash price paid for Wheat on your Wheat.

L. G. & G. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BOUGHT EXCLUSIVELY IN SOUTHERN CITIES.

A. OBERNDORF,

Takes pleasure in informing the people of Oxford and Warren, and their respective vicities that he is just in receipt of a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

Ladies' Fine Dress Goods, Men's and Boys Clothing,

AN EXCELLENT STOCK OF

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, WOODEN WARE, ROPEING, TOBACCO, NOTIONS &C.,

All of which having been bought on the most favorable terms, and will be sold at our usual low rates. Great pains were taken in selecting DESIRABLE GOODS, suitable for this market, and such which are bound to give general satisfaction. We invite our customers and the public in general to call and examine our Stock, and they can rest assured that no effort will be spared to please them We still adhere to our old motto; Quick Sales and Small Profits.

SADDLERY, BOOTS, SHOES AND CLOTHING

We had made to order, and warrant them superior to Yankee work. We have also a lot of best Rio Coffee which we offer low.

A. OBERNDORF.

Oxford, Calhoun Co., and Warren, Randolph Co., March. 29 1860—4t.

HARPER & BUTLER,

HEAVY DEALERS IN

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

Broad Street, Rome, Georgia,

We respectfully solicit a continuation of the patronage of our PROMPT PAYING and

CASH CUSTOMERS,

—To whom our Goods are for sale at the LOWEST FIGURES.

Feb. 9th, 1860—1y.

TERMS CASH.

CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS.

COMPETITION IN PRICES CHALLENGED!

JONES, SCOTT, OMBERG & CO.

DRY GOODS *Of Every Description,* **Carpets Oil Cloths, Matting.**

AND

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

ROME, GA.

PLEDGE to sell better Goods than sold in Atlanta, and at as low prices as can be had ANYWHERE. Suits made to order at the shortest notice. Jan 26, '6

J. R. CAVETT. W. L. SANDERS.

CAVETT & SANDERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, &c., &c.,

WATER STREET.

SELMA, ALA.

WILL keep constantly on hand and for sale, at wholesale and retail, on favorable terms, a complete assortment of the very best quality of

GROCERIES,

Rio, Laguyra, Java, and other kinds of **Coffee,**
Brown, Crushed and Loaf **Sugars,**
Syrup & Sugarhouse **Molasses,**
Star, Sperm and Tallow CANDLES,
TEAS, of various descriptions,
CHEESE, Pickles, Pepper Spice,
TOBACCO, *Cigars and Snuff,*
POWDER, LEAD and SHOT,
SALT, in Barrels and Sacks,
OILS, Paints, White Lead, &c, &c. &c.

With many other articles too numerous to mention.

They particularly solicits a call from persons in the up country, to whom it is most convenient to lay in their supplies of Groceries in Selma, confident that he can supply them with every variety, *suit them in quality and price,* and make it to their interest to trade. Selma, August 25, 1859.—1y.

RECEIVING & FORWARDING Ware-house.

THE CENTRAL WARE HOUSE COMPANY AT SELMA,

ARE now prepared to receive and forward, with dispatch, all Goods and produce consigned to them for shipment by Rail R. River or otherwise. They have a large and commodious Brick-Ware House on the bank of the river, and will furnish all needful accommodations and will receive and forward Goods &c., at as low rates as can be done through any other channel.

Strict attention given to the measurement of Goods, the settlement of Freight Bills, and taking receipts and Bills of Landing, for goods and produce, and forwarding duplicates for the same.

They also receive produce on consignment for sale, and attend strictly to filling all cash orders for Goods sent to them.

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS

Goods intended for this House should be marked and consigned, specially to the "Central Ware House," otherwise they are liable to be divided

RATES OF STORAGE.

Receiving & forwarding Goods	20c per Bbl
If stored over 1 Month	10c. additional.
Packages under one Bbl.	10c.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

For Selling Cotton.	50c per Bale
" other produce	6 1-2 per cent
" Purchasing Goods	2 1-2 per "

"And Freights and Charges on Goods when there is no deposit 5 per cent. Persons depositing money for the purpose of paying Freights, will be allowed 8 per cent interest.

Accounts for Freight and Storage due when Goods are forwarded.

R. HAGOOD, C. B. WHITE, } Managers. J. W. LAPSLEY, E. T. WATTS, C. B. WHITE, R. HAGOOD. } Proprietors.

P. S.—No charge for Drayage to or from the Rail road on Goods Consigned to us. Aug. 26, 1859.

G. P. SAVAGE & CO.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

SELMA, ALABAMA.

ARE prepared to execute orders for DRUGS and MEDICINES, and all articles pertaining to the Drug Business with their customary despatch.

The same attention will be given as heretofore to have every article of as good quality as represented and in no instance will a anything be put up that is of a doubtful characteter.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS furniture and fixtures, and all articles required for the profession and trade will be furnished—and orders by mail will have the same attention as if left in person.

Country Merchants and Physicians who would like to see the difference between our goods and those generally sold, are invited to call and examine, or to send their orders and make the comparison at home.

Our Bottled Goods, Essences, &c., are prepared with unusual care, so that there is no loss by leakage or breakage.

Pure Drugs and Good Medicines can be obtained at the *PHYSICIANS DRUG STORE* at as low prices as many purchasers are paying for those that are inferior, adulterated, carelessly put up.

It is our intention to maintain the reputation we have established in selling none but *PURE* Drugs and Medicine, and we, therefore, invite you to examine our stock before buying elsewhere, believing that we can show you inducements seldom offered in this city.

C. P. SAVAGE & CO.

Selma, Aug. 25, 1859.—1y. Corner Broad and Selma sts., Selma. Ala

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FARELL & YEISER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES.

No 39 Broad Street, Rome, Georgia.

HAVING combined the Drug Stores of Farell & Bisel and J. G. Yeiser, respectfully call attention to their complete and fresh stock of

DRUGS,	LINSEED,
CHEMICALS,	LUBRICATING and LAMP OILS,
PERFUMERY,	COLORS and TURPENTINE,
FANCY GOODS,	BURNING FLUID,
PAINTS,	CAMPHENE,
WHITE LEAD,	WINDOW GLASS,
PAINT BRUSHES,	&c., &c., &c.,

Physicians' and Country Merchants' orders put up on as good terms as any city south.

Sole agents for Empire and New Jersy White Lead and Kerosene Oil Company.

November 17th, 1859.—1y.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S

GEORGIA AND DELEWARE

STATE LOTTERIES!

GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE

$100,000.

THE EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS of Wood, Eddy & Co's Three Number Lotteries will take place in public, under the Superintendence of Sworn Commissioners, as follows:

Class 96 draws Saturday, February, 25, 1860
" 156 " " March 31, 1860
" 204 " " April 28, 1860

Nearly 1 prize to every 2 Tickets.

Grand Extraordinary Drawings,

To take place as above specified.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF **$100,000!**

1 Prize of	$50,000	100 Prize of	1,000
2 "	20,000	170 "	500
2 "	10,000	65 Prizes of	100
2 "	6,000	65 "	75
2 "	5,000	65 "	60
2 "	4,000	65 "	50
2 "	3,000	4,810 "	40
2 "	2,000	27,040 "	20

32,396 Prizes amounting to $1,186,786

Whole Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2,50.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk

Cert's of Pack'g of 26	Whole Tick's,	$399	00
" " 26	Half "	149	50
" " 26	Quarter "	74	75
" " 26	Eighth "	37	37

THE ORDINARY DRAWINGS

Of Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Singe Number Lotteries will take place in public as follows:—

Class 66 Draws on Saturday March 31, 1860
Class 67 Draws on Saturday April 7, 1860
Class 68 Draws on Saturday April 14, 1860
Class 69 Draws on Saturday April 21, 1860
Class 70 Draws on Saturday April 28, 1860

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO *EVERY NINE TICKETS!!*

Ordinary Drawing.

To take place as above specified

1 GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF $50,000

1 Prize of	$20,000	1 Prize of	$1,500
1 " "	10,000	50 Prizes of	500
1 " "	5,000	100 "	400
1 " "	4,000	100 "	300
1 " "	3,000	100 "	150
		100 "	100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 pri's of $400	apx to $50,000	Pr is	$1,600
4 " 300	" 20,000	" "	1,200
4 " 250	" 10,000	" "	1,000
4 " 225	" 5,000	Pr are	900
4 " 200	" 4,000	" "	800
4 " 150	" 3,000	" "	600
4 " 100	" 1,500	" "	400
5,600 " 26	are		100,000

5,485 Prizes amounting to **$220,000**

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $1-2

Cert's of Pack'ges in the Ordinary Drawings will be sold at the following rates which is the risk

Certifi't of Package of 10	Whole Tick's	$80	
"	10 Half "	40	
"	10 Quarter "	20	
"	10 Eighth "	10	

In Ordering Tickets or Certificates,

Enclose the amount of money to our address, for what you wish to purchase, name the Lottery in which you wish it invested, and whether you wish Whole, Halves or Quarters, on receipt of which, we send what is ordered, by first mail, together with the scheme.

Immediately after the drawing, a Printed Drawing, Certified to by the Commissioners, will be sent, with an Explanation.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

All communications strictly confidential

All Prizes of 1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of forty days

☞ Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lotteries are drawn at Augusta, Georgia, and Wilmington, Delaware.

Orders for Tickets or certificates to be directed to

WOOD, EDDY & Co. Augusta. Geo.
or, WOOD, EDDY & Co Atlanta, "
or WOOD, EDDY & Co. Wilmington Delaware.

☞ Circulars containing Schemes for the month will be sent, free of expense, by addressing as above.

N. YORK & CHARLESTON

Steamship Line,

Through Tickets.

From New Orleans to to N. York,		$39 75
" Mobile to "		35 00
" Montgomery, Ala.,	"	25 00
" Atlanta, Geo.	"	23 00
" Augusta, Geo.	"	20 00

☞ Can be had on applications at the Rail Road Ticket Offices at each point.

UNITED STATES MAIL

Stamships through in 48 to 50 Hours.

The new Steamship Columbia 1800 Tons. M. BERRY, Commander.
NASHVILLE, 1800 Tons. } L. M. MURRY, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, 1500 Tons. } A. ANDREWS, Commander.
MARION, 1500 Tons. } W. J FOSTER, Commander.

LEAVES ADGER'S WHARVES *Every Wednesday & Saturday* AT HIGH WATER.

THESE Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort, & speed, are unrivalled on the coasts Tables supplied with every luxury.—Attentive and courteous commanders will ensure Travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation elegant State Room accommodations; Freight or passage, apply to HENRY MISSROON & CO. Corner of East Bay and Adger's South Wharf. Charleston to N. York. Cabin passage $15 Steerage, 8.

March 8, 1859.—1y.

BOOT & SHOE SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe making business in Jacksonville, Ala. His shop is on the east side of main street, first door south of Fleming's Carriage manufactory. He has permanently located himself, and is determined by close attention to his business, and faithful execution of his work, to merit, and therefore hopes to receive a liberal patronage. He thinks he can convince all that it will be to their interest to have their work *well made,* and *made at home.*

Particular attention paid to mending of every description. His prices shall be uniformly moderate, and for *cash only;* and all work warranted. T. C. CANNON.

Mar. 22, 1860.—1y.

EXCHANGE.

THE **Talladega Insurance Co** is provided with ***Money*** to ***Cash*** all good Mobile or New Orleans acceptances, either *sight,* or on the usual time, and at most favorable rates.

SIGHT DRAFTS, on New York Charleston, Mobile or New Orleans, sold at Montgomery rates. MONEY remitted to the Secretary promptly remitted.

JAMES G. L. HUEY, *Sec'y.*

JOHN W. INZER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery

ASHVILLE, ALA

Fever and Ague.

rom which mankind suffer over a large part of he globe, is the consequence of a diseased action n the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by he action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with he watery vapor from it. While the sun is below he horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from he blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious *effusion, concentrates* the whole blood of the body n the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to he central organs with congestive violence. This s the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the fever follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through hat other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength o repeat the hopeless effort another day. These re the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,

Ayer's Ague Cure,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more; rather does what is *of more service to those subject to this infection.* If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term *acclimatation.* Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or it is verificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been conferred. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.

FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on, demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

J. R. SLAYTON, Jacksonville,
J. M TATUM, Hoke's Bluff,
H. L PETTIT, Mount Polk,
R. M. DICKSON, Alexandria,
S. C. WILLIAMS, Oxford.

And by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Nov. 17, '59.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Calhoun & surrounding country that he has on hand the largest assortment of MARBLE MONUMENTS TOMBS, and all other Grave Stones, as well as all kinds of Marble Work.

He is determined that his work shall give satisfaction. His shop is on Broad Street opposite Watts Hall, where he solicits calls from those desiring work in his line. As he is determined to sell as cheap if not cheaper than any other establishment in the State.

Selma, Ala. Mar 8 1860.

J. N. MONTGOMERY,

DEALER IN ITALIAN & AMERICAN

MARBLE

CLASSICAL & ENGLISH.

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, at the solicitation of many friends, has undertaken a Classical & English School in Jacksonville. He designs it to be a preparatory School for young men wishing to enter College.

He has purchased for this purpose the building occupied, recently as a Female Academy & is now ready for patronage, of which he hopes to receive a liberal share. His rates will be those published, last week for the Female School.

L. H. PARSONS.

Jacksonville, January 12, 1859.

HARDWARE.

W. B. MORION,

NO. 133 MEETING-STREET,

CHARLESTON S. C.

Offers for sale, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH OR PROMPT PAY, very complete and choice assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS,

AND

Plantation Tools,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE

SOUTHERN TRADE.

Merchants visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine the Stock and prices

ORDERS FOR GOODS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION

Jacksonville Ala. March 15th 1860.—1y

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tenaca, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlets.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain, head of life—the Blood! As if one had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which run a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood go to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the inner seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fecund, cleansing and reinvigorating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Inflammation,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tenacas, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe,—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retails for 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON, & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK.

☞ Agents wanted above—Address as above.

DR. M'LANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increase on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be bene

NOTICE.

ROBERT DOWNEY,

House, Sign & Ornamental PAINTER.

IMITATIONS of all kinds—Wood, Marble, &c., Knowing by past experience he can please the most fastidious.

Work done upon the shortest notice.

He can be found at Mrs. Weir's Hotel.

Jacksonville, Oct. 6, 1859.—ly.

Economy & Progression.

In this, the age of advancement, many things new and invaluable have been introduced—not the phantoms and chimeras of other ages, but new ones, of sound and practical utility. In no department is progression better marked or more visibly to be seen than in the medical, when originating with competent men, and confined to scientific limits. Precisely of that character are the following remedial agents; none will prove more efficient, or are so often needed.

DR. LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

A new and certain cure for Coughs, Asthma Pain in the Breast; also Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds etc., among children.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, d reducing *immediate relief*, and in nine out of ten cases a prompt cure. It exercises the most controlling influence over Coughs and Irritation of the Lungs of any remedy known, often stopping the most violent in a few hours, or at most in a day or two. Many cases thought to be decidedly consumptive have been promptly cured by using a few bottles, and wearing the Little's Strengthening Plasters on the chest. As an anodyne expectorant, without astringing the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtures.

DR. LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the forms of No's. 1 and 2, the first for the acute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage.) that has been much improved upon in this country; & from its unexampled success is likely to supercede every other remedy for the cure of the diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhœal Blenorrhœal and Leuchorrhœal or Flour Albus Affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from anything to be found in the United States in Pharmacopœa or in private practice; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivalled in America.

DOLLAR VERMIFUGE.

Prepared and put up in bottles and vials only by C. W. Little. In using, nothing else is required to relieve children of worms; and besides being one of the best and cheapest ever offered to the public, its frequent use in families will save much trouble and expense as well as the lives of many children; for *eight* out of every *ten* cases generally require it.

DR. LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER OINTMENT.

Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tetters, Scald Heads, and diseases of the skin generally, have beed cured by this remedy, and since the introduction of the No 2 preparation (being stonger) scarcely a case has been found that it will noteffectually eradicate in a short time. For the cure of Cancerous Sores and Ulcers it is applied in the form of Plasters, and is almost infallible.

In addition, the Proprietor prepares for the great convenience and certainty in prescribing, Strengthening Plasters, of the most superior quality, Improved Cook's Pills (*an easy billious cathartic*) Vegetable Pills (*a mild cathartic to obviate costiveness*) Antacid (*for tightness and acidity of the stomach.*) Tonic Bitters, etc., which will be sent on consignment if ordered.

Medicines, like everything else, are better and more economically supplied to the great mass of the people by merchandise than in any other way.

Physicians are referred to the 13th page of Dr. Little's phamplet, to the catalogue of medicines of the Materia Medica, that he uses in compounding his different remedies, and asked to say if they are not the chief reliance of the profession, as he himself has practised medicine extensively for more than ten years, before retiring to the drug business.

In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in all the Southern States they are to be had; and as there are scamps about who are counterfeiting his remedies, by palming off their own or something else, by using the same or similar names (for no patent is wanted or secured amid the absurd patents of the day.)

N. B.—All orders and letters on business are to sent in future to LITTLE & BRO. *Macon*, Georgia, instead of Philadelphia.

Wholesale Agents, Dr. P. M. Cohen & Co., Charleston, S. C., McKesson & Robins, New York, & T. M. Cunningham, *Selma, Ala.*

Sold in Jacksonville by Hendrick & Nisbet.

In Alexandria by J. J. Vandever.

In Oxford by Dr. S. C. Williams, and by Merchants & Druggists generally. July 21

LIVERY STABLE.

J. H. PRIVETT continues his LIVERY STABLE at the old stand, and is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates:

Horse per day,	$1 25
Buggy " "	1 25
Horse and Buggy per day,	2 50
Horses and Hack, "	5 00
Horse or Buggy, half a day,	75

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by persons hiring them.

Transient persons can have their horses well taken care of at this Stable.

N. B. Persons who hire Horses and Buggies, must not forget to pay up occasionally, as corn is high and a cash article, and if they fail, 25 per cent. will be added. July 1857.

Wheat Wanted.

FROM 20,000 to 50,000 BUSHELS of Wheat will be purchased by the undersigned, and the best cash prices paid, delivered either at our Mills or Cane Creek or Choccolocco.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859.

W. H. McDONALD & CO's

Advertising & Commission House,

NO. 102, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

Advertisements will be received as above for publication in this paper.

DR. T. C. BRANNON.

Formerly of Gadsden, is now permanently located on the Road leading from Gadsden to Ashville, one mile below Sulphur Spring.

He will cheerfully attend day & night calls, for rich & Poor at the following Reduced Rates, viz:

	$	cts
Mileage per day, 4 miles and under.		50
" " night, " "	1	00
" " day, from 4 miles to 10		5 1-2
" " night " " "		75
" " day, 10 miles and over		25
" " night " "		50

Prescription & medicine at Bedside (for ordinary cases) [illegible]

Chronic or Acute Disease, with medicine & written directions, when necessary, $1 cash One Dollar & 50 cents if Booked.

Midwifery—ordinary cases—$4, no mileage. Surgical cases treated at the usual rates.

Dr. Brannon, having been generally successful in curing many obstinate forms of Chronic Disease, viz. Dropsy Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Womb, Liver, Kidneys, & also ulcers, Scrofula, Pulmonary Consumption, in the incipient Stage, &c. Offers to treat them through the mail, or otherwise, giving plain & full directions, with a *safe & efficient* treatment; at the above low rates. Persons ordering medicine will give the History of the disease & symptoms.

Cash must accompany all orders.

T. C. BRANNON, M. D.

Beefe Springs, P. O. St. Clair County, Ala.

Reference, Citizens of Gadsden & vicinity.

Aug 8, 1859.—ly.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. WM. & E. W. TREADWELL

HAVING resumed the practice of MEDICINE in partnership, offer their services to the citizens of Cherokee and Calhoun counties, in the various branches of their profession.

Dr. Wm. Treadwell will remain at his residence near Adams' Ferry; Dr. E. W. Treadwell will reside at Maj. Colvin's, where he may be found at all times when not professionally absent. March 30, 1859

NOTICE.

[illegible] Furnace in operation [illegible] the people with HOLLOW [illegible] MACHINERY CASTINGS, at [illegible] to give employment [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] wood, or will give any [illegible] then a contract for [illegible] [illegible] Wood for us provided [illegible] [illegible] by the first of [illegible]

GOODE, MORRIS, & CO.

[illegible]

READY MADE CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS.

AND

MILLINERY.

LACES, GLOVES, FLOWERS, BONNETS, FLATS, RIBBONS, STRAW TRIMMING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

All Goods marked in plain Figures,

AT

J. FREUDENBERGER'S NEW CASH STORE,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

HE respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received an entire new and fashionable Stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

FOR

LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

ALSO,

A new and fashionable Stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

To which branch Mrs. Freudenberger will attend, and would be pleased for the Ladies to call and examine her Stock and Prices. She will also alter and Trim

BONNETS,

To the latest Fashion.

Orders promptly executed. All Goods sold at the lowest New York retail Prices.

J. FREUDENBERGER.

Oct. 20, 1859.—ly.

EMBROIDERY, PERFUMERY, FOREIGN & DOMESTICS DRY GOOD SHAWLS

BOOTS & SHOES HATS & CAPS SHIRTS & DRAWERS CUTLERY, HOSIERY,

CLOAKS, YANKEE NOTIONS

Merchant Mills.

The undersigned having taken charge of Maj. J. A. Stevenson's Brick Merchant Mills, 2 miles south of Jacksonville, respectfully informs the public that he has put them in good order and condition to make as much and as good Flour as any Mills in the country. Corn also ground in a manner that cannot fail to please.

ABRAHAM ADERHOLT.

March 10, 1859—tf.

P. S. Also a Splendid SAW MILL, in first rate order, at which we can fill bills for LUMBER of every description and variety of the very best quality, upon short notice

---

New Firm.

MILLS & SUMTER,

ROME, GA.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in every kind and style of

FURNITURE,

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, CHERRY, WALNUT, &c.

Manufacturers also, of all Styles of

SASH & BLINDS,

AND PANNEL DOORS.

With an extensive Shop & Machinery, Can Manufacture largely and SUPPLY all the Country with FURNITURE—common and rich, SASH & BLINDS, &c. at low prices.

We INVITE all persons to our WARE ROOM.

FINE BURIAL CASES always on hand, and COFFINS made at short notice.

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

C. W. MILLS. JAMES M. SUMTER.

July 28, 1859.—ly.

AMBROTYEPS.

R. E. NEELD, would respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville, and Calhoun County that he is *permanently* located in their midst, & by *deserving*, hopes to receive their patronage. He is not schooled in any species of humbuggery, as his brothers, of Wooden-nutmeg notoriety—but relies upon the *naked* force of truth, & the appreciative *taste* of the people. For the kindness shown him by the people of Jacksonville in past time, he has no suitable language, but bows with deep emotion—his hand upon his *heart!*—Rooms—up stairs above "Ryan & Rowlands" store Terms *cheap* for *cash*. R. E. NEELD,

Resident Artist.

LOTTERY. LOTTERY.

CALL OR SEND TO

J. H. BREWER

DEALER IN LOTTERY TICKETS,

SELMA, ALA.

And examine the various schemes for the month, and satisfy yourself that they are the most fair and liberal ever presented to the public; or if not convenient to call in person, you have only to enclose, through the Post Office, the sum you may wish to invest, and the amount in tickets will be forwarded by return mail to any address in the city, or in the Union, free of expence.

All communications strictly confidential.

Official drawings sent to each ticket holder immediately after the drawing takes place

While we are sending sunshine and plenty to thousands all over the land, why not step in and share with them?

Many prizes are necessarily distributed daily and weekly. Why should you not receive one as well as others! But remember, "He tah sows shall reap."

Would you enjoy a golden harvest, go and do likewise.

Please address J. H. BREWER, Selma Ala.

BOOK & JOB Printing.

HAVING a large amount of ornamental & display type, together with the combined materials of the Republican and Sunny South Offices, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work in the most neat and expeditious manner; such as Pamphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Cards, Bill-heads, Blanks, &c., &c.

We respectfully request our friends not to send their work to distant cities, when they can get it done equally as well at home, and a great deal cheaper.

J. E. CLAY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery,

China, Glass Queensware, &c.

Broad Street,

SELMA, ALA.

Feb. 9, 1860.—ly.

U. S. Tri-Weekly Mail

STAGE LINE.

NEAREST, CHEPEST & BEST ROUTE

CONNECTING

NORTH & SOUTH ALA.,

From Larkinsville on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, via Guntersville and Gadsden to Jacksonville Ala., 88 miles.

Leave Larkinsville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the Morning Trains pass each way, and arrive at Jacksonville by noon the next days.

Leave Jacksonville also on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 5 A. M., on the arrival of the coach from the Talladega Railroad, and arrive at Larkinsville next morning in time to connect with the trains going each way. Fare through $7 00.

Sober, careful and polite drivers, good teams, and new stages. *New Four-Horse Coaches from Larkinsville to Guntersville.* Good Eating Houses on the route. Travellers to or from Nashville, Huntsville or the West, will find it greatly to their advantage in saving time, distance and money to try the line. The contractor gives his personal attention to the line to see that all things are done up just right.

J. H. WISDOM. Dec'r 8th—6m.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer & the manufactrers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,

Agents, 36 Church St., N. York.

Sept. 15, 1859—ly.

EMPLOYMENT.

$50 to $100 per moth.

Ladies and gentlemen learned or unlearned Are wanted in each section of the South and West, to act as agents in an easy, useful and favorable business by which they can *certainly* make from $50 to $100 per month. For full particulars, terms &c., address (inclosing stamp to pay return postage) W. R. TERRY, Rockingham N. C.

S. F. HOBBS,

JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH.

WOULD inform the citizens of Selma and vicinity that he has purchased the Stock in trade, and taken the old stand of the late J. R. POOR, and has made large additions of

Gold & Silver Goods of every description

SILVER TEA-SETS	*SALT STANDS,*
PITCHERS,	*CAKE CARD and*
WAITERS,	*FRUIT BASKETS,*
GOBLETS,	*NAPKIN RINGS.*
CUPS,	*CAKE PIE, FRUIT*
LADLES,	*& BUTTER KNIVES*
KNIVES,	*PICKLE FORKS,*
SPOONS,	*and EGG SPOONS,*
FORKS.	

Silver sets and Silver Pieces,

Beautifully put up in cases for Wedding and other presents.

English French and Swiss Watches,

In Gold & Silver Cases in large variety.

AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES.

In Gold and Silver Hunting Cases—Warranted perfect time-keepers.

JEWELRY!

From rich Diamond to cheap Plain Gold, including Cameo, Lava and Mosaic in full sets, and single pieces, with almost every description of Ornament now in use.

Silver Plated Goods of evey varity,

Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Breakfast and Dinner Castors, Tea and Coffee Urns, Double Walled Ice Pitchers, Cups, Goblets, Forks, Ladles, Knives, Spoons, &c.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,

In Gold, Silver, Steel & Shell Frames.

FANCY GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Rich and Beautiful Vases & Statuetts

American Clocks of almost every Style and Quality Manufactured.

TOGETHER WITH A FINE LOT OF

FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS.

CITIZENS of Dallas and surrounding counties are invited to examine the stock.—Having bought the stock in store, at great discount from original cost, and also having superior advantages in procuring new goods, I am enabled to sell at extremely low prices.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Musical Instruments repaired by workmen of experience and skill.

Engraving of all kinds done at short notice. Goods sold at my Store, engraved free of charge. S. F. HOBBS.

Goldsby's Block, Broadway, Selma, Ala.

Dec. 8, 1859.—ly.

S. F. BECTON,

DEALER IN

DRYGOODS,

HARDWARE

AND

GROCERIES,

BROAD STREET,

SELMA, ALA.

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Kyle Wynn & Co, is this day dissolved by limitation—The firm name will hereafter, only be *used in liquidation*—

ROBERT B. KYLE.

Wm B. WYNN.

A W WATSON.

DOZIER THORNTON

Gadsden Ala, January 2d, 1860.

DR. J. H. SLAYTON,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services in the practice of

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

To the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country. Can be found at the Drug Store of Slayton & Gray.

January 19, 1860.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT WHOLESALE,

R. A. PRINGLE & CO.

177 EAST BAY,

Opposite the New Custom House.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

By the first of February next, we will have in store a large stock of every variety of GOOD usually kept in our line, the greater portion of which, will nearer meet the wents of the retail trade, and particularly the consumer, than has been usual in tins market. We especially invite the attention and patronage of Alabama Merchants

ROBERT A. PRINGLE,

Jan. 19, 1860. CHARLES H. BERRY.

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself at that place, and is prepared to execute Blacksmith work in all its various branches; such as Farm Work, Mill & Machine Irons,

Ironing and Repairing Buggies Carriages, Wagons, &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, in the most approved and durable style.

Transient persons can have horses shod or other work done upon the shortest notice.

A good stock of Iron &c. always on hand. He may be constantly found at his place of business, ready to execute all work needed, which will be warranted by him, and executed on reasonable terms.

Ten per cent deduction for cash custom, from the usual credit prices

WM P. PRICKETT

Oxford, Ala., Mar. 8, 1860 —ly.

MUSIC LESSONS.

MRS. MARTHA E. FRANCIS, will continue to give Music Lessons, at her residence, on a new and elegant instrument. Pupils can commence at any time to suit their convenience, and continue five months for the session.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Dec. 29, 1859.

R. C. RANDALL,

WATCH REPAIRER

AND

JEWELER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gadsden and vicinity, that he still continues the above named business, and has become permanently located at Gadsden, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers and execute for them all work needed in his line. He may be found at the Store of W. B. Wynne & Co. All work neatly cheaply and promptly executed. Terms cash. Feb. 22, 1860.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

GRAND SCHEME

FOR

MARCH 1860.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY

McKINNEY & CO., Managers

Authorized by Special Act of Legislature

25,828 Prizes.

More than ONE PRIZE to every two TICKETS.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$60,000.

Tickets only $10.

HALVES QUARTERS & EIGHTS IN PROPORTION

To be drawn each Saturday 1860.

IN THE

CITY OF SAVANAH GEORGIA.

Class 61, to be Drawn March 3, 1860.

Class 62, to be Drawn March 10, 1860.

Class 63, to be Drawn March 17, 1860.

Class 64, to be Drawn March 24, 1860.

Class 65, to be drawn March 31, 1860.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

1	Prize of $60,000	is	$60,000
1	" 20,000	is	20,000
1	" 10,000	is	10,000
1	" 5,000	is	5,000
1	" 4,000	is	4,000
1	" 3,000	is	3,000
1	" 2,000	is	2,000
1	" 1,500	is	1,500
1	" 1,100	is	1,100
5	" 1,000	are	5,000
10	" 500	are	5,000
2	" 400	are	800
2	" 300	are	600
2	" 200	are	400
50	" 150	are	7,500
100	" 100	are	10,000
100	" 95	are	9,500
100	" 85	are	8,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

25,448 Prizes	Amounting to $242,140

25,828 Prizes amounting to $565 040 WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.

CERTIFICATES of PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk

Cert. of Packages of 10 Whole Tickets,		$60
" "	10 Half Tickets	30
" "	10 Qr. Tickets,	15
" "	10 Eighth "	7,50

LOOK AT THIS!

A SPLENDID DRAWING.

ON

THE THREE NUMBER PLAN!

Which takes place on every Wednesday and Saturday in 1860.

1	Capital Prize of		$23,000
1	"		4,000
1	"		4,000
1	"		3,000
1	"		2,171.20
10	"	$700 are	7,000
40		174 are	7,000
50		125 are	6,250
259		80 are	20,720
64		50 are	3,200
64		30 are	1,920
64		20 are	1,280
5,632		10 are	56,320
28,224		5 are	141,120

34,412 Prizes Am't to $281,481.20

Whole Tickets $8

Shares in Proportion.

In ordering Tickets or Certificates.

Enclose the money to our address for the tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for Tickets or Certificates; by Mail or Express, to be directed to

McKINNEY & CO.,

SAVANNAH GA.

EASON, SAVERY & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants.

NO. 3, DEPOT ST.—TALLADEGA, ALA.

We buy and sell Country Produce.

Jan 26, 1860—5m

SELMA BOOK AND MUSIC STORE,

WEST & BLANDIN,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

BOOKS

AND

STATIONERY!

PIANO FORTES,

Sheet Music and all kinds of Musical instruments, and agents for Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.

Selma Ala. Mar. 1st, 1860.

FORT & HARGROVE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCERS,

BROAD STREET. ROME, GA.

OPPOSITE PLANTER'S BANK AGENCY

WILL keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Groceries at the lowest market prices.

Call and examine our stock.

Rome. Ga. May 19 1859—ly

THE GREEN BOOK.

Just Published, 150 pages, Price 25 cents; ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE; or, THE INSTITUTES OF MARRIAGE; its Intent, Obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the *rational* treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "*Callipaed ae*: or the art o having and rearing beautiful and healthy children by *the late* ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D. Sent free of postage, by the publishers, CHAS. KLINE & Co., Box 4586, New York, or *Dexter & Co.*, Wholesale Agents, 113 Nassau Street, New York. *Agents wanted everywhere.*

Also GRATIS, an extract and sample of the above, one entitled: DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURES on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhœa and private diseases generally, detailing the means by which invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themselves. Sent free by mail in a secure envelope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepay postage, by addressing,

CHAS. KLINE & CO., Box 4586, New York City.

Dr. H. Baird,

Tenders his services to the citizens of Springville and vicinity, in the practice of Medicine on the Urinary system

Jan. 26, 1860.—tf.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, and to me directed, in favour of J. Montgomery & Son, and against X. H. Miller and W. A. Miller, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court-house door, in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the first Monday in May next; 1860, the following described property, to-wit: ONE NEGRO GIRL NAMED AMANDA—levied upon as the property of said X. H. Miller, to satisfy said execution in my hands.

F. LOVE, *Sheriff*,

By W. B. TURNIPSEED, D. S.

April 5, 1860.

WOODWARD & WHITE

Have received their

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

ALL

Are respectfully invited

TO CALL

And purchase if suited

IN

Styles and Prices.

March 29th, 1860.—6t.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, *married and single, in health or disease—Dr. Larmonts Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide.* Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings Price $1.

Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, 1 Vesey Street, Astor House, New York.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in Reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertiser,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequalled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) three blocks above the St Nicolas Hotel, New York, from 9 A. M. to 6. evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recomending Dr. Larmont and his work"—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New York Pick, New Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS STREET,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)

Would call the especial attention of Grocers and Druggists to his removal, and also the articles of his manufacture, viz:

Brown Snuff.

Macoboy,	Demigros,
Fine Rappee,	Pure Virginia,
Course Rappee,	Nachitoches,
American Gentleman,	Copenhagen.

Yellow Snuff.

Scotch,	Fresh Scotch,
High Toast Scotch,	Irish High Toast,
Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,	or Lundyfoot.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.—No. 1, No. 2, Nos. 1 & 2 mixed, Kitefoot, St. Jago, Spanish, Canister, Pure Turkish

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain, Cavendish, or sweet, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Tin Foil Cavendish.

A circular of prices will be sent on application.

N. B.—Note the new article of *Fresh Scotch Snuff*, which will be found a superior article for dipping purposes. feb 2.—3m.

ETOWAH HOUSE,

ROME, GA.

L. P. THOMAS, Proprietor,

(LATE OF EATONTON HOTEL.)

The Stage Offices are kept at this house

AND IT IS NEAREST THE DEPOT.

April 21 1859.

CHESNUT GROVE

WHISKEY

C.W.

The extensive proprietor of

CHESTNUT GROVE WHISKEY,

(The Purest Medicinal Agent ever known) has furnished the community a Stimulant, pure, healthful and invigorating, at the same time a mild delicious beverage. It is calculated to do away with the vile drugged stuff that is palmed off on the community, and which is injurious to body and mind. In addition to the certificates beneath, he has received a Diploma from the STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, and additional testimony from DR. JACKSON, of Boston, who testifies under oath to its absolute purity.

CERTIFICATES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9th, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of *Chestnut Grove Whiskey which you sent us*, and find that it contains none of the Poisonous substance known as Fusil Oil, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the wiskeys in general use

LOOTH, GARRET & CAMAC.

Analytical Chemists.

New York, Sept. 3d, 1858.

I have analized a sample of Chestnut Grove Whiskey, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whiskey.

JAMES R. CLINTON,

Analytical Chemist.

Boston, March 7th, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of Chestnut Grove Whiskey, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated.—The fine flavor of this Whiskey is derived from the Grain used in manufacturing it.—

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.

State Assayer.

No. 16, Boylston Street.

For Sale by C. WHARTON, Jr.

Sole Principal Agent.

No. 116, Walnut St, Philadelphia.

feb. 2.—3m.

The Celebrated Harness and Draft Horse,

DOUBLE HEAD,

WILL stand the *ensuing season*, commencing the 10th of March and ending the 10th of June, at his own Stable, in Oxford, at Chulafinee, and at John Davis' shop.

DESCRIPTION.—DOUBLE HEAD is a beautiful dark bay, 9 years old, full 16 hands high, with bone and powerful muscular strength.

Pedigree.—Double Head was sired by the celebrated race horse Janus, his dam was sired by General Jackson's Old Double Head, of Tennessee. He will recommend himself, and never fail to give satisfaction.

Feb. 23, 1860 JOHN A. DEARMON.

THE Regular stated meetings of ALEXANDRIA LODGE, are held at Alexandria, on Saturday before the 3rd Sabbath in each month.

Brethren will take due notice, and act accordingly. T. J. PRATHER,

Feb. 23, 1860.—ly. Secy.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

OXFORD, ALA.

J. A. DEARMON, is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates:

Horse per day,	$1 25
Buggy " "	1 00
Horse and Buggy per day	2 25
Horses Hack & driver,	5 00
Horse or Buggy, half a day	75

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by persons hiring them.

Transient persons can have their horses well taken care of at this Stable.

N. B. Persons who hire Horses and Buggies, must not forget to pay up occasionally, as corn is high and a cash article, and if they fail, 25 per cent will be added.

Feb. 23, 1860.—5t.

FRUIT TREES

FOR SALE AT THE

SELMA NURSERY.

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, CHERRY, NECTARINE, PLUM, and APRICOT trees, choice varieties.

Also Almond, Fig, Pomegranate, Quince, & Pecan trees. The Black English everbearing Mulberry, Goose berry, Rasp berry, & Strawberry Vines.

Grape Vines.

Isabella, Catawba, Concord, Diana, Rebecca, and a number of other choice native Kinds. A few sorts of the most celebrated foreign grapes, such as the *Black Hamburg, Golden Chasselas, Muscat of Alexandria, & Black Prince,* also *Ornamental trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses Green house Plants, Bulbous Roots &c. &c.*

Our nursery is near the Ala & Tenn. rivers rail Road. Many of our trees have borne fruit this year.

Orders solicited which will receive prompt attention.

Catalogues sent by mail on application.

Selma, Sep't. 8th 1859. BRAZERS & Co.

Dr. W. L. STARNS,

TENDERS his professional services to the vicinity of Mount Polk and the surrounding country.

He has permanently located himself within a half mile of Read's Mills, and he will give prompt attention to all who may favor him with a call, at the following reduced rates:

Prescriptions and Medicines,	$1 00
In chronic cases, from $1 00 to	$2 00
Cases in Obstetrics, from $4 00 to	$5 00
20 cents per mile in day time,	
50 cents per mile at night.	

All cases of surgical treatment at a reduced rate. Jan. 20, 1860.—tf.

BLISS'

DYSPEPTIC REMEDY.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy has the largest sale of any medicine in the world. 100,000 packages sold in Georgia and South Carolina in fourteen months. It is warranted to cure, if directions are followed, any case of Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Jaundice, General Debility, Palpitation, Chronic Diarrhœa, Giddiness, Depressed Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and Back. It is specially adapted to Female complaints; it produces Rotundity of Form in Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.

Every invalid should try one Package.

W. W. BLISS & CO.

PROPRIETORS,

363 Broadway, New York.

For Sale in Jacksonville by

THAT GREAT REMEDY,

THAT GREAT REMEDY,

THAT GREAT REMEDY,

THAT GREAT REMEDY,

THAT GREAT REMEDY,

THAT GREAT REMEDY,

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.

FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.

FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.

FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.

FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.

FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,

IS EASILY TAKEN,

IS EASILY TAKEN,

IS EASILY TAKEN,

IS EASILY TAKEN,

IS EASILY TAKEN,

IS EASILY TAKEN,

HAS NO BAD TASTE

HAS NO BAD TASTE,

HAS NO BAD TASTE,

HAS NO BAD TASTE,

HAS NO BAD TASTE,

HAS NO BAD TASTE,

WILL EFFECT A CURE

WILL EFFECT A CURE

WILL EFFECT A CURE

WILL EFFECT A CURE

WILL EFFECT A CURE

WILL EFFECT A CURE

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

OR CHANGE OF DIET,

OR CHANGE OF DIET,

OR CHANGE OF DIET,

OR CHANGE OF DIET,

OR CHANGE OF DIET,

OR CHANGE OF DIET,

WITH LESS TROUBLE,

WITH LESS TROUBLE,

WITH LESS TROUBLE,

WITH LESS TROUBLE,

WITH LESS TROUBLE,

WITH LESS TROUBLE,

MORE SPEEDILY,

MORE SPEEDILY,

MORE SPEEDILY,

MORE SPEEDILY,

MORE SPEEDILY,

MORE SPEEDILY,

AND PERMANENTLY,

AND PERMANENTLY,

AND PERMANENTLY,

AND PERMANENTLY,

AND PERMANENTLY,

AND PERMANENTLY,

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY,

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY,

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY,

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY,

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY,

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.

TEST ONE PACKAGE.

TEST ONE PACKAGE.

TEST ONE PACKAGE

TEST ONE PACKAGE

TEST ONE PACKAGE

TEST ONE PACKAGE.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy toward suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by

W. W. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS,

363 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

For Sale in Jacksonville by

SLAYTON & GRAY.

DR. JOHN M. TURK,

A REFORM PHYSICIAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Oxford, Ala. and vicinity, and hopes to merit and share a liberal patronage. He proposes to treat all forms of disease, both chronic and acute, & that without the use of poisonous or depletive agents.

Dec. 22, 1859.—tf.

10,000 NEGROES Saved Yearly.

PLANTERS Take Notice,

JACOB'S CORDIAL Is Guaranteed to Cure

The Worst Cases of DIARRHŒA,

The Worst Cases of DYSENTERY,

The Worst Cases of FLUX.

Testimony of Hon. Hiram Warner, Judge Supreme Court Georgia.—I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and [illegible] in my judgment a valuable remedy.

Testimony of Hon. Wm. H. Underwood, Judge Superior Court Georgia.—It affords me pleasure in being able to recommend the use of Jacob's Cordial to all who require a medicine of this kind.

Testimony of Miles G. Dobbin, Esq., Ag't State Bank of Georgia, Griffin.—I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and believe it [illegible] all it purports to be. [illegible] recommend its use.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants Everywhere.

For Sale in Jacksonville by SLAYTON & GRAY.

DR. D. A. MURDOCK

CONTINUES to offer his professional services to the citizens of White Plains and vicinity. Jan. 19, '60.

BLANKS

For Sale at [illegible]

MERCHANT MILLS.

The undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that his Mills on Tallasseehatchee, five miles [illegible] Jacksonville, are now in excellent running order, that he has two pair of Burrs now in operation, and that he is prepared to make as good Flour and Meal as can be made in the up country.

He further informs his friends and customers, that he has no connection with the Stephenson mills advertised over the signature of Abraham Adihol[illegible]

J. A. ADIHOL[illegible]

March 24, 1859.—tf.

DR. C. J. CLARK,

Surgeon & Practicing Physician,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

DR. CLARK will keep constantly on hand a supply of Pure Medicines for his own prescriptions and to supply his patrons.

He will also take charge of Negroes suffering from Chronic Diseases, or requiring surgical treatment, and board and treat them on reasonable terms. Jan. 18, 1859.—ly.

W. TAYLOR. WALKER CURRY.

TAYLOR & CURRY,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

THE subscribers return their acknowledgments to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage which has been extended to them for the past eighteen months. They respectfully invite attention to their stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., which is complete, and will be sold at as low rates as can be purchased in Selma, or any other market in the interior.

They will keep constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

OILS, PAINTS, DYESTUFFS,

Varnishes, Painters' Materials

PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,

Putty, Window Glass of all sizes

AMERICAN, ENGLISH and FRENCH

Perfumeries, Fine Hair Oils

POMATUMS, FINE TOILET SOAPS

And Toilet Articles,

TOOTH, NAIL, HAIR, FLESH,

And Crumb Brushes,

TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES, &

Supporters,

HAIR DYES & RESTORATIVES,

Surgical & Dental Instruments

SPICES, SMOKING TOBACCO,

Snuffs, Fine Chewing Tobacco

FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

Inks, Stationery,

ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID,

Spts. Turpentine, Fluid Lamps

KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS,

Also, Pure Wines, Brandies and other **Liquors** for medical purposes, &c. &c. &c.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and all medicines warranted fresh and pure, and put up in the best style. Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. TAYLOR & CURRY,

Talladega, Ala., Aug. 11, '59—ly.

MERCHANT MILLS,

Latest Improvement.

My merchant Mills, 2 miles west of Jacksonville, are now in full and complete operation, capable of grinding, from 3 to 400 bushels of grain per day, at any stage of water. And after large outlay in cash, combining the best science, mechanical skill, and material in their construction, that the County afforded; with an accommodating Scientific Miller in charge of them, will entitle these mills to a share of public patronage, it is respectfully solicited.

For the accommodation of those who may remain over night, there is at hand a comfortable house and fire place, and lots & sheds for their stock

MILES W. ABERNATHY.

Nov. 3, 1859.—tf.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having for some time past, contemplated the establishment of an Educational Institute for young Ladies in some locality, affording the greatest facilities for speedy success and permanent usefulness, announces as the result, that, he has finally decided that Jacksonville is the best point for this object.

He will, in the execution of his design, present for patronage, an Institution as favorable as any in the country for acquiring all that is essential in a liberal and accomplished female education.

To accommodate patronage from abroad he will, for the present, procure board for any applying for the benefits of this institution, in good families in the village, hoping at an early day to be able to provide it for them in his own.

In the instruction and discipline of the pupils, he will be assisted by his wife, who is well known in this community as having been for several years the successful disciplinarian and teacher of the Jacksonville Female Academy.

In offering ourselves to the people of Jacksonville and vicinity as Instructors of youth, we have the confidence that we throw ourselves upon a generous and appreciative public, who will not withhold from us the reward we merit, nor fail to acknowledge our ability for this undertaking, or honest endeavor to discharge our duty both to pupils and patrons.

The RATES OF TUITION in this Institution will be the same as in others of a similar grade, viz: for the

1st Class—Embracing primary studies,	$10
2d Class " the common English branches;	$12 50
3d Class " the higher English branches and the Natural sciences,	$16 00
4th Class " the higher branches of mathematics and the ancient and modern Languages,	$20 00

The science of vocal music will be taught gratuitously to all the pupils, as a daily exercise.

Instruction in the department of Instrumental music, will be given by accomplished and successful Teachers.

A competent Teacher of the ornamental branches will be provided.

The first session of this School will open on the 9th of January next, at the house of the Principal, and a more commodious place will soon be provided.

While moral and religious instruction will be constantly and faithfully imparted, all sectarian and denominational influence will be conscientiously avoided.

Coming as we do with the best of motives, we are determined to merit, and trust we shall receive a worthy share of your patronage. L. H. PARSONS, PRINCIPAL.

Jacksonville, Ala Dec. 26, 1859—tf.

SOLOMON BRADEN, Deceased, Estate of

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 10th day of March, 1860, by the Honorable John W. Inzer Judge of the Probate Court in and for St. Clair County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred WILLIAM BRADEN,

March 22, 1860.—6t. Adm.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of two fi. fas issued from the Circuit Court of Talladega County and to me directed; one in favour of John H. Williamson, and against Jas. McCann, Lewis T. Green, and J. N. Pearce, and the other in favor of Wm. S. Chapman, and against Lewis T. Green, J. W. Stephenson, J. N. Pearce, and James McCann. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in May next, the following decribed land, to-wit: the north east fourth of the south east fourth of section 7, Township 14, Range 8, east in the Coosa land district—levied on as the property of J. N. Pearce, to satisfy said [illegible]

FIELDING LOVE, Sheriff,

By A. McCollum, D. S.

Jacksonville Republican
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
BY J. F. GRANT.
At Two Dollars within the year, or three dollars at the end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

Jacksonville Republican.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, & fifty cents per square for each continuance. Over one square, counted as two, &c. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.
Yearly advertisements, $10 for one square and $3 for each additional square.
Annunciation of Candidates $5.—Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square.
Interest charged on all accounts from time they are due.

VOL. 24, NO. 16. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY April 19, 1860. WHOLE NO. 1218

POETRY.

IF WE KNEW.

BY RUTH BENTON.

If we knew the cares and crosses
Crowding round our neighbor's way,
If we knew the little losses,
Sorely grievous, day by day,
Would we then so often chide him
For his lack of thrift and gain—
Leaving on his heart a shadow,
Leaving on our lives a stain?

If we knew the clouds above us,
Held by gentle blessings there
Would we turn away all trembling,
In our blind and weak despair?
Would we shrink from little shadows,
Lying on the dewy grass,
While 'tis only birds of Eden,
Just in mercy flying past?

If we knew the silent story,
Quivering through the heart of pain,
Would our womanhood dare doom them
Back to haunts of guilt again?
Life hath many a tangled crossing;
Joy hath many a break of woe;
And the cheeks, tear washed, are whitest;
This the blessed angels know

Let us reach in our bosoms
For the key to other lives,
And with love towards erring nature,
Cherish good that still survives;
So that when our disrobed spirits
Soar to realms of light again,
We may say, dear Father, judge us
As we judged our fellow-men.

A Hundred Years to Come.

Where, where will be the birds that sing,
A hundred years to come?
The flowers that now in beauty spring,
A hundred years to come?
The rosy lips,
The lofty brow,
The hearts that beat,
So gaily now?
O, where will be love's beaming eye,
Joys pleasant smiles, and sorrow's sigh,
A hundred years to come?

Who'll press, for gold, this crowded street,
A hundred years to come?
Who tread you church with willing feet,
A hundred years to come?
Pale, trembling age,
And fiery youth;
And childhood, with
Its brow of truth;
The rich, the poor on land and sea;
Where will the mighty millions be,
A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years to come;
No living soul for us will weep,
A hundred years to come.
But other men
Our land will till,
And other men
Our streets will fill.
While other birds will sing as gay,
As bright the sunshine as to-day,
A hundred years to come!

Miscellaneous.

The Stuffed Cat.

The Parisian papers tell singular stories, sometimes, and in such a style, too, that we are compelled to believe them. Here is one of them:

An old rag-picker died, recently in Paris, in a state of abject poverty. His only relation was a niece, who lived as a servant with a green-grocer. The girl always assisted her uncle as far as her means would permit. When she learned of his death, which took place suddenly, she was on the point of marriage with a journeyman baker, to whom she had been long attached. The nuptial day was fixed, but Suzette had not yet bought her wedding clothes. She hastened to tell her lover that the wedding must be deferred; she wanted the price of her bridal finery to lay her uncle decently in the grave. Her mistress ridiculed the idea, and exhorted her to leave the old man to be buried by charity. Suzette refused. The consequence was a quarrel, in which the woman lost her place and her lover who sided with her mistress. She hastened to the miserable garret where her uncle had expired, and by the sacrifice not only of her wedding attire, but nearly all the rest of her slender wardrobe, she had the old man decently interred.

Her pious task fulfilled, she sat alone in her uncle's room weeping bitterly, when the master of her faithless lover, a good looking, young man, entered, "So, my Suzette, I find you have lost your place," said he; "I am come to offer you one for life. Will you marry me?"

"I sir? You are joking."

"No, faith, I want a wife, and I'm sure I can't find a better."

"But everybody will laugh at you for marrying a poor girl like me.

"Oh! if that is your only objection, we shall soon get over it; come, come along, my mother is prepared to receive you." Suzette hesitated no longer, but she wished to take with her a testimonial of her deceased uncle—it was a cat he had for many years. The old man was so fond of the animal, that he determined that death should not separate them, for he had her stuffed, and placed her on the tester of his bed. As Suzette took down puss, she uttered an exclamation of surprise at finding her so heavy. The lover hastened to open the animal, when out fell a shower of gold There were a thousand Louis concealed in the body of the cat, and this sum, which the old man had starved himself to amass, became the just reward of the worthy girl and her disinterested lover.

FORTY NINE CHILDREN DROWNED.—Mr. Brooks, editor of the Sunday Herald, says the St. Louis Republican, of the 18th ult., furnishes an account of the most tragical occurrence of which we have heard. He says:

That a most terrible calamity, rivalling that of the Pemberton Mills, occurred on Thursday last, near the town of Harden, Ill., on the Illinois river, and about twenty five miles above Alton. Fifty school children, in attendance at a university at that place, went out on the ice to play. The ice gave way, and, with one exception, all were lost. Our informant was unable to give further particulars, but he represents that the village was a scene of universal mourning, almost every family in it having lost one or more of its members.

The Little Outcast.

"Mayn't I stay, ma'am? I'll do anything you give me; cut wood, go for water, and do all your errands."

The troubled eyes of the speaker were filled with tears. It was a lad that stood at the outer door, pleading with a kindly-looking woman, who still seemed to doubt the reality of his good intentions.

The cottage stood by itself on a bleak moor, or what in Scotland would have been called such. The time was near the latter end of September, and a fierce wind rattled the boughs of the only two naked trees near the house, and fled with a shivering sound into the narrow doorway, as if seeking for warmth at the blazing fire within.

Now and then a snow flake touched with its soft chill the cheek of the listener, or whitened the angry redness of the poor boy's benumbed hands.

The woman was evidently loath to grant the boy's request; and the peculiar look stamped upon his features would have suggested to any mind an idea of depravity far beyond his years. But her woman's heart could not resist the sorrow in those large but by no means handsome gray eyes.

"Come in, at any rate, till the good man comes home. There, sit down by the fire; you look perishing with cold!" and she drew a rude chair up to the warmest corner; then, suspiciously glancing at the child from the corners of her eyes, she continued setting the table for supper.

Presently came the tramp of heavy shoes, the door was swung open with a quick jerk, and the "good man" presented himself wearied with labor. A look of intelligence passed between his wife and himself. He, too, scanned the boy's face with an expression not evincing satisfaction, but nevertheless made him come to the table, and then enjoyed the zest with which he dispatched his supper.

Day after day passed, and yet the poor boy begged to be kept "only till to-morroww." So the good people, after due consideration, concluded that so long as he was so docile and worked so heartily they would retain him.

One day, in the middle of the winter, a peddler, long accustomed to trade at the cottage, made his appearance and disposed of his goods readily, as if he had been waited for.

"You have a boy out there splitting wood, I see," he said, pointing to the yard.

"Yes; do you know him?"

"I have seen him," replied the peddler evasively.

"And where? Who is he? What is he?"

"A jail-bird;" and the peddler swung his pack over his shoulder. "That boy, young as he looks, I saw in court myself, & heard his sentence. 'Ten months, He's a hard one; you'd do well to look carefully after him."

O! there was something so horrible in the word 'jail," the poor woman trembled as she laid away her purchases; nor could she be easy till she called the boy in, and assured him that she knew that dark part of his history.

Ashamed, distressed, the child hung down his head; his cheeks seemed bursting with hot blood; his lips quivered, and anguish was painted as vividly on his forehead as if the words were branded into the flesh.

"Well," he muttered, his whole frame relaxing, as if a burden had suddenly rolled off. "I may as well go to ruin at once; there's no use in my trying to do better; everybody hates and despises me; nobody cares about me; I may as well go to ruin at once."

"Tell me," said the woman, who stood off far enough for flight if that should be necessary, "how came you to go so young to that dreadful place? Where was your mother—where?"

"O!" exclaimed the boy, with a burst of grief that was terrible to behold; "O! I hain't any mother ever since I was a baby. If I'd only had a mother," he continued; his anguish growing more vehement, and the tears gushing out from his strange-looking gray eyes, "I wouldn't ha' been bound, and cuffed, and laid on with whips I wouldn't ha' been saucy, and got knocked down and run away, and then stole because I was hungry O! I hain't got no mother; I hain't got no mother? I haven't had no mother since I was a baby!"

The strength was all gone from the poor boy, and he sank on his knees, sobbing great choking sobs; and rubbing the hot tears away with his poor knuckles. And did that woman stand there unmoved? Did she coldly bid him pack up and be off—the jail-bird?

No, no. She had been a mother, and though all her children slept under the cold sod in the churchyard, she was a mother still. She went up to that poor boy, but to lay her fingers kindly, softly on his head; to tell him to look up, and from henceforth find in her a mother. Yes she even put her arms about the neck of that forsaken, deserted child; she poured from her mother's heart sweet, sweet, womanly words—words of counsel and tenderness.

O how sweet was her sleep that night! how soft her pillow! She had linked a poor suffering heart to hers by the most silken, the strongest bands of love; she had plucked some thorns from the path of a little sinning but striving mortal.

Did the boy leave her? Never! He is with her still, a vigorous, manly, promising youth. The unfavorable cast of his countenance has given place to an open, pleasing expression, with depth enough to make it an interesting study. His foster father is dead; his foster mother aged and sickly; but she knows no want. The once poor outcast is her only dependence, and nobly does he repay the trust.

Effect of Fright.

Margaret Dillen, an Irish domestic, who was looking at the Pemberton Mill when it fell, was so completely paralysed that from that moment she lost the power of speech; and though she has attended to work regularly since, she has not uttered a word.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—The London *Times*, in a leader on slavery in the United States, and the revulsion in favor of the southern States, caused by the vagaries of the Abolitionists, says the union of the American people is not only of importance to themselves, but the world at large. It has been fully proved, not only on the American continent, but in our own colonies, that the enforced equality of the European and African tends not to the elevation of the black, but to the degradation of the white man. We cannot find any sympathy for those who could try in the United States the plan of a half-caste Republic, and we trust that the Federal government and the right-thinking part of the community will protect the South from a repetition of such outrages as that at Harper's Ferry.

Chamois-Hunter.

A chamois-hunter's life is regarded as the most enviable that can fall to the lot of man; and the daring climber the skillful stalker, and the sure shot, receives due appreciation on all sides. Among the most daring deeds of his life is the obtaining of the "Edelweis" —*Gnaphalium Leontopodium*—a flower met with only on some of the highest mountains in certain parts of Tyrol and Bavaria. It is much valued for the snowy purity of its color, as well as on account of the difficulty of getting it. The very name, "noble purity," has a charm about it, and strangely enough, it always grows in a spot to be reached only with the utmost peril. You will see a tuft of its beautifully white flowers overhanging a precipice, or waving on a perpendicular wall of rock to be approached but by a ledge, where perhaps a chamois could hardly stand. But it is this very difficulty of acquisition which gives the flower so peculiar a value, and impels many a jager to brave the danger, that he may get a posy of edelweis for the hat or breast, of his lady love, and often has such a one fallen over the rocks, just as he had reached it, and been found dead with the flower of such fatal beauty still held firmly grasped.

The Land Beyond the Mountains.

BY HELEN BRUCE.

The little child was dying. His weary limbs were racked with pain no more.—The flush was fading from his thin cheeks, and the fever that for many day had been drying up his blood, was now cooling rapidly, under the touch of the icy hand that was upon him.

There were sounds and tokens of bitter, but suppressed grief, in that dim chamber, for the dying little one was very dear to many hearts.

They knew that he was departing, and the thought was hard to bear; but they tried to command their feelings, that they might not disturb the last moments of their darling.

The father and the mother, and the kind physician, stood beside dear Eddy's bed, and watched his heavy breathing. He had been silent for some time, and appeared to sleep. They thought that it might be thus he would pass away, but suddenly his blue eyes opened wide and clear, and a beautiful smile broke over his features. He looked upward and forward at first, then turning his eyes upon his mother's face, said in a sweet voice, 'Mother, what is the name of the beautiful country that I see beyond the mountains—the *high* mountains?"

"I can see nothing, my child," said the mother, "there are no mountains in sight of our home."

"Look *there*, dear mother," said the child, pointing upwards, "*yonder* are the mountains. Can you see them *now*? he asked in tones of the greatest astonishment, as his mother shook her head. "They are so near me now—so large and high, and behind them the country looks so beautiful and the people are so happy—*there are no sick children there* Papa, can *you* not see beyond the mountains? Tell me the name of that land."

The parents glanced at each other, and with united voice replied, "The land you see is heaven, is it not my child?"

"Yes, it *is* heaven; I thought that must be its name O, let me go—but how shall I cross those mountains? Father, will you carry me? O, take me in your arms and carry me, for they call me from the other side, and I *must* go."

There was not a dry eye in that chamber, and upon every heart there fell an awe, as if they stood upon the very verge of eternity—as if the curtain which concealed its mysteries was about to be withdrawn.

"My boy," said the father "Will you stay with us a little while longer? You shall cross the mountain soon, but in stronger arms than mine. Wait—stay with your mother a little longer. See how she weeps at the thought of losing you."

"Oh, mother. Oh, father, do not cry, but come," and thus he entreated with a strength and earnestness that astonished all.

The chamber was filled with wondering and awe-struck friend. At length he turned to his mother, with a face beaming with rapturous delight, and stretching out his little arms to her for one last embrace, he cried, "Good bye mother, I am going; but don't you be afraid *the strong man has come to carry me over the mountains.*"

These were his parting words: upon his mother's breast he breathed his last and they laid the little fair body down again upon the pillows, and closed the lids over the beautiful blue eyes, over which the mists of death had gathered heavily, and bowing by the bedside, prayed with submissive, though bleeding hearts, and said, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."—*Exchange.*

Wit & Sentiment.

We should do well to take counsel from the wise and warning from the foolish.

There is just as much intemperance in drinking physic as in drinking anything else.

Why is anything reconsidered account "profitable?—Because it is considered a gain.

Take your place modestly at life's banquet, says Knebel, and ask for nothing not in the bill.

When you have occasion to utter a rebuke, let your words be soft and your arguments hard.

REMEDY FOR FITS.—Buy your clothes at a slop-shop, and you will never have a fit afterward.

Two cousins, named Crickett, were married recently, in Jefferson county. We are opposed to such cricket matches.

If the Spring put forth no blossoms, in Summer there will be no beauty, and in Autumn no fruit So, if youth be trifled away without improvement, riper years will be contemptible, and old age miserable.

A glass of soda-water was offered to a country lad, who rejected it with the greatest indignation:

"Do you think I am a salamander," said he "to drink water biling hot?"

Horace Walpole tells a story of the Lord Mayor of London in his time, who, having heard that a friend had the small pox twice, and died of it, inquired if he died the first time or second.

"Can't we make your lover jealous, miss?" "Oh, yes, sir, I think we can, if we *put our heads together.*"

As a man drinks he generally grows reckless. In his case, the more drams the fewer scruples.

If men could find the fabled fountain that is said to restore youth, health and beauty, with what eagerness they would rush to drink its waters! Yet with scarcely less eagerness they now rush to drink of waters that bring upon them premature old age, disease and loathsome ugliness.

☞The number of Mormons in Utah is put down at 38,000. Of these 4,626 men have 26,500 wives.

"I shall not discuss politics with Mr. Smith before the court, but I am perfectly willing to argue questions of law, to chop logic, or even to split hairs with him." 'Split that, then,' said Smith, at the same time pulling out a short, rough-looking hair from his own head, handing it over towards Sherman:—'May it please the honorable court,' retorted Sherman, 'I didn't say bristles!"

☞ There is nothing purer than honesty; nothing sweeter than charity; nothing warmer than love, nothing richer than wisdom; nothing brighter than virtue; nothing more steadfast than faith.

He who marries a pretty face only, is like a buyer of cheap furniture—the varnish that caught the eye will not endure the fire side blaze.

☞ If we could read the secret history of our enemies, we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm us of all hostility.

The best evidence in the world that Christianity is advancing is found in the fact that the rails between the sects are growing weaker, or falling in ruins.

"A man is, in general, better pleased," says Dr. Johnson, "when he has a dinner upon his table, than when his wife talks Greek."

☞"Among all my boys," said an old man, "I never had but one who took after me, and that was my son Aaron—he took after me with a club."

Every desire bears its death in its very gratification. Curiosity languishes under the repeated stimulants, and novelties cease to excite surprise until at length we cannot even wonder at miracle.—*Washington Irving.*

Fred Douglas says that he could "hang upon the interest of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' for hours." He could hang upon something much more substantial by visiting Virginia.

BEATEN TO DEATH.—The Aberdeen (Miss.) Sunny South, of the 22d inst., says:

"A man by the name of Henry Henderson, recently employed by Mr Timblake, stage agent at this place, to drive the stage from here to Prarie Station, literally beat to death a negro man belonging to W. J. Gordon, at the last named place, on Saturday night last.—The negro, it seems had disobeyed some order given him by Henderson, when the latter took up a poll strap of the stage, weighing one and a quarter pounds, with a large buckle on one end, and gave the negro, as he said himself, about one hundred and seventy lashes, beating him into a mush from his thighs to his shoulders, and fracturing his scull. We do not know how long the boy lived after the whipping, but it could have been but a very short time, as he was found dead at the stable where he was whipped, during the night.

Henderson (who it appears is a New Yorker, and went to Aberdeen three or four weeks since with Van Amburg's Circus Company,) started to escape when he ascertained that the negro was dead, but was arrested and committed for trial. *N. O. Delta.*

☞ An exchange says, Douglas is engaged in a 'tight rope performance on Mason & Dixon's line."

From the Diary of a Late Physician.

THE MERCHANT'S CLERK.

BY SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S.

(*Continued.*)

"Excellently well. But the fact is?"—I observed that he was becoming rather fidgety, but I was resolved not to be beaten from my point—"I'm going, in short, Mr. Hillary, to take a liberty which nothing could warrant but—"

"You're going to *beg*, doctor, now an't you?" he interrupted briskly; "but fact is, my maxim has long been never to give a farthing in charity that any one shall know of but two people: I and the people I give to. That's *my* notion of true charity—and, besides, it saves one a vast deal of trouble. But if *you* really think—if it really is a deserving case—why—ahem!—I *might*, perhaps—Dr.——is so well known for his charitable turn—now an't this the way you begin upon *all* your great patients?" he continued, with an air of supreme complacency. I bowed and smiled, humoring his vanity. "Well, in such a case—hem! hem!—I might, once in a way, break in upon my rule;" and he transferred his left hand from his waistcoat to his breeches pocket; "so, there's a guinea for you. But don't, on my account, name it to any one. Don't, doctor. I don't want to be talked about; and we people that are known do get so many—"

"But, Mr. Hillary, surely I may tell my poor friends, to whom your charity is destined, the *name* of the generous—"

"Oh, ay! Do as you please for the matter of that. Who are they? What are they? Where do they live? I'm a governor of——." I tremble.

They live at present in——street; but I doubt, poor things, whether they can stop there much longer, for their landlady is becoming very clamorous—"

"Oh, the old story! Landlords are generally, especially the smaller sort, such tyrants, an't they?"

"Yes, too frequently such is the case! But I was going to tell you of these poor people. They have not been married many years, and they married very unfortunately." Mr. Hillary, who had for some time been sitting down on the sofa, here rose and walked rather more quickly than he had been walking before. "Contrary to the wishes of their family, who have forsaken them, and don't know what their sufferings now are—how virtuous—how patient! And they have got a child too, that will soon, I fear, be crying for the bread it may not get." Mr. Hillary was evidently becoming disturbed. I saw that a little of the colour had fled from about his upper lip, but he said nothing, nor did he seem disposed to interrupt me. "I'm sure, by-the-way," I continued, as calmly as I could, "that if I could but prevail upon their family to see them before it is too late, that explanations might—"

"What's the *name* of your friends, sir?" said Mr. Hillary, suddenly stopping, and *standing opposite to me*, with his arms almost akimbo, and his eyes looking keenly into mine.

"Elliott, sir."

"I—I thought as much sir!" he replied dashing the perspiration from his forehead; "I knew what you were driving at! D—n it, sir, I see it all! You came here to insult me, you did, sir!" His agitation increased.

"Forgive me, Mr. Hillary—I assure you—"

"No, sir! I won't hear you, sir! I've heard enough, sir! Too much, sir! You've said enough, sir, to show me what sort of a man you are, sir! D—n it, sir, it's too bad!"

"You mistake me, Mr. Hillary," said I, calmly.

"No I don't, sir, but you've curseily mistaken *me*, sir. If you know these people, and choose to take up their—to—to—patronise, do, sir, d—n it! if you like, and haven't anything better to do!"

"Forgive me, sir, if I have hurt your feelings!"

"Hurt my feelings, sir? What d'ye mean, sir? Every man hurts my feelings that insults me sir; and you have insulted me, sir!"

"How, sir?" I inquired, sternly, in my turn. "Oblige me, sir by explaning these extraordinary expressions."

"You know well enough! I see through it. But it you—really, sir—you've a guinea of mine, sir, in your pocket. Consider it your fee for this visit; the last I'll trouble you to pay, sir!" he stuttered, almost unintelligible with fury.

I threw his guinea upon the floor, as if its touch were pollution. "Farewell, Mr. Hillary," said I, deliberately drawing on my gloves. "May your deathbed be as calm and happy as that I have this day attended up stairs for the last time."

He looked at me earnestly, as if staggered by the reflections I had suggested, and turned very pale. I bowed haughtily and retired. As I drove home, my heated fancy struck out a scheme for shaming or terrifying the old monster I had quitted into something like pity or repentance, by attacking and exposing him in some newspaper; but, by the next morning, I perceived the many objections there were to such a course. I need hardly say that I did not communicate to the Elliotts the fact of my attempted intercession with Mr. Hillary.

It was grievous to see the desperate but unavailing struggle made by both of them to retrieve their circumstances and provide against the expensive and trying time that was approaching. He was slaving at his account-books from morning to midnight, scarce allowing himself a few minutes for his meals, and she had become a mere drag to a fashionable milliner, undertaking all such work as could be done at her own residence, often sitting up half the night, and earning the mere a trifle. Then she nursed, took care of her husband and child, for they could not afford to keep a regular attendant. Several articles of her husband's dress, and her own, and almost all that belonged to the child, she often washed at night with her own hands!

As if these unfortunate people were not sufficiently afflicted already—as if any additional ingredient in their cup of sorrow were requisite—symptoms of a more grievous calamity than had yet befallen poor Elliott began to exhibit themselves in him. His severe and incessant application by day and night, coupled with the perpetual agitation and excitement of his nervous system, began to tell upon his eyesight. I found him, on one of my morning visits, labouring under great excitement; and, on questioning him, I feared he had but too good reason for his alarm, as he described, with fearful distinctness, certain sensations and appearances which infallibly betokened, in my opinion, after examining his eyes, the presence of incipient amaurosis in both eyes. He spoke of deep-seated pains in the orbits; preternatural sparks and flashes of light; peculiar halos seen around the candle; dimness of sight; and several other symptoms, which I found, on inquiry, had been for some time in existence, but he had never thought of noticing them till they forced themselves upon his startled attention.

"Oh, my God!" he exclaimed, clasping his hands and looking upward, "spare my sight! Oh, spare my sight!"

become of me?—Beggary seems to be my lot, but *blindness* to be added!" He paused, and looked the image of despair.

"Undoubtedly I should deceive you Mr. Elliott," said I, after making several further inquiries, "if I were to say that there was no danger in your case. Unfortunately, there does exist ground for apprehending that unless you abstain, and in a great mesure, from so severely taxing your eyesight as you have of late, you will run the risk of permanently injuring it."

"Oh, doctor! it is easy to talk!" he exclaimed, with involuntary bitterness, "of my ceasing to use and try my sight; but how am I to do it? How am I to live? Tell me *that!* Will money drop from the skies into my lap, or bread into the mouths of my poor wife and child? What is to become of us? Merciful God! and just at this time, too! My wife pregnant!"—I thanked God she was not present—"our last penny almost slipping from our hands and I, who should be the stay and support of my family, becoming BLIND! Oh, God! oh, God! what frightful crimes have I committed to be punished thus? Would I had been transported or hanged," he added suddenly, "when the old ruffian threw me into Newgate! But"—he turned ghastly pale—"if I were to die *now*, what good could it do?" At that moment the slow, heavy, wearied step of his wife was heard upon the stairs, and her entrance put an end to her husband's exclamations. I entreated him to intermit, at least for a time, his attentions to business, and prescribed some active remedies, and he promised to obey my instructions. Mrs. Elliott sat beside me with a sad, exhausted air, which touched me almost to tears. What a situation, what a prospect was hers! How was she to prepare for her coming confinement; how procure the most ordinary comforts, the necessary attendance? Deprived as her husband and child must be, for a time, of her affectionate and vigilant attentions, what was to become of them? Who supply her place? Her countenance too plainly showed that all these dreadful topics constantly agitated her mind!

A day or two after this interview I bro't them the intelligence I had seen in the newspapers of Mrs. Hillary's death, which I communicated to them very carefully, fearful of the effect it might produce upon Mrs. Elliott in her critical situation. She wept bitterly; but the event had been too long expected by her to occasion any violent exhibition of grief. As they lay awake that night in melancholy converse, it suddenly occurred to Mrs. Elliott that the event which had just happened might afford them a last chance of regaining her father's affections, and they determined to seize the opportunity of appealing to his feelings when they were softened by his recent bereavement. The next morning they set out on their dreary pilgrimage to —— Square: it being agreed that he should accompany her to within a door or two of her father's house, and there await the issue of her visit. With slow and measured steps, she approached the dreaded house. She paused for a moment, holding by the area railings.

What dark and bitter thoughts and recollections crowded in a few seconds through her mind. Here lay the remains of her poor good mother, whom she had fled from whose last thoughts might perhaps have been about her persecuted daughter, and that daughter was now trembling like a guilty thing before the frowning portals of her widowed, and it might be, inexorable father! After walking slowly round the square, she returned, as before, to the gloomy mansion of her father, ascended the steps, and with a shaking hand pulled the bell.

"What do you want young woman?" inquired a servant from the area.

"I wish to see Joseph; is he at home?" she replied, in so faint a voice that the only word audible was that of Joseph, the porter, who had entered into her father's service in that capacity two or three years before her marriage. In a few minutes Joseph made his appearance at the hall door.

"Joseph! Joseph! I'm very ill, let me sit in your chair for a moment."

"Lord have mercy on me; my young mistress!" exclaimed Joseph, casting a hurried look behind him, as if terrified at being seen in conversation with her. "You see, ma'am, though I suppose you know—my poor mistress—" She shook her head and sobbed.

"Yes, Joseph, I know it! Did she—did she die easily?" inquired Mrs. Elliott, in a faint whisper, grasping his hand.

"Yes, ma'am," he answered, in a low tone; "poor lady, she'd been so long ailing, that no doubt death wasn't anything particular to her, like; and so she went out at last like the snuff of a candle, none of us, not my master even, heard the sound of her voice for months not to say years even!"

"And my—my father, how does *he*—"

"Why he takes on about it, ma'am, certainly; but, you see, he's been so long expecting of it!" "Do you think, Joseph," said Mrs. Elliott, hardly able to make herself heard "that—that my father would be *very*—very angry if he knew I was here, would he see me?"

"Lord, ma'am!" exclaimed the porter, alarm overspreading his features, "it's not possible! You can't think how stern he is! You should have heard what orders he gave us all about keeping you out of the house! I know 'tis a dreadful hard case, ma'am," he continued, wiping a tear from his eye, "and many and many's the time we've all cried in the kitchen about— hush!" he stopped, and looked towards the stairs apprehensively; "never mind, ma'am, it's nobody! But won't you come down and sit in the housekeeper's room? I'm sure the good old soul will rather like to see you, and then, you know you can slip out of the gate & be gone in a minute!"

"No, Joseph," replied Mrs. Elliott, with as much energy as her weakness would admit of "I will wait outside the street door, if you think there is any danger, while you go and get this letter taken up stairs, and say I am waiting for an answer!" He took the letter, held it in his hand hesitatingly, and shook his head.

"Oh, take it, good Joseph!" said Mrs. Elliott, with a look that would have softened a heart of stone; it is only to ask for mourning for my mother! I have not money to purchase any!" His eyes filled with tears.

"My poor, dear young mistress!" he faltered; his lip quivered, and he paused. "It's more than my place is worth, but I'll take it, nevertheless! that I will, come what will, ma'am! See if I don't! You see ma'am," dropping his voice and looking towards the staircase, "it isn't so much the old gentleman, after all, neither, but it's—it's Miss Gubbley that I'm afraid of! It is she, in my mind, that keeps him so cruel hard against you! She has it all her own way here! You should see how she orders us servants about, ma'am, and has her eyes into everything that's going on; but I'll go and take the letter, anyhow; and don't you go out of doors unless you hear me cry "hem!" on the stairs!" She promised to attend to this hint, as did also the female servant whom he left with her, and Joseph disappeared. The mention of Miss Gubbley excited the most painful and disheartening thoughts in the mind of Mrs. Elliott. Possibly it was now the design of this woman to strike a grand blow, and force herself into the place so recently vacated by poor Mrs. Hillary! Mrs. Elliott's heart beat fast, after she waited for some minutes in agonizing anxiety and suspense, as she heard the footsteps of Joseph hastily descending the stairs.

"Well, Joseph," she whispered, looking eagerly at him.

"I can't get to see master, ma'am, though I've tried; I have indeed, ma'am! I thought it would be so! Miss Gubley has been giving it me, ma'am; she says it will cost me my place to dare to do such an audacious thing again; and I told her you was below here, ma'am, and she might see you; but she tossed her head, and said it was a piece with all your other shameful behavior to your poor, broken-hearted father, she did ma'am"—Mrs. Elliott began to sob bitterly—"and she wouldn't, on any account whatsoever, have him shocked at such a sad time as this, and that she knows it would be no use your coming"—his voice quivered—"and she says as how"—he could hardly go on—"you should have thought of all this long ago; and that only a month ago she heard master say it was all your own fault if you come to ruin, and as you'd made your bed you must lie on it; her very words ma'am; but she's sent you a couple of guineas, ma'am, on condition that you don't, on no account, trouble master again; and—and" he continued, his tears overflowing, "I've been so bold as to made it three, ma'am; and I hope it's no offence, ma'am, me being but a servant," trying to force something, wrapped up in paper, into the hand of Mrs. Elliott, who had listened motionless and in dead silence to all he had been saying.

"Joseph!" at length she exclaimed, in a very low but distinct and solemn tone, stretching out her hands, "if you don't wish to see me die, help me, help me to my knees!" And with his assistance and that of the female servant, she sank gently down on her knees upon the floor, where he partly supported her. She slowly clasped her hands together upon her bosom, and looked upward; her eye was tearless, and an awful expression settled upon her motionless features. Joseph involuntarily fell upon his knees beside her, shaking like an aspen leaf, his eyes fixed instinctively upon hers and the sobs of several of the servants, who had stolen silently to the top of the kitchen stairs to gaze at this strange scene, were the only sounds that were audible. After having remained in this position for several minutes, she rose from her knees slowly and in silence.

"When will my mother be buried?"

"Next Saturday," whispered Joseph, "at 2 o'clock."

"Where?"

"At St ——'s ma'am."

"Farewell, Joseph! You have been very kind," said she, moving slowly to the door.

"Won't you let me get you a little of something warm, ma'am? You do look so bad, ma'am so pale, and I'll fetch it from down stairs in half a minute."

"No, Joseph, I am better, and Mr. Elliott is waiting for me at the outside."

He strove again to force into her hand the paper containing the 3 guineas but she refused.

"No, Joseph, I am very destitute, but yet Providence will not let me starve. I cannot take it from you; hers I will not, I ought not!"

With this the door was opened; and with a firmer step than she had entered the house, she quitted it. Her husband rushed up to her and inquired the result of her application. He listened with the calmness of despair to her narrative of what had taken place. "Then there is no hope for us THERE," he muttered through his half-closed lips.

"But there is hope dearest, with him who invites the weary and heavy laden, who seems to have withdrawn from us but has not forsaken us," replied his wife, tenderly, and with unwonted cheerfulness in her manner. "I feel—I know—he tells me that he will not suffer us to sink in the deep waters! He heard my prayer, Henry, and he will answer it wisely and well!"

Elliott listened to her in moody silence. His darkening features told not of the peace and resignation Heaven had shed into the troubled bosom of his wife, but too truly betokened the gloom and despair within.

Continued next Week.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

April 19, 1860

☞JOSEPH WALKER, Paper Commission dealer, Charleston, S. C., is the authorized agent of this paper; to contract, receive and receipt for advertising and subscriptions.

☞We are authorized to announce GEN. JAMES B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court in this, the 10th Judicial Circuit.—Election 1st Monday in May next.

☞ **BARTLETT OWEN.** Tax Assessor of this County, at his various appointments, will receive the names of persons who may wish to subscribe for the REPUBLICAN.

He is authorized to offer very liberal terms, and also to receive and receipt for subscriptions.

☞H. W. Box, Esq., Tax Assessor of St. Clair County, will receive and forward the names of persons who may wish to subscribe for the Jacksonville Republican. He is also authorized to receive and receipt for subscription paid to him

☞We are authorized to announce C. C. DODSON, as a candidate for County Superintendent of Public Schools for Calhoun County.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN A. FLEMING, as a candidate for County Superintendent of Public Schools for Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce WM. M. FINLEY, Esq. of this place, as a candidate for County Superintendent of public schools for Calhoun Co.

☞We are authorized to announce Bartlett Owen, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce MANNING K. KIMBRELL as a candidate for County Superintendent of public schools for Calhoun County.

The National Democratic Convention will meet in Charleston on Monday next; and perhaps, before we issue another paper, the telegraphic wires, will have conveyed the news of its selection of candidates from President and Vice President to the most remote sections of the Union.

We know it is common to speak of assemblages of this character, as the most important of all that have preceded them. But peculiar circumstances, and continued and increasingly violent agitation of the only question that seriously endangers the perpetuity of our Union, beyond all question or doubt renders this more important than any that have preceded it, whatever those which are to follow, if any, may be. It seems to have concentrated upon it, all the responsibilities of its predecessors, and the results of its deliberations, may possibly preserve or destroy the fruits of the labors of all the statesmen and patriots that have gone before, since the foundation of our government. Under these circumstances, the people will very naturally feel a deep interest in its proceedings, and a great anxiety, to obtain the earliest intelligence of the result of its labors.

We received a letter from a friend in Washington the other day, which stated that the prospects of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, for the nomination for President, were daily brightening; but in case a southern democrat could not be nominated, that Gen. Joseph Lane of Oregon, stood the next best chance: the friends of Mr. Douglas too, appear very sanguine of his success.

The new Union party have decided upon the 9th of May as the time, and Baltimore as the place for holding their national Convention. The Black Republican convention is to meet in Chicago, early in June. Should the Union Convention nominate a stronger man than Fillmore, or one who can get more than one State, the election will probably go into the House of Representatives. That event may perhaps be as favorable to the South as any other, from the fact, that in an election by the House, such small States as Delaware or Florida, have as much weight as New York, Pensylvania or Ohio.

Should we receive the news of the nomination of the Charleston Convention, two days in advance of our regular publication, we will send it out to our readers in an extra.

☞We hope our patrons will not forget our proposition to receive two dollars per year for all back dues, up to the close of the ensuing Spring term of the Circuit Court.

New Steam Grist and Saw Mill—We mentioned some weeks ago, that our enterprising Countyman, W. C. McMahan, Esq. had completed a new steam grist mill, and would in a short time have also a saw mill in operation We are gratified to learn that his saw mill has since been finished, and that it, as well as the grist mill, performs to the admiration of all who have witnessed them. We hope his energy and perseverance may be rewarded with success, and that his mills may prove a profitable investment of capital.

CONFECTIONARY STORE.—Our town can now boast of at least one fine and complete establishment of this sort. Mr. Henry Gutman, has taken the large and well arranged store room, adjoining Messrs. Ryan & Rowland's store, and filled the shelves from floor to ceiling, with a splendid assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits, Preserves, Jellies, Pickles, Oysters, Fish, fine Cigars, Tobacco, Wines, &c., in short the greatest variety, and finest articles in this line, ever brought to this place, and in fact rivaling some of the finest houses of this description in the cities. The ladies will find it an agreeable place to while away an hour, in examining and selecting from his great variety of luxuries and beautiful articles. Our village "urchins" too will find it a very good savings bank, where they may deposit their loose change, and get that in return, which they like better than money.

We hope our friends from the country, while in Town during Court, or at other times, will step into this fine establishment, and select from its great variety, such articles as they may wish to take home. They will find Mr. G. a very polite, friendly and agreeable gentleman, and his establishment altogether worthy of their patronage.

The Daily Locomotive, is the title of a very handsome and interesting sheet, published at the office of the "Crusader," in Atlanta, by Messrs. John H. & A. B Seals. The head is very beautiful and appropriate in design; and in contents, it seems to have that go ahead character which its name indicates. Persons in this section who may wish to take a daily paper, could hardly be better suited than by the "Locomotive."

☞We invite attention to the card of Dr. V. B. Burton, who has permanently settled himself at White Plains, for the practice of his profession. Dr. B. has recently returned from attendance on the lectures at the Medical College of Augusta, and has heretofore had considerable experience in the successful practice of his profession.

The Montgomery Daily Post.—We have received several numbers of the Daily Post, for which we tender our thanks to the publishers. Thus far we have found it an uncommonly neat and interesting paper, containing several columns more of reading matter than any other daily we know of in the country. Being a new paper, we have of course seen but few numbers as yet; but we have already learned to greet its smiling face with a feeling of glad welcome, and an assurance that we shall find many things of interest It is published by Messrs. Smith, Prince & Larkins, at $5 per annum for the daily, $3 for the tri-weekly, and $2 for the weekly.

Indian War on the Texas Frontier.—We received a letter yesterday from A. Willingham, formerly of this county, dated 4th inst. at Bosque Co. Texas. This letter states that that section is nearly in a state of active warfare, the Indians butchering men, women and children, and stealing horses by the thousand—the country scarce of breadstuffs and farmers unable to leave their families long enough to plant their crops, on account of the savages. Gov. Houston he says has ordered a sufficient number of mounted men to be raised to repel, pursue and punish the Indians.

By the same mail, we received from Mr W the "Belton Democrat" and the "White Man," two frontier papers recently started. One of these papers, the White Man, says the troubles are caused by the Reserve Indians, and that they would have been chastised long ago, but for the protection afforded them by the U. S. troops, who declared "their intention of defending the Indians so long as a button remained on their jackets." If these representations be true, it is a disgrace to the war department. And if the government has no other use for soldiers on the frontier than to protect ruthless savages in their depredations, they had better withdraw them altogether.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the new "AGUE CURE" advertised in our columns. It is from such a quarter as will give the public confidence in its efficacy, and we have learned from reliable sources, that its virtues will sustain their fullest expectations. Citizens of the west can not fail to appreciate the paramount value to them, of a safe and certain remedy for this afflicting distemper without either Quinine, or minerals, and consequently without injury to the constitutional health. We have more than ordinary satisfaction in proclaiming this remedy, because we are convinced it will answer a crying want among us, and serve to relieve a great amount of suffering. *Republican, Warsaw Ind.,*

Massachusetts & Virginia.

1775 and 1859.

Pending the late contest in the election of Speaker, the Hon. Mr. Boteler of the Harper's Fery District, in Virginia spoke as follows.—

When, sir, I have heard the name of a gentleman called here day after day first on the roll—a great historic name, (Mr. Adams)—I have been reminded of Massachusetts in her prouder day in the heroic age of the Republic. I have been reminded of a historical incident connected with the county in which I live—that county selected by John Brown for his bloody raid, and feel that I have a right to appeal to the Massachusetts delegation here if they are not deaf to the voice of consanguinity and if they are, I appeal from them to their people on this question; I demand of *them* to come up to the rescue of the country now as they did in the good old times of their Revolutionary fathers. The district which I represent and the county where I live—that county made famous by the raid of Brown—was the first, the very first in all the South to send succor to Massachusetts in the time of her direst necessity In one the most beautifull spots in that beautiful county within rifle shot of my residence, at the base of a hill, where a glorious spring leaps out into sunlight from beneath the gnarled roots of a thunder riven oak, there assembled on the 10th of July, 1775, the very first band of Southern men who marched to the aid of Massachusetts. They met there then, and their rallying cry was, "A bee-line for Boston." That beautiful and peaceful valley—the Valley of the Shenandoah,—have never been polluted by the footsteps of a foe for even the Indians themselves had acording to tradition kept it free from the incursion of their enemies. It was the hunting range and neutral ground of the aborigines The homes of those who lived there then were far beyond the reach of danger. But Boston was beleaguered! The hearths of your fathers were threatened with pollution, and the fathers of those whom I represent, rallied to their protection.

"They left the ploughshare in the mould,
Their flocks and herds without a fold,
The sickle in the unshorn grain,
Their corn half-garnered on the plan,
And mustered in their simple dress,
For wrongs of yours to seek redress,"

Thus they mustered around the spring I speak of, and from thence they made their bee line for Boston.' Before they marched they made a pledge that all who survived, would assemble there fifty years after that day. It is my pride and pleasure to remember that I, though but a child then was present at the spring when the fifty years rolled around. Three aged, feeble, tottering men—the survivors of that glorious band of one hundred and twenty were all who were left to keep their trust, and be faithful to the pledge made fifty years before to their companions, the bones of most of whom had been left bleaching on your Northern hills. Sir, I have often heard from the last survivor of that band of patriots the incidents of their first meeting and their march; how they made some six hundred miles in thirty days—twenty miles a day & how as they neared their point of destination, Washington, who happened to be making a reconnoisance in the neighborhood saw them approaching & recognizing the linsey woolsey hunting-shirts of Old Virginia, galloped up to meet and greet them to the camp; how when he saw their captain, his old companion-in-arms, Stephenson, who stood by his side at the Great Meadows, on Braddock's fatal field and in many an Indian campaign—who reported himself to his commander as *from the right bank of the Potomac*—he sprang from his horse and clasped his old friend and companion-in-arms with both hands. He spoke no word of welcome; but the eloquence of silence told what his tongue could not articulate. He moved along the ranks shaking the hand of each, from man to man, and all the while, as my informer told me, the big tears were seen rolling down his cheeks. Ay, Sir, Washington wept! And why did the glorious soul of Washington swell with emotion? Sir they were tears of joy! and he wept because he saw that the cause of Massachussetts was practically the cause of Virginia; because he saw that her citizens recognized the great principles involved in the contest These Virginia volunteers had come spontaneously. They had come in response to the words of her Henry, that were leaping like live thunder through the land, telling the people they must fight for Massachusetts They had come to rally with Washington to defend your fathers' firesides, to protect their friends from harm. Well, *the visit has been returned!* John Brown selected that very county, whose citizens went so promptly to the aid of the North when the North needed aid, as the most appropriate place in the South to carry out the doctrines of the irrepressible conflict;' and, as was mentioned in the Senate yesterday, the rock where Leeman fell was the very rock over which Morgan and his men marched a few hours after Stephenson's command had crossed the river some ten miles further up. May this historical reminiscence rekindle the embers of patriotism in our hearts! Why should this nation of ours be rent in pieces by this irrepressible conflict?' Is it irrepressible? The battle will not be fought out on this floor. For when the dark day comes, as come it may, when this question that now divides and agitates the hearts of the people, shall be thrust from the forum of debate, to be decided by the bloody arbitrament of the sword, it will be the saddest day for us and all mankind that the sun of heaven has ever shone upon.

Another Row in Congress.

On Thursday, the 5th, the House of Representatives being in Committee of the whole, with the tariff bill before it, Lovejoy, a Black Republican Representative from Illinois, availed himself of the opportunity to make a violent anti-slavery speech. We gather, from a telegraphic report, that Lovejoy "passed from his seat the area in front of the Clerk's desk, in full view of all the members, and spoke in a loud tone with emphasis and earnest gesticulation," denouncing the "spirit of slaveholding as the spirit of the devil," etc:

Several gentlemen called him to order. Mr. Pryor said the gentleman from Illinois had no right to shake his fist at gentlemen on this side. It was bad enough to stand in his own place and talk his treason and insolence.

Mr. Barksdale—Let him keep on his own side of the House.

The confusion soon became general, and members began to press into the area.

Mr Cox said the gentleman from Illinois ought to speak from his seat.

Mr. Pryor—Let him stand there and talk He shan't come on this side of the hall.

Mr. Barksdale was seen shaking his cane, and in the midst of the confusion was heard to say "rascal," as applied to Mr. Lovejoy.

Mr. Adrian, as if to quiet the tumult, said the gentleman could speak from his seat.

The Chairman, Mr. Washburn, of Maine, in vain rapped to restore order

Mr. Adrian, in a conciliatory tone, supposed nobody wanted to intimidate the gentleman.

Mr. Pryor—No one wants to intimidate him.

Mr. Lovejoy—Nobody can intimidate me.

Many Representatives now crowded around Mr Lovejoy, who exclaimed to them,—"Oh, I'm safe enough!"

Mr. Burnett elevating his voice above the din, said the rules required the gentleman to speak from his seat. He must and shall do it. He shall not shake his fist at gentlemen on this side in a menacing manner.

The Chairman called loudly for the Sergeant at-Arms, as if to attend to Mr. Burnett—who said, you may call the Sergeant-at Arms, but the members shall not do it.

The glittering mace of the Sergeant-at-Arms did not quiet the disorder.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, came to the support of his colleague, saying, He shall not commit a breach of the rules, but shall have his rights.

A general fight at one time seemed imminent, and the wildest excitement everywhere prevailed.

The Speaker was called to resume his, seat, when the Chairman reported that the Committee rose owing to the disorder.

Finally comparative quiet was restored.

Mr. Sherman said, We are in good order now.

This was succeeded by a burst of laughter.

The House then again went into Committee of the Whole.

The speaker continued his offensive and abusive harrangue, subject to similar interruptions—the last of which was as follows:

Mr. Martin, of Virginia—if you will come into Virginia we will hang you higher than we did John Brown.

Mr. Lovejoy—No doubt of it.

The Committee arose, and the house adjourned.

By Telegraph.

Additional by the Niagara.

Manchester advices were favorable at an advancing tendency, and with a better enquiry.

General News.—The King of Sardinia has formally accepted annexation of Tuscany, and signed a decree to that effect.

The French army was daily quitting Lombardy. This is not regarded as coldness towards Sardinia, but because the independence of Italy is irrevocable

It is announced that the Sardinian troops have commenced the evacuation of Savoy.

A French dispatch, explaining the necessity for the annexation of Savoy, has been published, which, however, contains nothing new. France disavows the theory of natural frontiers.

Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant. Further progress has been made with the budget, and the income tax has been debated.

The ex-Duke of Tuscany is preparing a protest against his expulsion.

The agitation in Hungary continues, and numerous arrests have been made.

Advices from India report an increase in the supply of Cotton from that quarter for the year

Knights of the Golden Circle.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7—The Knights of the Golden Circle met yesterday, and expelled Gen. Bickley and appointed Col. Greenhow Commander-in-Chief of the Organization. W. E. Starke will meet all liabilities.

Market Reports.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—The Cotton market closed dull, with sales of 2500 bales, Middlings 10¾a11c. Sugar closed steady at 6¼a7½c.

MOBILE, April 7.—Sales of Cotton to-day 1000 bales, at unchanged prices.

Great Excitement in Kentucky—Abolitionists Defying the Inhabitants.

LEXINGTON, March 27.—Mr Hanson, who was recently expelled with other Abolitionists from Madison county, has returned with twenty-five or thirty associates.

He was again warned by a committee of citizens of the same number to leave the county.

Hanson's company replied by firing at the committee, but no one was injured.

Subsequently, Hanson's men entrenched themselves in a neighboring building.

The committee armed themselves with revolvers but did not fire upon them.

The committee then sent to Lexington for cannon and ammunition.

The Governor also sent to Louisville for percussion caps.

It is supposed that the military will be ordered from Lexington to Beven the scene of action.

The latest accounts promise a settlement of the affair without further difficulty

Horrible Case of Poisoning.

The New Orleans papers contain accounts a most horrible poisoning case in that city in which an entire dinner party comprising some twenty ladies and gentlemen and children were poisoned. After the graduation of the medical students of the University of Lousiana, on Tuesday, a dinner was given by Mr. T. L. Lemley, a prominent lawyer of New Orleans, in compliment to Dr. Hunt, one of the graduates At this dinner besides Mr. Lemley and his family and the young doctors were present as guests a number of ladies belonging to different families in the neighborhood. At night all those who had partaken of the dinner became sick at their different residences; on Wednesday many of them got worse; on Wednesday night a little boy died; and on the following day the suspicions of the physicians were confirmed to their satisfaction that the whole of the sick persons were suffering from poison.

It seems that arsenic was administered by Mr Lemley's cook in the Charlotte Russe, which was not only partaken of by all at the table, but by several friends in the neighborhood, to whom portions of it were sent, and who were also poisoned. The cook, a morose, ill-tempered mulatress and her son have been lodged in jail.

Some fifteen of the sufferers were at last accounts, dangerously ill several of the young ladies not being expected to recover.

Horrible Murder.

One of the most fiendish murders was committed on the plantation of Mrs. Sarah Morris, five miles west of this place on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on Wednesdy last, (14th inst.,) about 10 o'clock, A M. The circumstances as gathered from the confusion of the murderer are these: A youth about 14 years of age, a son of Mrs. Morris, named Wiley F. had the management of the plantation, and attempted to correct a slave named Jack, who was ploughing in the field—The negro resisted the young man, and struck him on the head with a rock, knocking him down, Jack then ploughed a round and on returning to the young man discovered from his groans, that he was still alive. He then gave him a blow on the head with a club, and carried him a short distance to a dry well and threw him head foremost. The young man being missed, Mrs. Morris sent the negro back into the well to search for him, she having some suspicions of foul play. The fiend acknowledged that he stood upon the poor child's body and heard his groans while in the well, but returned and said he was not there. Soon after the negro made his escape; but the neighbors pursued with dogs and captured him. He was brought to this place and tried before Justice Evans, who committed him to Jail to await his trial.

Decatur Times.

LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS It is one great mistake, in female education, to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to only the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give her education with the actual world and its transpiring events.—Urge her to read newspapers and become familiar with the present character and improvement of our race. History is of some importance, but the past world is dead, and we have little, comparatively, to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world to know what it is and improve its condition. Let her have intelligent conversation concerning the mental moral political and religious improvements of our times. Let the gilded annuals and poems on the centre table be kept, a part of the time, covered with weekly journals. Let the family—men, women and children—read the newspaper.

OBITUARY.

MISS ROSINIA CAROLINE SKELTON, daughter of Mrs Elizabeth & Asa Skelton, of our County, departed this life, April 12th, at 12 o'clock, aged 19 years, six months and 11 days, of inflamation of the Stomache, after a protracted and severe suffering for about four weeks, which she bore with the greatest meekness and christian fortitude. Not a murmur was ever heard to escape her lips. Having at the age of about 13, sought and obtained the pardon of her sins, and washed her robe and made it white in the blood of the Lamb, from that time until her death she has been a steady, devoted mmeber of the M. E. church. The writer being personally acquainted with her, is fully authorized to say, not only a member, but a useful and an unexceptionable one; rendering service to the church and to the Sabbath school, and any other duty for the promotion of the Redeemer's cause. She loved and constantly attended the house of prayer, and the ordinance's of the church. She was one of those blessed with a strong and active mind. She was a quiet, still, modest, unassuming, unpretending christian kind and social with all she had to do! Obedient to her parents, affectionate to brothers and sisters, indeed was the idol of the family. During her sickness she told her friends, different ones and at different times, that she had rather stay a little longer with parents & friends, but she was resigned to the will of God, she was prepared for the awful change, and that she was at peace with everybody.

She suffered not malice to have a place in her breast, and if she had any enemies, we know it not: indeed her character as a lady and a christian was pure and spotless, therefore parents and friends weep not—the Lord most high has done right.

"The pains of death are past,
Labor and sorrow cease
And life's bitter warfare closed at last,
Her soul is found in peace
Saint of Christ well done
Praise be thy new employ,
And while eternal ages run
Rest in thy Saviour's joy."

A FRIEND.

Selected for the Republican·

The Sinner Disqualified for Heaven

Who think'st, thou in the courts of heaven reside?
They, who with malice burn, with envy pine,
Ply the full feast and quaff the midnight wine,
Love pleasures daughters, and the sons of pride?
They who from meek affliction turn aside,
Its plaints unheard; and bow at mammon's shrine,
Moloch's or Bel's; and blind to truth divine,
Neglect God's mercy: and his power deride?
If such heaven's inmates, well thou runn'st thy race,
Man of the world! But oh! let conscience tell,
If holy hearts the holy city grace,
What part hast thou therein; and ponder well,
Yea, ponder well betimes that other place,
And who its tenants, and with whom they dwell
To close the eyes on earth; to wake in hell,
And lift them up in torments, mid the pains,
Deep curses, loud laments, and penal chains
Of those who dar'd against their God rebel,
The Great, the Good, and from their station fell
Of glory and bliss; with them, where darkness reign,
Where the worm dies not, and the fire remains
Unquenched amid everlasting flames to dwell!—
Whose is that lot, thou knowest God undid
The veil which screens his dreadfulness that so
Man might be warn'd and fear. What pangs are hid
Beneath that lot, those sights and, sounds of woe,
Thou know'st not yet, nor canst thou, God forbid
Thou e'er by feeling shouldst their anguish know.

A. M.

[No. 655.]

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Alabama, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the land office at GREENVILLE, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even numbered sections and parts of sections*, within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Alabama and Tennessee River," the "Alabama and Florida," and the "Girard and Mobile" Railroads, subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents* per acre, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Townships 6 7, 17, 18, 19, & 20, of range 10.
Townships 6, 7, 16, 17, 18, 19 20, 21, and 22, of range 11.
Townships 6 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of range 12
Townships 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of range 13.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, of range 14.
Townships 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, of range 15.
Townships 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, of range 16.
Townships 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, of range 17.
Townships 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, and 16, of range 18.
Townships 6, 7, 8, 9 10, & 11, of range 19.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, of range 20.
Township 12, of range 21.
Townships 12, 13, and 14, of ranges 22 and 23.
Townships 12 and 13, of range 24.

At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Northeast and Southwestern Railroad," subject as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Townships 19, 20, 21, and 22 of range 1.
Townships 20, 21, and 22, of range 2.
Townships 21 and 22, of ranges 3 and 4.
Township 22, of range 5.

North of the base line and west of the St. Stephens meridian.

Townships 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of range 1.
Townships 17, 18, 19, and 20, of range 2.
Townships 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20, of range 3.
Townships 16, 17, and 18, of range 4.

At the land office at ELBA, commencing on Monday, the second day of July next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Mobile and Girard" and the "Alabama and Florida" Railroads, subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents* per acre, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Townships 1 and 2, of ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, of ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12
Townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, of range 13
Townships 2, 3, 4, and 5, of ranges 14, and 15.
Townships 3, 4, and 5, of range 16.
Township 5, of ranges 17 and 18.
Townships 9, 10, and 11, of range 21.
Townships 10 and 11, of ranges 22 and 23.
Township 11, of range 24.

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, commencing on Monday the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Mobile and Girard Railroad," subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

South of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Townships 2 and 3, of range 1.
Townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, of ranges 2 and 3.
Townships 1, 2 and 3, of range 4.

At the land office at MONTGOMERY, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Girard and Mobile Railroad," subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Township 14 of range 22
Townships 13, 14, and 15, of ranges 23, 24, and 25.
Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, of range 26
Townships 14, 15, and 16, of ranges 27 and 28
Townships 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18. of range 29.
Townships 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 30.
Township 17, of range 31.

At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, commencing on Monday, the second day of July next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Northeast and Southwestern" and the "Alabama and Tennessee River" Railroads, subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Township 23, of range 2.
Townships 23 and 24, of ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Township 24, of ranges 7, 8, and 9.
Townships 23 and 24, of ranges 11, 12, and 13.
Township 24, of ranges 14 and 15.

North of the base line and west of the St. Stephens meridian.

Township 21, of ranges 1 and 2.

South of the base line and west of the Huntsville meridian.

Townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, and 22, of range 1.
Townships 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, and 22, of range 2.
Townships 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of range 3.
Townships 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of range 4.
Townships 18, 19, 20, 21, & 22, of range 5.
Townships 19 20, 21, and 22 of range 6.
Townships 20, 21, and 22, of ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

South of the base line and east of the Huntsville meridian.

Townships 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, and 22, of range 1.
Townships 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of range 2.
Townships 15, 19, and 20, of range 3.

At the land office at HUNTSVILLE, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Northeast and Southwestern," and the "Tennessee and Coosa" Railroads, subject as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

South of the base line and east of the Huntsville meridian.

Township 14, of range 1.
Townships 13 and 14, of range 2
Townships 9, 12, 13, and 14, of range
Townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, of
ges 4 and 5.
Township 12, of range 6.

At the land office at CENTER, comm
ing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of
next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lan
the *even-numbered sections and parts of sec*
within the undermentioned townships, w
remain to the United States, within six mi
on each side of the "Alabama and Tenne
River," the "Wills Valley," the "Coosa
Chatooga Rivers," and the "Tennessee a
Coosa" Railroads, subject, as required by la
to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents*
acre, viz:

South of the base line and east of the Huntsville meridian.

Township 21, of range 1.
Townships 20, 21, and 22, of range 2.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 18, 19, 20, and 21,
range 3.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21,
range 4.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19,
20, of range 5.
Townships 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17,
and 19, of range 6.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
17, and 18, of range 7.
Townships 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
16, 17, and 18, of range 8.
Townships 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14,
16, and 17, of range 9.
Townships 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, & 10, of range
Townships 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, of range

Lands appropriated by law for the use
schools, military, and other purposes, tog
with the "swamp and overflowed," will
excluded from the sales.

The tracts along the lines of the railro
will be sold, subject to the right of way gra
ted by act of 4th August, 1852, for said ra
roads, and the particular tracts cut by th
routes will be sold as containing the quan
ties respectively shown in the official pl
without deductions.

The offering of the above lands will
commenced on the days appointed, and w
proceed in the order in which they are adv
tised until the whole shall have been offe
and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall
kept open longer than two weeks, and
private entry of any of the lands will be a
mitted until after the expiration of the tw
weeks.

Given under my hand at the city of Wa
ington this ninth day of March, an
Domini one thousand eight hundred a
sixty.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN.
JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

NOTE.—Under the regulations of the Department, as heretofore and now existing no payment can be made for advertising proclamations except to such publishers as are *specially authorized* to publish by the Commissioner of the General Land Office

April 5, 1860.—13w.

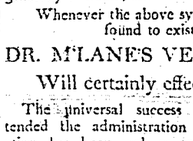
POSTPONED SALE

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed for the use of S. Edwards, on the 7th day of October, 1858 by John Wagnon, and recorded in Book L, page 453, in St. Clair county, to satisfy a certain promissory note executed to Stephen Edwards, for the sum of eight hundred dollars and due 25th December, 1859, I shall, on Saturday the fifth day of May next, in the Town of Gadsden, in Cherokee County sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry for cash, the following described Land, viz:

The north west qr. of south west qr. of fractional section 21, Township 12, Range 6 east, and part of fractional section 21, township 12, range 6, east; also the north east end of the north west part of the east quarter of section 21, township 12, range 6 east, in the district of Land subject to entry or sale in the Huntsville Land district, (a portion bottom Land.)

W. H. PICKENS, Trustee.

March 6, 1860 —4t.



For the Republican.

"Where are They?"

A week of sunshine and beauty has ssed dear Reader since we together ewed Earths loveliness. A week (of ne merely) added to the *long, long* ght of those living in the "total E- pse" of blindness.

Where are they? We have asked th awakened interest in their sad sit- tion? Where are our Alabama blind? here? Deeply interested we will now ek them. In this elegant dwelling, rrounded by finely cultivated grounds d shaded by these stately trees be- eath which such fine shrubbery is owing. A few years since a child as lying very low with scarlet fever. it survived it would be blind *all id.*" It lived. We will see! It seems us whil'st enjoying the gentle breeze, nder this fine shade, and inhaling the rfume of those rare exotics, that e- en blindness would be quite tolerable the midst of so much luxury, for in- ad here with closed eyes, we enjoy high degree of luxurious perception nd is the heir to this beautiful estate ind?—We enquire!—"It is true he me very near being so, but his pa- nts were *wealthy* and such very good rsing and attendance was given to s case that although he was confined veral months in that large chamber ined with green for his benefit) and l nearly despaired of his recovery, t he became well enough to visit a ry celebrated Oculist in a far-off ty, and *he* is not blind!"

"Let him ever thank God, for the essings of wealth, we say as we leave s palace home, to prosecute the search e have begun, for the Alabama blind.

In yonder comfortable farm dwelling boy was expected a few years since to one of the unfortunates we seek. e will call there, and as we are on r way will bring to mind the circum- ances as we then heard them. While play an arrow rebounded, and en- red his right eye, and such a high gree of *sympathetic inflamation* in s left eye followed that the best ysicians in the country expressed o nions all agreeing that his sight must e irrecoverably lost. He is doubtless lind! We enquire again. We are istaken! His mother had servants to tend to all her usual duties, and *all* r time was devoted to her suffering ild. So very anxious was she that servant, who slept during the day, atched and awakened her at every our of the night that she might her elf apply the fresh cool Elm to the in- amed organ. The boy recovered and njoys the blessings of sight from one ye. Again we say "let him thank od for the blessings of wealth!"

We must turn our steps from the a- odes of wealth, for although *sometimes* y the accidental discharge of a gun, indeed by disease, the *Scion of some ouse* is visited with this great misfor- une! Yet it is not common among hem. We will turn our steps to the reets & lanes" the "higtways and edges" to the "homes of the lowly! e "cabins of the poor. Ah! here we nd them. Children exposed to cold their infancy often have "sore eyes" nd the hard working mother has no rvant to relieve, or awaken her, to at- end to her afflicted child! The little ufferer even while lying on her arm ets uncovered and "takes fresh cold, hile its worn and exhausted mother leeps. The inmates of this cabin are onest people. They are too poor to ave a physician called for a little in- ant troubled with "sore eyes." No! a life and death case" is the only kind hat calls him to their door! Improp- r treatment completes the destruction f the delicate organ! The babe is *blind!* he Scarlet Fever and Measles leaves any blind among the poor and neg- ecting vaccination the small pox en- ers their doors and if death spares hem, it is often to the living death of overty, and darkness.

Ah! yes! Here we find them! In the bins of the lowly! Burdens too often e find them to their relations who feel at it is a hard life they lead in pro- iding for their own necessities. They re never *acknowledged* burdens to heir mothers, but mothers die. And e wail of the poor blind orphan is the ost pitiful of all. As she is lowered to her last resting-place.

The blind in all conditions of life are xtremely sensitive accustomed always the feeling that they are "*in the way*" nd shrinking and striving to "*keep out f the way*" together with a sense of sefulness and dependance generally, ey become morbidly sensitive, and any an honest well-meaning father ends daily arrows to his blind childs reast. "Yes! he replies to us, as we otice his large family, "I have had hard time of it in kepping up with o many little mouths I used to think ohn there would be some help to me. ut you see the Measles left him blind ust as he was getting to be a little elp." Tom here is a nice boy, he ill help after awhile to save his Pa, ont he?"

Ah! poor John! such words not only ound you now, but little Tom, unto hose tender mercies you fall in future [illegible] in his natural brute pride of [illegible] ability, by his Father's words, [illegible] thinks of his su pe- iority! Poor John! We pity you when hat mother who now shields and pro- ects you is laid low! Tom will heed er dying request, and give you "bread [illegible] and a shelter according to romise" as you will often hear but, om's wife will be "under no promise." s you will as often hear, and although ou will nurse her cross babes and sit s close into the corner as possible yet our close corner will be coveted and ou will die with a sense of giving re ef in so doing to the whole family! Poor John! We pity you! We pity you or your nativity's occurring in our eautiful Alabama! For poor and help- ss as is your situations in all other tates nearly, something is done for ch as you!—Yes! something *might be ne for you here* we think, and with e vision of your future fate,—of om's Wife, and cross-babes, the covet- d corner and the *begrudged allotment* according to promise," constantly be- re us, we will try with God's blessing nd see if *something* can not be done for ou and all the "Alabama blind!" We ill try!

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

TAKEN up by William T. Caruths and Posted before Irvin Owen, Esq., n the 20th day of February, A. D. 1860, a rtain Estray dark Bay Horse Mule, about ur years old—very small—with no mark, brands perceivable—and appraised at Sev- ty Dollars. ($70.)

Given under my hand this 24th day of March A. D. 1860. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate

March 29, 1860.—3t.

FARELL & YEISER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,

No. 39 Broad Street, Rome, Georgia.

HAVING combined the Drug Stores of Farell & Bisel and J. G. Yeiser, respectfully call attention to their complete and fresh stock of

DRUGS, LINSEED,
CHEMICALS, LUBRICATING and LAMP OILS,
PERFUMERY, COLORS and TURPENTINE,
FANCY GOODS, BURNING FLUID,
PAINTS, CAMPHENE,
WHITE LEAD, WINDOW GLASS,
PAINT BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c.,

Physicians and Country Merchants' orders put up on as good terms as any city south.

Sole agents for Empire and New Jersey White Lead and Kerosene Oil Company.

November 17th, 1859.—1y.

P. J. WEAVER,

CALLS the attention of his customers and friends and the public to his extensive stock of GOODS for Spring and Summer trade.

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Cloths, Summer Casimers, Organdy Robes, Prints, Calico Robes, Silks, Tissues, Satins, Organdy Muslins, Printed Jackonet Lawns, Gingham Robes, Ginghams, White Goods, Bereges, Crapes, Debarge, Lace, Mantillas and Points.

CLOTHING,

A large stock, gotten up with the greatest possible care, by the best houses in New York, and chiefly by parties who have done business in the South.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for gentlemen and ladies, boys, misses, youths and children—made chiefly to order and thereby are usually well adapted to my sales.

HATS AND CAPS

of all varieties, for men, boys and children.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

My stock of hardware and cutlery is larger than usual, and the care and attention bestowed in the purchase of it, warrants me in saying that no houses in the city can offer inducements in this department surpassing my own.

GUNS, RIFLES & PISTOLS.

Agricultural implements; carpenter's tools; axes, spades and shovels; Swedes and English iron; cast and German steel; farming tools; building materials; boring machines; nails, cut and wrought; spring and axels; smith's tools; mill and cross-cut saws; log and trace chains; weeding hoes; spades, hasnd rims; wood ware; China ware; stone ware; books; *drugs; paints; glass; shot; sheet zinc; starch; tobacco; snuff; spice;* willow ware; glass ware; hollow ware; stationery medicine; oils; glass; powder; lead; soap; candies; cigars

GROCERIES.

Sugar, bacon, cheese, tea, coffee, pork, buck-wheat, chocolate, mo'asses, flour cranberrys, rice, bagging, mackeral, loaf sugar, crackers, rope, salt.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS & BUGGIES.

Harness, saddlery, leather, enameled cloth, enameled & patent leather & carriage trimmings.

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry and 3 and 2 ply ingrains, rugs and mats, &c. India rubber and leather beltings of all articles and plys. India rubber goods of all kinds.

☞ **Andrew J. Richey** and **W. G. Privett** are in this house, where they may be found by their friends in the up country, always ready to wait upon them, or fill their orders in the most satisfactory manner.

Selma, March 22, 1860.—1y.

A. W. DUNCAN, *Selma.* A. E. BAKER, *Mobile.*

DUNCAN, BAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocers,

AND DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Bagging, Rope, &c.

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE BUILDING, *WATER STREET SELMA, ALA.*

December 8, 1859.—1y.

Election Notice.

I WILL open and hold an election on the 1st Monday in May next, at the places of voting in each Election Precinct in Calhoun County, Ala., for the purpose of electing a Judge for the 10th Judicial Circuit for the State of Alabama, and a County Superintendent of Education for said County of Calhoun; and the following named persons are appointed by the Judge of Probate Inspectors of said election, *to-wit:*

Pre. No 1, Jacksonville—B. C. Wyly, H. F. Vernon, Wm. F. Bush.
Pre. No. 2, Alexandria—Jno. M. Crook. S. J. T. Whatley, J. C. McAuley.
Pre. No. 3, Court Ground—Wm. E. Lambert, Wiley Glover, G. W. Humphries,
Pre. No. 4, Court Ground—Barzilla Murphree, Eli Bynum, John W. Easley.
Pre. No. 5, Polkville—Noah Goode, Patton Brothers, Wm. H. Rader.
Pre. No 6, Peek's Hill—A. W. Kirby, Marion Smith, Henty Gains.
Pre. No. 7, Ripley—Jas N. Landers, sr., Wm. Abels, D. P. Posey.
Pre. No. 8, Walden's Shop—Benj. Nabors, Alexander Wilson, Butler Green.
Pre. No. 9, Ladiga—Berry Prichard, Love Alexander, Wm. Stewart.
Pre. No. 9. Cross Plains—Neal Ferguson, G. L. Alexander, Wm. P. Neeley.
Pre. No. 10, Rabbit Town ✕ Roads—J. A. Whiteside, James M. Andrews, Jno. C. Watson.
Pre. No. 11, White Plains—M. P. Johnson, J. C. Legrand, C. G. Morgan.
Pre. No 12, Teague's ✕ Roads—John P. Lackey, John C. Elston, C. D. Davis.
Pre. No. 13, Oxford—F. Alexander Craig, John Orr, E. D. Allen.
Pre. No. 14, Sugar Hill—Wm. M. Bell, R. Jenkins, John Smyth.
Pre. No. 15, Pine Grove—Wm. P. Amorine, J. W. McDaniel, Fred. Vaughan.
Pre. No. 16, Pounds' Store—Jas. M. Owens, J. W. Wigginton, Wm. McMahan.
Pre. No. 16, Backus' old Store—Wm. T. Carruth, Irvin Owen, Wm. Edwards.
Pre. No. 18, Pine Thicket—N. D. Chandler, Wm. R. Brown, sr., Wm. King.
Pre. No. 19, Phipps'—C. L. Steed, Wilson Howell, Welcome Duke.
Pre. No. 20, Court Ground—Matthew Alexander, Jno S. Borden, C. Wheeler.
Pre. No. 21, Sulphur Springs—Z. Henderson, George Acker, F. Crow.
Pre. No. 22, J. W. Hall's—Elias S. Smith, R. F. G. Porter, J. W. Hall.

The Constables of each election precinct are hereby appointed the returning officers for their re-pective precincts.

FIELDING LOVE,
March 20th, 1860. *Sheriff.*

N. B. The Inspectors will hold each election separately, and make return to me of the Judge's election, and the Superintendent's to the Judge of Probate.

March 22.—5t. F. L., *Sh'ff.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrator in chief of the Estate of Joseph Gladden, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 26th day of March, 1860: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred: and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

IRVIN MARTIN, Adm.

March 29, 1860—6t.

JOHN D. HOKE & BRO.

ARE now receiving a well selected assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

And selling unusually cheap.

march 29, 1860.

GRANITEVILLE **Sheetings** and **Shirtings. *Roswell Thread,*** TRYON OSNABURGS, 8 oz. to the yard, *COLUMBUS FASHIONS*, and a great variety of Southern Staples at the Store of J. D. HOKE & BRO.

ORGANDY MUSLINS, Printed Jaconets, Berage Dresses, Tissues, Summer Silks, & a great variety of the latest importations of

DRESS GOODS,

For sale by
J. D. HOKE & BRO.

Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Men's and Boy's **HATS**, a beautiful variety
For sale by
J. D. HOKE & BRO.

Hoes, Axes & Traces,
Of the best make for sale by
J. D. HOKE & BRO.

Buggy Springs & Trimmings,
For sale by
J. D. HOKE & BRO.

BOLTING CLOTHS
And **Screen Wire,**
For sale by
Mar. 29, 1860. J. D. HOKE & BRO.

MORRIS' MERCHANT

FLOURING MILLS.

THESE extensive Mills on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859.

Dr. J. M. COGBURN.

Resident Dentist.

Most respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity that he has fited up rooms over Mr. J. A Turnipseed's Storeroom, where he is prepared to execute Dentistry in all its various branches, in the latest & most approved styles. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction, & no charge made where there is the least dissatisfaction. March 29, 1860.—tf.

ROME

STEAM ENGINE WORKS,

Rome, Georgia.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill, Castings and Machinery, Housing, Mill Screws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe, Steam Cocks, Guages, &c.

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

Iron and Brass castings made to order—have always on hand some of the *best* GIN GEARING in the Country: also Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Thrashing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetery Lots, &c.

BOILERS.

Flue, Tubular, Locomotive and Cylender Boilers, made & repaired. Water Tanks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work made to order.

MINING MACHINERY.

Cornish Pumping, Engines, Crushers, Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whinze Kibbles, Stamp Heads of any required hardness; all kinds of MINERS TOOLS,—Particular attention is given to this branch of business. Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the purpose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them, for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New York, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charcoal Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti-Friction Ball, those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
VERY LOW
One 30 Horse Engine,
One 15 " "
One 10 " "
Two 8 " "

Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine, has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department is superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.
April, 5 1860—1y. *Rome Ga.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HARPER & BUTLER,

HEAVY DEALERS IN

ENGLISH AND AMRICAN HARDWARE,

Broad Street, Rome, Georgia,

We respectfully solicit a continuation of the patronage of our PROMPT PAYING and

CASH CUSTOMERS,

—To whom our Goods are for sale at the LOWEST FIGURES.

Feb. 9th, 1860—1y.

TERMS CASH.

CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS.

COMPETITION IN PRICES CHALLENGED!

JONES, SCOTT, OMBERG & CO.

DRY GOODS

Of Every Description,

Carpets Oil Cloths, Matting.

AND

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
ROME, GA.

PLEDGE to sell better Goods than sold in Atlanta, and at as low prices as can be had ANYWHERE. Suits made to order at the shortest notice. Jan 26, '6

J. R. CAVETT. W. L. CANDLERS.

CAVETT & SANDERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, &c., &c.,

WATER STREET,
SELMA, ALA.

WILL keep constantly on hand and for sale, at wholesale and retail, on favorable terms, a complete assortment of the very best quality of

GROCERIES,

Rio, Laguyra, Java, and other kinds of **Coffee,**
Brown, Crushed and Loaf **Sugars,**
Syrup & Sugarhouse **Molasses,**
Star, Sperm and Tallow CANDLES,
TEAS, of various descriptions,
CHEESE, Pickles, Pepper Spice,
TOBACCO, Cigars and Snuff,
POWDER, LEAD and SHOT,
SALT, in Barrels and Sacks,
OILS, Paints, White Lead, &c, &c. &c.

With many other articles too numerous to mention.

They particularly solicit a call from persons in the up country, to whom it is most convenient to lay in their supplies of Groceries in Selma, confident that he can supply them with every variety, suit them in quality and price, and make it to their interest to trade.

Selma, August 25, 1859.—1y.

G. P. SAVAGE & CO.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

SELMA, ALABAMA.

ARE prepared to execute orders for DRUGS and MEDICINES, and all articles pertaining to the Drug Business with their customary despatch.

The same attention will be given as heretofore to have every article of as good quality as represented and in no instance will anything be put up that is of a doubtful charactecter.

SERGICAL INSTRUMENTS furniture and fixtures, and all articles required for the profession and trade will be furnished—and ORDERS BY MAIL will have the same attention as if left in person.

Country Merchants and Physicians who would like to see the difference between our goods and those generally sold, are invited to call and examine, or to send their orders and make the comparison at home.

Our Bottled Goods, Essences, &c., are prepared with unusual care, so that there is no loss by leakage or breakage.

Pure Drugs and Good Medicines can be obtained at the *PHYSICIANS DRUG STORE* at as low prices as many purchasers are paying for those that are inferior, adulterated, carelessly put up.

It is our intention to maintain the reputation we have established in selling none but *PURE* Drugs and Medicine, and we, therefore, invite you to examine our stock before buying elsewhere, believing that we can show you inducements seldom offered in this city.

G. P. SAVAGE & CO.

Selma, Aug. 25, 1859.—1y. Corner Broad and Selma sts., Selma, Ala.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS

AT WHITE PLAINS.

C. G. MORGAN & CO.

HAVE just received a large, varied and well selected stock of **Merchandize,** embracing every article usually called for in this market, and of the latest and most fashionable styles. Among which may be found every variety of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

SUCH AS

Bereges, Organdies, Silk Grenadines, Embroideries and Lace Mantles & Shawls

ALSO **CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SATINETS,** FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Also, a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Brogans—Hats, Caps, &c. *In Great Variety.*

Also **Factory Yarns,** sold Cheap for cash only.

They respectfully invite the citizens of Choccolocco valley, and the eastern side of the County generally, to give them a call, and examine their Goods, before purchasing elsewhere. They have made arrangements to keep constantly supplied with every article needed, and are determined to sell on as good terms as any house the County. Thankful to their friends and customers for their liberal patronage, they assure them that great care has been taken in the selection of durable, beautiful and fashionable Goods in the hope of meriting its continuance. They have purchased too upon terms that will enable them to give good bargains, and make it to the interest of cash and punctual paying customers to trade with them.

White Plains, Ala., April 12, 1860.—6t.

SHORT CREDIT! SHORT PRICES!!

WE ARE OFFERING GEORGIA AND SOUTHERN MADE,

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, OSNABURGS, STRIPES, &C.

AT **FACTORY PRICES** FOR CASH.

All classes of **DRY GOOD** *at proportionate low prices.*

The patronage of Planters and Country merchants—who believe as we do—THAT A MAN CAN **AFFORD** TO SELL FOR **HALF** THE ***PROFIT IF*** he TURNS HIS MONEY TWICE as **OFTEN** is respectfully solicited. Rome Ga. Mach 29, 1860.

R. S. NORTON & SON.

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

W. B. WYNNE & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. KYLE, WYNNE & CO.)

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to theeir customers and the community generally, that they are now in receipt of their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Which is **UNUSUALLY LARGE,** consisting in part of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, & Hardware Cutlary, Boots and Shoes, Books & Stationary, Hats and Bonnets, Saddles, Bridles, & Harness, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, & Dyestuffs, & Family Groceries,

and in fact every article the wants of our customers demand: all of which have been selected with care and purchased on such favorable terms as to enable us to offer unparalleled inducements to all who buy for CASH, or those also who buy on time to pay promptly' and it is our intention to spare neither pains or trouble, to make it the interest of those who so liberally patronized our predecessors, Messrs. K. W. & Co., to continue their trade with us. *Our stock is New, Beautiful, and Cheap,* and cannot fail on examination to please both in quality and price. Our Mr. A. W. Watson is on hand at all times and particularly anxiously to show the *Ladies* through our stock whether they purchase or not.

W. B. WYNNE, & Co.

Gadsden Ala. March 22, 1860.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
GEORGIA AND DELEWARE

STATE LOTTERIES!

GRAND CAPITEL PRIZE

$100,000.

THE EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS of Wood, Eddy & Co's Three Number Lotteries will take place in public, under the Superintendence of Sworn Commissioners, as follows:

Class 96 *draws Saturday* February, 25, 1860
" 156 " " March 31, 1860
" 204 " " April 28, 1860

Nearly 1 prize to every 2 Tickets.

Grand Extraordinary Drawings,
To take place as above specified.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF

$100,000!

1 Prize of	$50,000	100 Prize of	1,000
2 "	20,000	170 "	500
2 "	10,000	65 Prizes of	100
2 "	6,000	65 "	75
2 "	5,000	65 "	60
2 "	4,000	65 "	50
2 "	3,000	4,810 "	40
2 "	2,000	27,040 "	20

32,396 Prizes amounting to $1,186,786

Whole Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2,50.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Cert's of Pack'e of	26 Whole Tick's,	$299	00
"	26 Half "	149	50
"	26 Quarter "	71	75
"	26 Eighth "	37	37

THE ORDINARY DRAWINGS Of Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Singe Number Lotteries will take place in public as follows:—

Class 66 *Draws on Saturday March* 31, 1860
Class 67 *Draws on Saturday April* 7, 1860
Class 68 *Draws on Saturday April* 14, 1860
Class 69 *Draws on Saturday April* 21, 1860
Class 70 *Draws on Saturday April* 28, 1860

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO *EVERY NINE TICKETS!!*

Ordinary Drawing.
To take place as above specified

1 GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF $50,000

1 Prize of	$20,000	1 Prize of	$1,500
1 " "	10,000	50 Prizes of	500
1 " "	5,000	100 "	400
1 " "	4,000	100 "	300
1 " "	3,000	100 "	150
		100 "	100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 pri's of $400 apx to	$50,000 Pr is		$1,600
4 " 300 "	20,000 "	"	1,200
4 " 250 "	10,000 "	"	1,000
4 " 225 "	5,000 Pr are		900
4 " 200 "	4,000 "	"	800
4 " 150 "	3,000 "	"	600
4 " 100 "	1,500 "	"	400
5,000 " 20 are			100,000

5,485 Prizes amounting to **$320,000**

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $1-2

Cert's of Packges in the Ordinary Drawings will be sold at the following rates which is the risk

Certif't of Package of	10 Whole Tick's	$50
"	10 Half "	40
"	10 Quarter "	20
"	10 Eighth "	10

In Ordering Tickets or Certificates,

Enclose the amount of money to our address, for what you wish to purchase, name the Lottery in which you wish it invested, and whether you wish Wholes, Halves or Quarters, on receipt of which we send what is ordered, by first mail, together with the scheme.

Immediately after the drawing, a Printed Drawing, Certified to by the Commissioners, will be sent, with an Explanation.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

All communications strictly confidential.

All Prizes of 1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of forty days.

☞ Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lotteries are drawn at Augusta, Georgia, and Wilmington, Delaware.

Orders for Tickets or certificates to be directed to

WOOD, EDDY & Co. Augusta, Geo.
or, WOOD, EDDY & Co Atlanta. "
or WOOD, EDDY & Co. Wilmington Delaware.

☞ Circulars containing Schemes for the month will be sent, free of expense, by addressing as above.

N. YORK & CHARLESTON

Steamship Line,

Through Tickets.

From New Orleans to to N. York,	$30	75
" Mobile to "	35	00
" Montgomery, Ala., "	25	00
" Atlanta, Geo. "	23	00
" Augusta, Geo. "	20	00

☞ Can be had on applications at the Rail Road Ticket Offices at each point.

UNITED STATES MAIL

Stamships through in 18 to 50 Hours.

The new Steamship Columbia 1800 Tons, M. BERRY, Commander.
NASHVILLE, 1800 Tons. } L. M. MURRY, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, 1500 Tons. } A. ANDREWS, Commander.
MARION, 1500 Tons. } W. J FOSTER, Commander.

LEAVES ADGER'S WHARVES
Every Wednesday & Saturday
AT HIGH WATER.

THESE Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort, & speed, are unrivalled on the coasts.

Tables supplied with every luxury.—Attentive and courteous commanders, willensure Travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation elegant State Room accommodatons, Freight or passage, apply to

HENRY MISSROON & CO.
Corner of East Bay and Adger's South Wharf,

Charleston to N. York, Cabin passage $15
Steerage, 8.

March 8, 1860.—1y.

EXCHANGE.

THE **Talladega InsuranceCo** is provided with ***Money to Cash*** all good Mobile or New Orleans acceptances, *either sight, or on the usual time*, an at most favorable rates.

SIGHT DRAFTS, on New York, Charleston, Mobile or New Orleans, sold at Montgomery rates. MONEY remitted to the Secretary promptly remitted.

JAMES G. L. HUEY, *Sec'y.*

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends, customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to cut and make coats, pantaloons, vests, &c in the neatest, most durable and fashionable style.

Call upon him, and he will insure you to be fitted in the most satisfactory manner, with the various description of garments suitable to the season

R. H. WYNNE.

Apl 12, 1860.—tf.

GRAND

BALLOON ASCENSION.

Look out! MONS WELLS will be here in a few days to ascend in his Mammoth Balloon *Queen of the air* provided their -s be a hundred & fifty Dollars to defray the expense, of which due notice will be given.

April 12, 1860.

HO! FOR A GOOD FORTUNE.

GRAND SCHEME
FOR
MAY 1860.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY,

McKINNEY & CO., Managers.

Authorized by Special Act of Legislature.

25,828 Prizes.

More than ONE PRIZE to every two

TICKETS,

CAPITAL PRIZE

$60,000.

Tickets only $10.

HALVES QUARTERS & EIGHTS IN PROPORTION

To be drawn each Saturday in 1860.

IN THE
CITY OF SAVANAH GEORGIA.

Class 70, to be Darwn May 5, 1860.
Class 71, to be Drawn May 12, 1860.
Class 72, to be Drawn May 19, 1860.
Class 73, to be Drawn May 26, 1860.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

1	Prize of $60,000	is	$60,000
1	" 20,000	is	20,000
1	" 10,000	is	10,900
1	" 5,000	is	5,000
1	" 4,000	is	4,000
1	" 3,000	is	3,000
1	" 2,000	is	2,000
1	" 1,500	is	1,500
1	" 1,100	is	1,100
5	" 1,000	are	5,000
10	" 500	are	5,000
2	" 400	are	800
2	" 300	are	600
2	" 200	are	400
50	" 150	are	7,500
100	" 100	are	10,000
100	" 95	are	9,500
100	" 85	are	8,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

25,448 Prizes Amounting to $212,140

25,828 Prizes amounting to **$366 040**

WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH:

CERTIFICATES of PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk.

Cert. of Packages of	10 Whole Tickets,	$60
" "	10 Half Tickets	30
" "	10 Qt. Tickets,	15
" "	10 Eighth "	7,50

LOOK AT THIS!

A SPLENDID DRAWING.
ON

THE THREE NUMBER PLAN!

Which takes place on every Wednesday and Saturday in 1860.

1	Capital Prize of		$23,000
1	"		4,000
1	"		4,000
1	"		3,000
1	"		2,171,20
10	"	$700 are	7,000
40		175 are	7,000
50		125 are	6 250
259		80 are	20,720
64		50 are	3,200
64		30 are	1,920
64		20 are	1,280
5,632		10 are	56,320
28,224		5 are	141,120

34,412 Prizes Am't. to $281,481.20

Whole Tickets $5

Shares in Proportion.

In ordering Tickets or Certificates.

Enclose the money to our address for the tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for Tickets or Certificates; by Mail or Express, to be directed to

McKINNEY & CO.,
SAVANNAH GA.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY virtue of four executions issued from the Probate Court of Talladega county and to me directed, in favor of Dr. J W. King, Wm H. Thornton, H. H. Wyche, and James H Joiner, against Martin Coker, Administrator &c., Larkin Coker, T. J. Downing and E. J. Martin, sec'ts; and one from the circuit court of Calhoun co. in favor of Walker and Abernathy, and against Martin Coker, Larkin Coker, A Downing, and E J. Martin, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., on the first Monday in June next, the following described land to wit: the north-west fourth of the north west fourth of section 30, township 14, range 6, and the north-east fourth of north west fourth of the same; and all that part of the east half of north east quarter that lies south of the road from Alexandria to Miller's Ferry on Coosa river—levied on to satisfy said executions.

F. LOVE, Shff.

Ap'l 12, 1860. By A. McCOLLUM, D. S.

Also, at the same time and place,

BY virtue of one execution issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of Wm. Coleman and against E. J. Martin, Martin Coker and L. Coker, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of sec. 3, T. 16, R. 6, also the S. 1-2 of the N E 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of Sec. 3. T 06, R 6 east in the Coosa Land District—levied on to satisfy said execution.

F. LOVE Shff.

Apl. 12, 1860. By A. McCOLLUM, D. S.

J. N. MONTGOMERY,

DEALER IN ITALIAN & AMERICAN

MARBLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Calhoun & surrounding country, that he has on hand the largest assortment of MARBLE ever in the State, and that he is prepared to execute all orders for MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and all other Grave Stones, as well as all kinds of Marble Work.

He is determined that his work shall give satisfaction. His shop is on Broad Street, opposite Watts Hall, where he solicits calls from those desiring work in his line. As he is determined to sell as cheap if not cheaper than any other establishment in the State.

Selma, Ala. Mar. 8 1858.

HARDWARE.

W. B. NORTON,

NO. 133 MEETING-STREET.
CHARLESTON S. C.

Offers for sale AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH OR PROMPT PAY, a very complete and superior assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
GUNS, PISTOLS,
AND
Plantation Tools.

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
SOUTHERN TRADE.

Merchants visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine the Stock and prices

ALL ORDERS FOR GOODS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Jacksonville Ala. March 16th 1860.—1y.

TIN SHOP.

FARMER & NESBIT,

ARE prepared to do all sorts of Tin and Sheet Iron work, at the old stand of S. P. Hudson.

They will also keep COOKING STOVES to sell low for the *CASH.*

Still take old pewter and Beaswax in exchange for Tin ware.

FARMER & NESBIT.

Sept. 30 1857—tf.

R. G. EARLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville Ala.

WILL Practice in the various courts of Law & equity of St. Clair, Calhoun, Randolph, & Talladega, counties, and asks a share of public patronage.

☞ Office Jacksonville, Ala.

April 5.—60.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountainhead of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This [illegible] Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" that will pass directly to the afflicted parts through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints, *Debility,* *Inward Weakness,*
Coughs, *Fever and Ague,* *Liver Complaints,*
Colds, *Female Complaints,* *Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases, *Headaches,* *Piles,*
Costiveness, *Indigestion,* *Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia, *Influenza,* *Secondary Symptoms,*
Diarrhœa, *Inflammation,*
Dropsy,

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way, among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON, & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

☞ Agents wanted always—Address as above.

DR. M'LANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC,

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a knawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to

RETURN THE MONEY

in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge

DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Country Store Keepers generally.

For sale in Jacksonville by
JOHN D. HOKE & BRO.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of four executions issued from the Probate Court of Talladega county, and to me directed, in favor of Dr. J. W. King, Wm. H. Thornton, H. H. Wyche, and James H. Joiner, against Martin Coker, Administrator &c., Larkin Coker, T. J. Downing and E. J. Martin, sec'ts; and one from the circuit court of Calhoun co. in favor of Walker and Abernathy, and against Martin Coker, Larkin Coker, A. Downing, and E. J. Martin, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., on the first Monday in May next, the following described property to-wit: two large road wagons, & one two horse Carryall,—levied on to satisfy said executions.

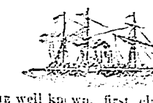
F. LOVE, Shff.

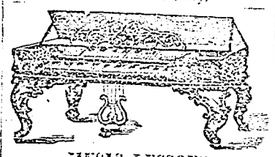
Ap'l 12, 1860. By A. McCOLLUM, D. S.

[illegible]

From the subscriber on the 8th inst. [illegible] dollars,—two ten dollar bills and 2 [illegible] two ten dollar bills were Alabama money [illegible] have my name on one corner. All persons are requested to look out for this stolen money [illegible] for the recovery of which I will pay [illegible] dollars.

Apl. 17, 60. G. H. BOL[illegible]





NOTICE.

ROBERT DOWNEY,

House, Sign & Ornamental

PAINTER.

IMITATIONS of all kinds—Wood, Marble, &c. Knowing by past experience he can please the most fastidious.

Work done upon the shortest notice.

He can be found at Mrs. Weir's Hotel.

Jacksonville, Oct. 6, 1859—1y.

Economy & Progression.

In this, the age of advancement, many things new and invaluable have been introduced—not the phantoms and chimeras of other ages, but new ones of sound and practical utility. In no department is progression better marked or more visibly to be seen than in the medical, when originating with competent men, and confined to scientific limits. Precisely of that character are the following remedial agents; none will prove more efficient, or are so often needed.

DR. LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

A new and certain cure for Coughs, Asthma Pain in the Breast; also Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds etc., among children.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing immediate relief, and in nine out of ten cases a prompt cure. It exercises the most controlling influence over Coughs and Irritation of the Lungs of any remedy known, often stopping the most violent in a few hours, or at most in a day or two. *Many cases thought* to be decidedly consumptive have been promptly cured by using a few bottles, and wearing the Little's Strengthening Plasters on the chest. As an anodyne expectorant, without astringing the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtures.

DR. LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the forms of No's. 1 and 2, the first for the acute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage,) that has been much improved upon in this country; & from its unexampled success is likely to supercede every other remedy for the cure of the diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Gonorrhœal Blenorrhœal and Leuchorrhœal or Flour Albus Affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from anything to be found in the United States in Pharmacopœa or in private practice; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivalled in America.

DOLLAR VERMIFUGE.

Prepared and put up in bottles and vials only by C. W. Little. In using, *nothing else is required* to relieve children of worms; and besides being one of the best and cheapest ever offered to the public, its frequent use in families will save much trouble and expense, as well as the lives of many children; for *eight* out of every *ten cases* generally require it.

DR. LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER OINTMENT.

Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tetters, Scald Heads, and diseases of the skin generally, have been cured by this remedy, and since the introduction of the No 2 preparation (being stronger) scarcely a case has been found that it will not effectually eradicate in a short time. For the cure of Cancerous Sores and Ulcers it is applied in the form of Plasters, and is almost infallible.

In addition, the Proprietor prepares, for the great convenience and certainty in prescribing, Strengthening Plasters of the most superior quality, Improved Cook's Pills (*an easy billious cathartic*) Vegetable Pills (*a mild cathartic to obviate costiveness*) Antacid (*for tightness and acidity of the stomach.*) Tonic Bitters, etc., which will be sent on consignment if ordered.

Medicines, like everything else, are better and more economically supplied to the great mass of the people by merchandise than in any other way.

Physicians are referred to the 13th page of Dr. Little's phamplet, to the catalogue of medicines of the Materia Medica, that he uses in compounding his different remedies, and asked to say if they are not the chief reliance of the profession, as he himself has practised medicine extensively for more than ten years, before retiring to the drug business.

In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in all the Southern States they are to be had; and as there are scamps about who are counterfeiting his remedies, by palming off their own or something else, by using the same or similar names (for no patent is wanted or secured amid the absurd patents of the day.)

N. B.—All orders and letters on business are to sent in future to LITTLE & BRO. Macon, Georgia, instead of Philadelphia.

Wholesale Agents, Dr. P. M. Cohen & Co., Charleston, S. C., McKesson & Robins, New York, & T. M. Cunningham, Selma, Ala.

Sold in Jacksonville by Hendrick & Nisbet.

In Alexandria by J. J. Vandever.

In Oxford by Dr. S. C. Williams, and by Merchants & Druggists generally. July 21

NOTICE.

WE have our Furnace in operation and can furnish the people with HOLLOW WARE and MACHINERY CASTINGS, at any time. We will also give employment to 25 or 30 men to cut wood, or will give any man or company of men a contract for the cutting of 2,000 Cords Wood for us, provided they will complete the job by the first of March next.

GOODE, MORRIS, & CO.

Morrisville, Calhoun co., Nov. 4—t

DR. T. C. BRANNON.

Formerly of Gadsden, is now permanently located on the Road leading from Gadsden to Ashville, one mile below Sulphur Spring.

He will cheerfully attend day & night calls, for rich & Poor at the following Reduced Rates, viz;

	$	cts
Mileage per day, 4 miles and under.		50
" " night, " " "		100
" " day, from 4 miles to 10		3 1-33
" " night " " " "		75
" " day, 10 miles and over		25
" " night " " " "		50

Prescription & medicine at Bedside (for ordinary cases) $1, Prescription at Office, for Chronic or Acute Disease, with medicine & written directions, when necessary, $1 cash One Dollar & 50 cents if Booked.

Midwifery—ordinary cases—$15 no mileage. Surgical cases treated at the usual rates. Dr. Brannon, having been generally successful in curing many obstinate forms of Chronic Disease, viz. Dropsy Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Womb, Liver, Kidneys, & also ulcers, Scrofula, Pulmonary Consumption, (In the incipient Stage) & &c. Offers to treat them through the mail, or otherwise; giving plain & full directions, with a *safe & efficient* Treatment: at the above low rates. Persons ordering medicine will give the History of the disease & symptoms.

Cash must accompany all orders.

Address, T. C. BRANNON, M. D.

Beebe Springs, P. O. St. Clair County, Ala

Reference, Citizens of Gadsden & vicinity.

Aug 8, 1859.—1 y.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala. Special Term, April 2d, A. D. 1860.

At this Term of the court, the matters & things touching the report of Wm. T. Yeatman, administrator of the Estate of James R. Cole, dec'd upon the insolvency of said Estate, were heard and determined, & under & by virtue of an order and decree of said court, said Estate was declared insolvent.

Whereupon, it was ordered by the court, that Monday the 28th day of May, 1860, be set apart for said administrator to make settlement of the same.

It is farther ordered, that notice of said settlement day be given to the creditors of said Estate, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly news paper published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said 28th day of May next, 1860, to be and appear at a special Term of said court, to be holden at the court House of said county, on said Monday the 28th of May next, 1860, and nominate a suitable person as the future Administrator of said Estate, if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Probate of said county, at office in the Town of Jacksonville, on this the 2d day of April, A. D. 1860.

A. WOODS, Judge of

Apr. 12, 1860,—3t. Probate

W. H. McDONALD & CO's.

Advertising & Commission House,

NO. 102, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

Advertisements will be received as above for publication in this paper.

EMBROIDERY, PERFUMERY, FOREIGN DOMESTICS DRY GOOD SHAWLS,

READY MADE CLOTHING.

DRY GOODS.

AND

MILLINERY.

LACES, GLOVES, FLOWERS, BONNETS, FLATS, RIBBONS, STRAW TRIMMING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

All Goods marked in plain Figures,

AT

J. FREUDENBERGER'S

NEW CASH STORE,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

HE respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received an entire new and fashionable Stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

FOR

LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

ALSO,

A new and fashionable Stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

To which branch Mrs. Freudenberger will attend, and would be pleased for the Ladies to call and examine her Stock and Prices. She will also alter and Trim

BONNETS,

To the latest Fashion.

Orders promptly executed. All Goods sold at the lowest New York retail Prices.

J. FREUDENBERGER.

Oct. 20, 1859.—1y.

CLOAKS, YANKEE NOTIONS

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, SHIRTS & DRAWERS, CUTLERY, HOSIERY,

---

Merchant Mills.

The undersigned having taken charge of Maj. J. A. Stevenson's Brick Merchant Mills, 2 miles south of Jacksonville, respectfully informs the public that he has put them in good order and condition to make as much and as good Flour, as any Mills in the country. Corn also ground in a manner that cannot fail to please.

ABRAHAM ADERHOLT.

March 16, 1859—tf.

P. S. Also a Splendid SAW MILL in first rate order, at which we can fill bills to LUMBER of every description and variety of the very best quality, upon short notice

---

NOTICE.

I HAVE my **Steam Grist Mills** in operation now and will be able to accommodate my customers and the public immediately. Everything connected with the ***Flouring Mill*** is of the best material, strict attention will be paid to all grain sent to these mills. All foreigners can be accommodated with a comfortable house and lot during their stay at the mills.

JAMES G. NISBET.

Feb'y 3 1859.—tf

J. M. CLAY & CO.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery,

China, Glass, Queensware, &c.

Broad Street,

SELMA, ALA.

Feb. 9, 1860.—1y

For Philadelphia, New York &c.

FROM

CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH

CABIN PASSAGE $15: : : : : : : : STEERAGE $5

Excursion Tickets good to return till Jan'y 1860: : : : : : $25.

THE well known, first class sidewheel Steamships, **State of Georgia**, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, & **Keystone State**, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, now form a *regular* line for the North, leaving Charleston and Savannah alternately.

The **State of Georgia** sails from Savannah on the 5th 15th and 25th of every month.

The **Keystone State** sails from Charleston on the 10th 20th and 30th of every month.

These ships are in strength, speed and accommodations, fully equal to any on the coast. Inland navigation 100 miles on Deleware river and Bay; two nights at sea.

For Niagara Falls the Lakes & Canada.

SHORTEST & CHEAPEST ROUTE.

This line connects at Philadelphia with the Great Northwestern Railroad Route through to Niagara Falls or Buffalo, in 18 hours from Philadelphia. Through Tickets with the privilege of stopping at Philadelphia and intermediate points, for sale by the Agents in Savannah and Charleston.

Fare to Niagara or Buffalo, $23. Elmira $21; to Canandaigua, $22.

A. HERON, Jr.

Agent at Philadelphia.

HUNTER & GAMMELL,

Agents at Savannah.

T. S. & T. G. BUDD, *Agents at Charleston.*

March 22 1860.—1y

Howard Association

PHILADELPHIA.

A benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis*, the Vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, &c. &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a charitable act worthy of their name to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give

Medical Advice Gratis

to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE.

It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labor of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhe, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism, or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhoea, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be accepted.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association No. 2 South NINTH Street, Philidelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

February 6 1860—1y.

Wheat Wanted.

FROM 20,000 to 50,000 BUSHELS of Wheat will be purchased by the undersigned, and the best cash prices paid, delivered either at our Mills or Cane Creek or Choccolocco.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer & the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,

Agents, 36 Church St., N. York.

Sept. 15, 1859—1y.

EMPLOYMENT.

$50 to $100 per moth.

Ladies and gentlemen learned or unlearned Are wanted in each section of the South and West, to act as *agents in an easy, useful and* favorable business by which they can *certainly* make from $50 to $100 per month. For full particulars, terms &c., address (inclosing stamp to pay return postage) W. R. JERRY, Rockingham N. C.

S. F. HOBBS,

JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH.

WOuld inform the citizens of Selma and vicinity that he has purchased the Stock in trade, and taken the old stand of the late J. R. FOOR, and has made large additions of

Gold & Silver Goods of every description

SILVER TEA-SETS	*SALT STANDS,*
PITCHERS,	*CAKE CARD and*
WAITERS,	*FRUIT BASKETS,*
GOBLETS,	*NAPKIN RINGS,*
CUPS,	*CAKE PIE, FRUIT*
LADLES,	*& BUTTER KNIVES*
KNIVES,	*PICKLE FORKS,*
SPOONS,	*and EGG SPOONS,*
FORKS,	

Silver sets and Silver Pieces, Beautifully put up in cases for Wedding and other presents.

English French and Swiss Watches, *In Gold & Silver Cases in large variety.*

AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES.

In Gold and Silver Hunting Cases—Warranted perfect time-keepers.

JEWELRY!

From rich Diamond to cheap Plain Gold, including Cameo, Lava and Mosaic in full sets, and single pieces, with almost every description of Ornament now in use

Silver Plated Goods of every variety,

Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Breakfast and Dinner Castors, Tea and Coffee Urns, Double Walled Ice Pitchers, Cups, Goblets, Forks, Ladles, Knives, Spoons, &c.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, *In Gold, Silver, Steel & Shell Frames.*

FANCY GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Rich and Beautiful Vases & Statuetts

American Clocks of almost every Style and Quality Manufactured.

TOGETHER WITH A FINE LOT OF

FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS.

CITIZENS of Dallas and surrounding counties are invited to examine the stock.—Having bought the stock in store, at great discount from original cost, and also having superior advantages in procuring new goods, I am enabled to sell at extremely low prices,

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Musical Instruments repaired by workmen of experience and skill.

Engraving of all kinds done at short notice. Goods sold at my Store, engraved free of charge. S. F. HOBBS.

Goldsby's Block, Broadway, Selma, Ala.

Dec. 8, 1859.—1y.

S. F. BECTON,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE

AND

GROCERIES,

BROAD STREET,

SELMA, ALA.

DR. J. R. SLAYTON,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services in the practice of

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

To the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country. Can be found at the Drug Store of Slayton & Gray.

January 19, 1860.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

R. A. PRINGLE & CO.

177 EAST BAY,

Opposite the New Custom House.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

By the first of February next, we will have in store a large stock of every variety of GOODS usually kept in our line, the greater portion of which, will nearer meet the wants of the retail trade, and particularly the consumer, than has been usual in this market. We especially invite the attention and patronage of Alabama Merchants

ROBERT A. PRINGLE.

Jan. 19, 1860. CHARLES H. BERRY.

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself at that place, and is prepared to execute Blacksmith work in all its various branches: such as Farm Work, Mill & **Machine Irons,**

Ironing and Repairing Buggies Carriages, Wagons, &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, in the most approved and durable style.

Transient persons can have horses shod or other work done upon the shortest notice.

A good stock of iron &c. always on hand.

He may be constantly found at his place of business, ready to execute all work needed, which will be warranted by him, and executed on reasonable terms.

Ten per cent deduction for cash custom, from the usual credit prices.

WM P. PRICKETT

Oxford Ala., Mar 8, 1860.—1y.

MUSIC LESSONS.

MRS. MARTHA E. FRANCIS, will continue to give Music Lessons, at her residence on a new and elegant instrument. Pupils can commence at any time to suit their convenience, and continue five months for the session.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Dec. 29, 1859.

R. O. RANDALL,

WATCH REPAIRER

AND

JEWELER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Gadsden and vicinity, that he still continues the above named business, and has become permanently located at Gadsden, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers and execute for them all work needed in his line. He may be found at the Store of W. B. Wynne & Co. All work neatly, cheaply and promptly executed. Terms cash.

Feb. 23, 1859.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Ever since my "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps"—the purest and best Gin for medical purposes—became fully appreciated throughout this country, I have been constantly solicited by druggists, apothecaries, and large numbers of the most eminent physicians, in all parts of the Union, to add to my Gin importations pure Brandies and Wines, and to bottle them the same as I am and have been doing with the Schnapps; to seal with my seal and give my certificate guarantying their undoubted purity.

I should long ago have endeavored to comply with the flattering requests, but I found it impossible to do so, especially in regard to the important articles of Brandy, Port and Madeira Wines, owing to the high prices in Europe, occasioned by short grape crops for some years. Happily for the success of my new enterprise, the grape crops for the last and the previous years were abundant.

Another point in my favor is this the duty now on French Brandy is 70 per cent. less than it was when my medical friends began to solicit me to furnish pure Brandy and Wines. These favoring circumstances have enabled me to commence a new enterprise.—I have concluded to import Cognac Brandy and Wines, to bottle them for medical as well as for private use. I am well aware, from the bitter experience, the vile attacks, the misrepresentation of motives and enmity of dealers and mixers of bad articles which I met with & conquered in the case of my Schnapps before obtained its present proud pre-eminence over all other Gins, that the new enterprise will be attended with equal opposition, more trouble, and involve an immense outly of capital. These difficulties and expenses will be much greater, because I shall have to encounter the malignity and enmity of countless thousands who are engaged in the liquor trade, and making fortunes by the manufacture of infamous imitations of "Brandy" made from poisonous compounds—their use being alike destructive to healthy human life, and of course speedy death to the feeble invalid, or those in whose behalf eminent physicians have urged upon me the importation of a pure, invigorating article of Brandy. I shall do so, in spite of all opposition, even that of the dealers and sellers of the stuff in bottles called "Brandy," of which millions of bottles are annually sold, and which is no better than the worst of poisons.

I am perfectly willing and well satisfied to embark in this new enterprise, and have no fears, no doubts about the most ultimate success for myself and the druggists and apothecaries in the *thirty-three States*, if they will heartily co-operate with me in my efforts to drive out of use the vilest of compounds, called "Brandy," and replace it with the *pure* unadulterated article, which I will faithfully and truly supply.

The medical virtues of French Brandy need not to be told. The Brandy imported by me I will bottle, seal with my seal, my label, and add my certificate that it is of the first quality, and pure and unadulterated as when it left the distillery in France.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant, and my tried commercial integrity, that what I pledge and certify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate is correct, and can be relied upon by purchasers in any section of the Union to which my Brandy may be sent. I have made arrangements with the best Brandy manufacturers in France, with those who have a world wide renown as the first Brandy exporters. I have selected four eminent firms who will ship me their Brandies. I shall not designate the article by any other name than Wolfe's Genuine Cognac Brandy. If I were to do otherwise it would be useless for these unprincipled persons, who are incessantly engaged in the nefarious traffic of imitating all valuable articles, would soon imitate and adopt my mark as a cloak under which to sell their compound of poisons to cover the vile imposition.

I am now prepared to receive and execute orders for Wolf's Genuine Cognac Brandy addressed to me, No. 22 Beaver Street. Prices will be given to personal application, or in reply to letters.

In this circular I have thus far written mainly about pure Cognac Brandy; I have now to call your attention to other liquors and wines.

I am prepared to supply orders for "Jamaica Rum" imported and bottled by me; also Irish and Scotch Whiskey." The purity and genuineness of the last-named articles, imported for "medical use." I will also guaranty with my seal, my label, and my certificate.

I shall also import the purest and best "Madeira." "Port," and "Sherry" Wines for Medical purposes. These I also guaranty with my seal, my label, and my certificate.

In conclusion permit me to add that I shall be happy to hear from those that this circular reaches, and whose personal or pecuniary interests it may effect, in the combination of articles that I engage to supply. Should any such person visit New York—especially a Druggists, Apothecary or Physician—I shall be most happy to receive a personal call.

There is no importer who possesses more actual experience and knowledge of the importing liquor and wine trade than I do, I have been engaged in it over thirty years.

I have narrated some facts connected with my new enterprize for the particular information of those connected with the practice or the sale of medicines. If I am favored with the visits of any such, or by friends to whom they give letters of introduction to me, they can see with their own eyes, and test my truthfulness by their own observation.

I respectfully crave, for this Circular and its contents a careful and attentive perusal. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

18, 20, & 22 Beaver Street, New York.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

J. D. GRIFF & Co., New Orleans, La.

S. J. & J. J. JONES, Mobile, Alabama.

HUNNICUT & TAYLOR Atlanta, Georgia.

HAVIL AND CHICHESTER & Co., Aug. Ga.

RAGLAND & BIRCH, Columbus, Georgia.

BOWDER & ANDERSON, Macon, Georgia.

OLCOMB & Co., Savannah, Georgia,

FOLIN, Charleston, S C.

EASON, SAVERY & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3, DEPOT ST.—TALLADEGA, ALA.

☞ *We buy and sell Country Produce.*

Jan. 26, 1860.—6m

SELMA

BOOK AND MUSIC STORE,

WEST & BLANDIN,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

BOOKS

AND

STATIONERY!

PIANO FORTES,

Sheet Music and all kinds of Musical instruments, and agents for Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.

Selma Ala. Mar. 1st, 1860.

FORT & HARGROVE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCERS,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

OPPOSITE PLANTER'S BANK AGENCY

Will keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Groceries at the lowest market prices.

Call and examine our stock.

Rome, Ga. May 19 1859—1y

Dr. H. Baird,

Tenders his services to the citizens of Springville and vicinity, in the practice of Medicine on the Urinary system

Jan. 26, 1860.—tf.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, and to me directed, in favour of J. Montgomery & Son, and *against* X. H. Miller and W. A. Miller, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door, in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the first Monday in May next, 1860, the following described property, to-wit: ONE NEGRO GIRL NAMED AMANDA—levied upon as the property of said X. H. Miller, to satisfy said execution in my hands.

F. LOVE, *Sheriff,*

By W. B. TURNIPSEED, D. S.

April 5, 1860.

ETOWAH HOUSE,

ROME, GA.

L. P. THOMAS, Proprietor,

(LATE OF EATONTON HOTEL.)

The Stage Offices are kept at this house

AND IT IS NEAREST THE DEPOT.

April 21 1859.

CHESNUT GROVE

WHISKEY

C.W.

The enterprising proprietor of

CHESTNUT GROVE WHISKEY,

(The Purest Medicinal Agent ever known) has furnished the community a Stimulant, pure, healthful and invigorating, at the same time a mild delicious beverage. It is calculated to do away with the vile drugged stuff that is palmed off on the community, and which is injurious to body and mind. In addition to the certificates beneath, he has received a Diploma from the STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, and additional testimony from DR. JACKSON, of Boston, who testifies under oath to its absolute purity.

CERTIFICATES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9th, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of Chestnut Grove Whiskey which you sent us, and find that it contains none of the Poisonous substance known as Fusil Oil, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the wishkeys in general use

BOOTH, GARRET & CAMAC,

Analytical Chemists.

New York, Sept. 3d, 1858.

I have analized a sample of Chestnut Grove Whiskey, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whiskey.

JAMES R. CLINTON,

Analytical Chemist.

Boston, March 7th, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of Chestnut Grove Whiskey, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated.—The fine flavor of this Whiskey is derived from the Grain used in manufacturing it.—Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.

State Assayer.

No. 16, Boylston Street.

For Sale by **C. WHARTON, Jr.**

Sole Principal Agent.

No. 116, Walnut St, Philadelphia.

feb. 2.—3m.

THE Regular stated meetings of ALEXANDRIA LODGE are held at Alexandria, on Saturday before the 3rd Sabbath in each month.

Brethren will take due notice, and act accordingly. T. J. PRATHER,

Feb. 23, 1860.—1y. Secy.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

OXFORD, ALA.

J. A. DEARMON, is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates:

Horse per day,	$1 25
Buggy " "	1 00
Horse and Buggy per day	2 25
Horses Hack & driver,	5 00
Horse or Buggy, half a day	75

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by persons hiring them.

Transient persons can have their horses well taken care of at this Stable.

N. B. Persons who hire Horses and Buggies, must not forget to pay up occasionally, as corn is high and a cash article, and if they fail, 25 per cent will be added.

Feb. 23, 1860.—5t.

FRUIT TREES

FOR SALE AT THE

SELMA NURSERY.

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, CHERRY, NECTARINE, PLUM, and APRICOT trees, choice varieties.

Also *Almond Fig, Pomegranate, Quince, & Pecan trees.* The Black English *everbearing Mulberry, Goose berry, Rasp berry, & Strawberry Vines.*

Grape Vines,

Isabella, Catawba, Concord, Diana, Rebecca, and a number of other choice native Kinds. A few sorts of the most celebrated foreign grapes, such as, the *Black Hamburg, Golden Chasselas, Muscat of Alexandria, & Black Prince,* also *Ornamental trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Green house Plants, Bulbous Roots &c. &c.*

Our nursery is near the Ala. & Tenn. rivers rail Road. Many of our trees have borne fruit this year.

Orders solicited which will receive prompt attention.

Catalogues sent by mail on application.

Selma, Sep't. 8th 1859. BRAZERS & Co.

Dr. W. L. STARNS,

TENDERS his professional services to the vicinity of Mount Polk, and the surrounding country.

He has permanently located himself within a half mile of Read's Mills; and he will give prompt attention to all who may favor him with a call, at the following reduced rates:

Prescriptions and Medicines,	$1 00	
In chronic cases, from	$1 00 to	$2 00
Cases in Obstetrics, from	$4 00 to	$5 00
25 cents per mile in day time,		
50 cents per mile at night.		

All cases of surgical treatment at a reduced rate. Jan. 26. 1860.—tf.

WOODWARD & WHITE

Have received their

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS,

ALL

Are respectfully invited

TO CALL

And purchase if suited

IN

Styles and Prices.

March 29th, 1860.—6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration with the will annexed, on the Estate of William Miller, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 13th day of March, 1860. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

mar. 15. J. M. B. AGLEY, Adm

CHARITY NEELY, DECEASED, }
Estate of }

LETTERS of administration, upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 31st day of March 1860, by the honorable John W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair County—notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate, will be required to present the same, within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

OSCAR F. and WADE B. NEELY,

April 5, 1860.—6t Adm's.

PIANO-FORTES, A. H. GALE & Co.

TAKE great pleasure in inviting the attention of Artists, Amateurs and the public generally, to their *New Scale, Overstrung, Iron-Frame Piano Fortes,* just introduced.

The growing demand for Piano-Fortes, of more than ordinary power and brilliancy of tone, directed our energies to the production of such an instrument, we submit the result without fear of competition.

Our Pianos are all manufactured of the best well seasoned materials, under our immediate supervision, and are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction whether ordered from us direct, or sold by any of our Agents, throughout the Country. We solicit a continuance of that patronage which we have enjoyed for the last 25 Years.

A. H. GALE & CO.

107 East 12th, Street, New York.

Apr. 12th, 1860,—3 months.

"BLISS'"

DYSPEPTIC REMEDY.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy has the largest sale of any medicine in the world. 100,000 packages sold in Georgia and South Carolina in fourteen months. It is warranted to cure, if directions are followed, any case of Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Jaundice, General Debility, Palpitation, Chronic Diarrhœa, Giddiness, Depressed Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and Back. It is specially adapted to Female complaints; it produces Rotundity of Form in Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.

Every invalid should try one Package.

W. W. BLISS & CO.

PROPRIETORS,

363 Broadway, New York.

For Sale in Jacksonville by

THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.
FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.
FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.
FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.
FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.
FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,

IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,

HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,

WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

OR CHANGE OF DIET,
OR CHANGE OF DIET,
OR CHANGE OF DIET,
OR CHANGE OF DIET,
OR CHANGE OF DIET,
OR CHANGE OF DIET,

WITH LESS TROUBLE,
WITH LESS TROUBLE,
WITH LESS TROUBLE,
WITH LESS TROUBLE,
WITH LESS TROUBLE,
WITH LESS TROUBLE,

MORE SPEEDILY,
MORE SPEEDILY,
MORE SPEEDILY,
MORE SPEEDILY,
MORE SPEEDILY,
MORE SPEEDILY,

AND PERMANENTLY,
AND PERMANENTLY,
AND PERMANENTLY,
AND PERMANENTLY,
AND PERMANENTLY,
AND PERMANENTLY,

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.

TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy toward suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by

W. W. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS,

363 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

For Sale in Jacksonville by

SLAYTON & GRAY.

Dr. JOHN M. TURK,

A REFORM PHYSICIAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Oxford, Ala. and vicinity, and hopes to merit and share a liberal patronage. He proposes to treat all forms of disease, both chronic and acute, & that without the use of poisonous or depletive agents.

Dec. 22, 1859—tf.

10,000 NEGROES

Saved Yearly.

PLANTERS

Take Notice,

JACOB'S CORDIAL

Is Guaranteed to Cure

The Worst Cases of

DIARRHŒA,

The Worst Cases of

DYSENTERY,

The Worst Cases of

FLUX.

Testimony of Hon. Hiram Warner, Judge Supreme Court Georgia.—I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, and have found it a most efficient, and in my judgement, a valuable remedy.

Testimony of Hon. Wm. H. Underwood, Judge Superior Court Georgia.—It affords me pleasure in being able to recommend the use of Jacob's Cordial to all who require a medicine of the kind.

Testimony of Jas. G. Dobbin, Esq., Agent State Bank of Georgia, Griffin.—I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and believe it stands at the head of every preparation of the kind, and would recommend its use.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants Everywhere.

For Sale in Jacksonville by

SLAYTON & GRAY.

DR. D. A. MURDOCK

CONTINUES to offer his professional services to the citizens of White Plains and vicinity. Jan 19, 1860.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office

MERCHANT MILLS.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that his MILLS on Tallasseehatchee, five miles from Jacksonville, are now in excellent running order, that he has two pair of French Burrs now in operation, and that he is prepared to make as good **Flour** and **Meal** as can be made in the up country.

He further informs his friends and customers, that he has no connection with the Stephenson Mills, advertised over the signature of Abraham Adihult.

J. A. ADIHOLD.

March 24, 1859.—tf.

DR. C. J. CLARK,

Surgeon & Practicing Physician

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

DR. CLARK will keep constantly on hand a supply of **Pure Medicines** for his own prescribing and to supply his patrons.

He will also take charge of Negroes suffering from Chronic Diseases, or requiring Surgical treatment, and board and treat them on reasonable terms. Jan. 18, 1859.—1y.

W. TAYLOR. WALKER CURRY

TAYLOR & CURRY,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

THE subscribers return their acknowledgments to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage which has been extended to them for the past eighteen months. They respectfully invite attention to their stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., which is complete, and will be sold at as low rates as can be purchased in Selma, or any other market in the interior.

They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
OILS, PAINTS, DYESTFFS,
Varnishes, Painters' Materials,
PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,
Putty, Window Glass of all sizes,
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and FRENCH
Perfumeries, Fine Hair Oils,
POMATUMS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
And Toilet Articles,
TOOTH, NAIL, HAIR, FLESH,
And Crumb Brushes,
TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES, &
Supporters,
HAIR DYES & RESTORATIVES,
Surgical & Dental Instruments,
SPICES, SMOKING TOBACCO,
Snuffs Fine Chewing Tobacco,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
Inks, Stationery,
ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID,
Spts. Turpentine, Fluid Lamps,
KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS.
Also, Pure Wines, Brandies and other **Liquors** for medical purposes, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to, and all medicines warranted fresh and pure, and put up in the best style. Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. TAYLOR & CURRY.

Talladega, Ala., Aug. 11, 57—1y.

MERCHANT MILLS,

Latest Improvement.

My merchant Mills, 2 miles west of Jacksonville, are now in full and complete operation, capable of grinding, from 3 to 400 bushels of grain per day, at any stage of water. And it is a large outlay in cash, combining the best science, mechanical skill, and materials in their construction, that the Country afforded; with an accommodating Scientific Miller in charge of them, will entitle the mills to a share of public patronage, it is respectfully solicited.

For the accommodation of those who may remain over night, there is at hand a comfortable house and fire place, and lots & sheds for their stock

MILES W. ABERNATHY.

Nov. 3, 1859.—tf.

EDUCATIONAL

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having for some time past, contemplated the establishment of an Educational Institute for young Ladies in some locality, affording the greatest facilities for speedy success and permanent usefulness announces as the result, that, he has finally decided that Jacksonville is the best point for this object.

He will, in the execution of his design present for patronage, an Institution as favorable as any in the country for acquiring all that is essential in a liberal and accomplished female education.

To accommodate patronage from abroad he will, for the present, procure board for all applying for the benefits of this institution in good families in the village; hoping at an early day, to be able to provide it for them in his own.

In the instruction and discipline of the pupils, he will be assisted by his wife, who is well known in this community as having been for several years the successful disciplinarian and teacher of the Jacksonville Female Academy.

In offering ourselves to the people of Jacksonville and vicinity as Instructors of youth, we have the confidence that we throw ourselves upon a generous and appreciative public, who will not withhold from us the reward we merit, nor fail to acknowledge our ability for this undertaking, or honest endeavor to discharge our duty both to pupils and patrons.

The RATES OF TUITION in this Institution will be the same as in others of similar grade, viz: for the

1st Class—Embracing primary studies	$1
2d Class " the common English branches;	$2
3d Class " the higher English branches and the Natural sciences,	$1[illegible]
4th Class " the higher branches of mathematics and the ancient and modern Languages,	$2[illegible]

The science of vocal music will be taught gratuitously to all the pupils, as a daily exercise.

Instruction in the department of Instrumental music, will be given by accomplished and successful Teachers.

A competent Teacher of the ornamental brancheswill be provided.

The first session of this School will open on the 9th of January next, at the house of the Principal, and a more commodious place will soon be provided.

While moral and religious instruction will be constantly and faithfully imparted, all sectarian and denominational influence will be conscientiously avoided.

Coming as we do with the best of motives, we are determined to merit and trust we shall receive a worthy share of your patronage. L. H. PARSONS, Principal.

Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 26, 1859—tf.

SOLOMON BRADEN, Deceased, Estate of

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 10th day of March, 1860, by the Honorable John W. Inzer Judge of the Probate Court in and for St. Clair County, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred WILLIAM BRADEN, Adm'r.

March 22, 1860.—6t.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of two fi. fas issued from the Circuit Court of Talladega County and to me directed; one in favour of John H. Williamson, and against Jas. McCann, Lewis Green, and J. N. Pearce, and the other in favor of Wm. S. Chapman, and against Lewis T. Green, J. W. Stephenson, J. N. Pearce and James McCann, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in May next, the following decribed land to-wit: the north east fourth of the south east fourth of section 7, Township 14, Range 7, east in the Coosa Land district—levied on as the property of J. N. Pearce, to satisfy said fi. fas.

FIELDING LOVE, Sheriff.

By A. McCollum, D. S.

March 29, 1860.—tds.

ckſonville Republican
LISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
J. F. GRANT,
Two Dollars within the year, or three at the end of the year.
ilure to give notice of a wish to discon- will be considered an engagement for the year.

Jacksonville Republican

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, & fifty cents per square for each continuance. One square counted as two, &c. Advertisements not marked continued until forbid.
Yearly advertisements—$10 for one square and $5 for each additional square.
Annunciation of Candidates $5. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square.
Interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

L. 24, NO. 17. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY April 26, 1860. WHOLE NO. 1219

POETRY.

OUR BABY.

Did you ever see our baby?
Little Tot,
With her eyes so sparkling bright
And her skin so lilly white,
Lips and cheeks of rosy light—
Tell you what,
She is just the sweetest baby
In the lot.

Ah! she is our only darling,
And to me,
All her little ways are witty:
When she sings her little ditty
Every word is just as pretty
As can be—
Not another in the city
Sweet as she.

You don't think so—you ne'er saw her
Wish you could
See her playthings clattering,
Hear her little tongue a chattering
Little dancing feet come pattering
Think you would
Love her just as well as I do—
If you could!

Every grandma's only darling,
I suppose,
Is as sweet and bright a blossom
Is a treasure to her bosom,
Is as cheering and endearing
As my rose—
Heavenly Father, spare them to us
Till life's close.

REMEMBRANCE.

"There are tones that will haunt us, tho' lonely
Our paths be o'er mountain or sea;
There are looks that will part from us only
When memory ceases to be:
There are hopes which our burdens can lighten,
Tho' toilsome and steep be the way;
And dreams that, like moonlight, can brighten
With a light that is clearer than day."

Miscellaneous.

From the Diary of a Late Physician.

THE MERCHANT'S CLERK.

BY SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S.

(*Continued.*)

Scarce 20*l.* now remained of the 600*l.* with which they were married; his wife's little earnings were to be, *of course,* for a while suspended; he was prohibited, at the peril of blindness, from the only species of employment he could obtain; the last ray of hope concerning Hillary's reconciliation was extinguished; and all this when their expenses were on the eve of being doubled or trebled.

It was well for Mrs. Elliott that her husband had placed that silk shade upon his forehead!

During his absence the next morning at the ophthalmic infirmary, whether, at my desire, he went twice a week to receive the advice of Mr.——, the eminent oculist, I called and seized the opportunity of placing in Mrs. Elliott's hands, with unspeakable satisfaction, the sum of 40*l.*, which my good wife had chiefly collected among her friends; and as Mrs. Elliott read, or, rather, attempted to read, for her eyes were filled with tears, the affectionate note written to her by my wife, who begged that she would send her little boy to our house till she should have recovered from her confinement, she clasped her hands together, & exclaimed, "Has not God heard my prayers! Dearest doctor! Heaven will reward you! What news for my poor heartbroken husband when he returns home from the infirmary, weary and disheartened! * * * *

"And now, doctor, shall I confide to you a plan I have formed?" said Mrs. Elliott, looking earnestly at me. "Don't try to persuade me against putting it into practice; for my mind is made up, and nothing can turn me from my purpose." I looked at her with surprise" "You know we have but this one room and the little closet—for what else is it?—where we sleep; and where must my husband and child be when I am confined? Besides, we cannot, even with all your noble kindness to us, afford to have proper, the most ordinary attendance." She paused; I listened anxiously.

"So—I've been thinking—would you not" —she hesitated, as if struggling with violent emotion—"*could you not get me admitted*"—her voice trembled—"into— the lying-in hospital?" I shook my head, unable at the moment to find utterance.

"It has cost me a struggle: Providence seems, however, to have led me to the thought! I shall there be no expense to my husband, and shall have, I understand, excellent attendance."

"My poor dear madam," I faltered "you must forgive me; but I cannot bear to think of it." In spite of my struggles, the swelling tears at length burst from my laden eyes. She buried her face in her handkerchief and wept bitterly. "My husband can hear of me every day, and, with God's blessing upon us, perhaps in a month's time we may both meet in better health and spirits. And if—if—*if* it would not inconvenience Mrs.——or yourself to let my little Henry"—she could get no further, and burst again into a fit of passionate weeping. I promised her, in answer to her reiterated entreaties, that I would [illegible] her an admission into the lying-in hospital at any moment she might require it.

"But, my dear madam, your husband— Mr. Elliott—depend upon it, will never hear of all this; he will never permit it, I feel perfectly certain."

"Ah, doctor, I know he would not, but he shall not know anything about my intentions till I am safely lodged in the— hospital. I intend to leave, without his knowing where I am gone, some day this week; *for I feel satisfied*—" She paused and trembled. "When he returns from the infirmary on Friday he will find a letter from me telling him all my little scheme, and my God incline him to forgive me for what I am *doing.* I know he loves me, however, too fondly to make me unhappy!"

The next morning my wife accompanied me to their lodging, for the purpose of taking home with her little Henry. A sad scene it was; but Elliott, whom his wife had easily satisfied of the prudence of this disposing of the child during the period of her confinement, bore it manfully. He carried the child down to my carriage, and resigned him into the hands of my wife and a servant, after many fond caresses, with an air of melancholy resolution; promising *to* call daily and *see* him while on his visit to my house. I strove to console him under this temporary separation from his child, and to impress upon him the necessity of absolute quiet and repose, in order to give due effect to the very active treatment under which he had been placed for the complaint in his eyes; this I did in order to prepare him for the second stroke meditated to be inflicted upon him on the ensuing Friday by his wife, and to rereconcile him, by anticipation as it were, to their brief separation. When once the decisive step had been taken, I felt satisfied that he would speedily see the propriety of it.

It was wonderful to see how Mrs. Elliott, during the interval between this day and the Friday appointed for her entrance into the lying-in hospital, sustained her spirits. Her manner increased in tenderness towards her husband, who evinced a corresponding energy of sympathy and affection towards her. His anxieties had been to a considerable extent allayed by the seasonable addition to his funds already spoken of; but he expressed an occasional surprise at the absence of any preparations for the event which both of them believed to be so near at hand.

On the Friday morning, about half an hour after her husband had set out for the ophthalmic-infirmary as usual, a hackney coach drew up to the door of his lodging, with a female attendant, sent by my directions from the lying in hospital. I also made my appearance within a few minutes of the arrival of the coach; and poor Mrs. Elliott, after having carefully arranged and disposed of the few articles of her own apparel which she had intended to leave behind her, and given the most anxious and repeated instructions to the woman of the house to be attentive to Mr. Elliott in her absence, sat down and shed many tears as she laid upon the table a letter, carefully sealed, and addressed to her husband, *containing the information* of her departure and destination. When her agitation had somewhat subsided she left the room—perhaps, she felt, *for ever* —entered into the coach, and was soon safely lodged in the lying in hospital.

The letter to her husband was as follows: for the melancholy events which will be presently narrated brought this with other documents into my possession.

"MY SWEET LOVE.

"The hour of my agony is approaching, and Providence has pointed out to me a *place of refuge.* I cannot, dearest Henry, I cannot think of adding to your sufferings by the sight of mine! When all is over—as I trust it will be soon, and happily—then we shall be reunited, and God grant us happier days! Oh, do not be grieved or angry, Henry, at the step I am taking. I have done it for the best; it will be for the best, depend upon it. Dr. ——will tell you how skillfully and kindly they treat their patients at the lying-in hospital to which I am *going.* Oh, Henry! you are the delight of my soul! The more grief and bitterness we have seen together, sure the more do we love one another. *Oh how I love you!* How I prayed in the night while you, dearest, were sleeping, that the Almighty would bless you and our little Harry, and be merciful to *me,* for your sakes, and bring us all together again! I shall pray for you, my love—my own love!—every hour that we are away! Bear up a little longer, Henry! God has not deserted us; he will not, he cannot, if we do not desert him. I leave you, dearest, my Bible and prayer-book—*oh do read them!* Kiss my little Harry in my name every day. How kind are Dr.——and Mrs.——! Go out and enjoy the fresh air, and do not sit fretting at home. I beg you to rest your eyes with reading or writing till I come back. I can hardly lay by my pen, but the coach is come for me, and I must tear myself away. Farewell, then, my dear, dear, darling Henry; but only for a little while.

"Your doating wife,
MARY."

"P.S.—The socks I have been knitting *for Harry are in the drawer near the window.* You had better take them to Dr. ——'s tomorrow, as I forgot to send them with Harry in the bustle of his going, and he will want them. Dr. —— says you can come and see me every day before I am taken ill Do come.

I called in the evening, according to the promise I had made *to Mrs. Elliott, on* her husband, to see how he bore the discovery of his wife's sudden departure.

"How is Mr. Elliott?" I inquired of the woman of the house, who opened the door. "Is he at home?"

"Why, yes; but he's in a sad way, sir; indeed, about Mrs. Elliott's going. He's eaten nothing all day."

He was sitting at a table when I entered, with a solitary candle, and Mrs. Elliott's letter lying before him.

"Oh! doctor, is not this worse than death?" he exclaimed. "Am I not left alone to be the prey of Satan?"

"Come, come, Mr. Elliott, moderate your feelings! Learn the lesson your incomparable wife has taught you—patience and resignation."

"It is a heavenly lesson. But can a fiend *learn it?*" he replied, vehemently, in a tone and with an air that quite startled me. "Here I am left alone by God and man to be the sport of devils, and I am! What curse is there that has not fallen or is falling upon me? I feel assured," he continued, gloomily, "that my Mary is taken from me for ever. Oh, do not tell me otherwise. I *feel,* I know it! I have brought ruin upon her! I have brought her to beggary by an insane, a wicked *attachment!* The curses of disobedience to parents are fully upon both of us! Yet our misery might have touched any heart except that of her fiendish father. Ah! he buries her mother to-morrow! To-morrow, then, I will be there! The earth shall not fall upon her before he looks upon me How I will make the old man shake beside the grave he must soon drop into!" He drew a long breath. "Let him curse me!—curse her—curse us both! —curse our child! There and then—"

"*The curse causeless shall not come,*" I interrupted.

[illegible] Causeless!" He paused. "Forgive me," he added, after a heavy sigh, resuming his usual manner; "doctor, I've been *raving,* and can you wonder at it? Poor Mary's letter (here it is) has almost killed me! I have been to the place where she is, but I dared not go in to see her. Oh, doctor! *will* she be taken care of?" suddenly seizing my hand with convulsive energy.

"The very greatest care will be *taken of* her; the greatest skill in London will be instantly at her command in case of the slightest necessity for it, as well as every possible comfort and convenience that her situation can require. If it will be any *consolation to you,* I assure you I intend visiting her myself every day." And by these means I at length succeeded in restoring something like calmness to him. The excitement occasioned by his unexpected discovery of his wife's absence, and its touching reason, had been aggravated by the unfavorable opinion concerning his sight which had been that morning expressed—alas, I feared but too justly—by the able and experienced oculist under whose care he was placed. He had, in much alarm, heard Mr.——ask him several questions respecting peculiar and secret symptoms and sensations about his eyes, which he was forced to answer in the affirmative; and the alarming effect of these inquiries was not dissipated by the cautious replies of Mr. —— to his questions as *to the* chances of ultimate recovery. I assured him that nothing on earth could so effectually serve him as the cultivation of calm and composed habits of mind; for that the affection of his eyes depended almost entirely upon the condition of his nervous system. I got him to promise that he would abandon his wild and useless purpose of attending the funeral of Mrs. Hillary; said I would call upon him, accompanied by his little son, about noon the next day, and also bring him tidings concerning Mrs. Elliott.

I was as good as my word, but not he. The woman of the house told me that he had left home about twelve o'clock, and did not say when he would return. He had gone to St. ——'s church, I afterward learned from him. He watched the funeral procession into the church, and placed himself in a pew which commanded a near view of that occupied by the chief mourner, Mr. Hillary; who, however never once raised his head from the handkerchief in which his countenance was buried. When the body was borne to the grave, Elliott followed, and took his place beside the grave, as near Mr. Hillary as the attendants and the crowd would admit of. He several times formed the determination to interrupt the service by a solemn and public appeal to Mr. Hillary on the subject of his deserted daughter; but his tongue failed him, his feelings overpowered him, and he staggered from where he stood to an adjoining tombstone, which he leaned against till the brief and solemn scene was *concluded, and the mourners* began to return. Once more, with desperate purpose, he approached the procession, and came up with Mr. Hillary just as he was being assisted into the coach.

"*Look at me, sir,*" said he, suddenly tapping Mr. Hillary upon the shoulder. The old man seemed paralyzed for a moment, and stared at him as if he did not know the strange intruder.

"My name is Elliott, sir; your forsaken daughter is my heartbroken, starving wife! do you relent, sir?"

"Elliott! Keep him away, keep him away, *for God's sake!*" exclaimed Mr. Hillary, his face full of disgust and horror, and the attendants violently dragged the intruder from the spot where he was standing, and kept him at a distance till the coach containing Mr. Hillary had driven off. Elliott then returned home, which he reached about an hour after I had called. He paid me a visit in the evening, & I was glad to see him so much calmer than I had expected. He apologized with much earnestness for his breach of faith. He said he found it impossible to resist the impulse which led him, in spite of all he had said over night, to attend the funeral; for he had persuaded himself of the more than possibility that his sudden and startling appearance at so solemn a moment might effect an alteration in Mr. Hillary's feelings towards him. He gave me a full account of what had happened, and assured me, with a melancholy air, that he had now satisfied himself; had nothing to hope for further; nothing to disturb him; and he would attend to my injunctions and those of his surgical adviser at the infirmary. He told me that he had seen Mrs. Elliott about an *hour before,* and had left her in comparatively good spirits; but the people of the hospital had told him that her confinement was hourly expected.

"I wonder," said he, and sighed profoundly, "what effect her *death* would have upon Mr. Hillary? Would he cast off her children as he has cast her off! Would his hatred follow her into the grave? Now what should *you* say, doctor?"

The matter-of-fact, not to say indifferent air, with which this very grave question was put, not a little surprised me. "Why, he must be obdurate indeed if such were *to be* the case," I answered. "I am in hopes, however, that, in spite of all that happened, he will ere long, be brought to a sense of his guilt and cruelty in so long defying the dictates of conscience, the voice of nature. When he finds himself *alone*—"

Elliott shook his head.

"It must be a thundering blow, doctor, that would make its iron heart feel; and that blow"—he sighed—"may come much sooner, it may be—" He shuddered, and looked at me with a wild air of apprehension.

"Let us hope for the best, however, Mr. Elliott! *Rely upon it, the present calmness* of your inestimable wife affords grounds for the happiest expectations concerning the approaching—"

"Ah! I hope you may not be mistaken! Her former accouchment was a long and dangerous one."

"Perhaps the very reason why her present may be an easy one!" He looked at me mournfully.

"And suppose it to be so, what a home has the poor creature to return *to after her* suffering! Is not that a dreary prospect?"

It was growing late, however; and presently taking an affectionate leave of his son, who had been sitting all the while on his knee overpowered with *drowsiness,* he left.

Mrs. Elliott was taken ill on Sunday about midnight; and after a somewhat severe and protracted labour, was delivered on Monday evening of a child that *died a few minutes after its birth.* Having directed the people at the hospital to summon me directly Mrs. Elliott was *taken ill,* I was in attendance upon her within an hour after her illness had commenced. I sent a messenger on Monday morning to Mr. Elliott, according to the promise I had given him immediately to send him the earliest information, with an entreaty that he would remain at home all day to be in readiness *to* receive a visit *from me.* He *came* down, however, to the hospital almost immediately after receiving my message, and walked to and [illegible] inquiries every ten minutes or quarter of an hour how his wife went on, and received ready and often encouraging answers. When I quitted her for the night, about an hour after her delivery, leaving her much exhausted, but, as I too confidently supposed, out of danger, I earnestly entreated Mr. Elliott, who continued before the institution gates in a state of the highest excitement, to return home, but in vain; and I left him with expressions of severe displeasure, assuring him that his conduct was absurd and useless; nay, criminally dangerous to himself. "What will become of your sight, Mr. Elliott—*pray think of that!*—if you will persist in working yourself up to this dreadful pitch of nervous excitement? *I do assure* you that you are doing yourself every hour mischief which—which it may require months, if not years, to remedy; and is it kind to her you love; to those you ought to consult, whose interests are dependent upon yourself, thus *to* throw away the chances of recovery? Pray, *Mr. Elliott,* listen, listen to reason, and return home!" He *made me no reply,* and I left hoping that what I had said would soon produce the desired effect.

About four o'clock in the morning I was awaked by a violent ringing of the bell and knocking at the door; and on hastily looking out of the bedroom window, there was Mr. Elliott.

"What is the matter, there?" I inquired. "Is it you, Mr. Elliott?"

"Oh, doctor, doctor, for God's sake, come! My wife, my wife! She's dying! they have told me so! Come, doctor, oh come!" Though I had been exceedingly fatigued with the labours of the preceding day, this startling summons soon dissipated my drowsiness, and in less than five minutes I was by his side. We ran almost all the way to the nearest coach-stand; and on reaching the hospital, found that there existed but too much ground for apprehension, for about two o'clock very alarming symptoms of profuse hemorrhage made their appearance; and when I reached her bedside, a little after four o'clock, I saw, in common with the experienced resident accoucheur, who was also present, that her life was indeed trembling in the balance. While I sat watching, with feelings of melancholy interest and alarm, her snowy inanimate countenance, a tap on my shoulder from one of the female attendants attracted my eye to the door, where the chief matron of the establishment was standing. She beckoned me out of the room, and I noiselessly stepped out after her.

"The husband of this poor lady," said Mrs. ——, "is in a dreadful state, doctor, in the street. The porter has sent up [illegible] going mad, and will be attempting to break open the gates; that he insists upon being shown at once into his wife's room, or, at least, within the house! Pray oblige me, doctor, by going down and trying to pacify him! This will never do, you know; the other patients—" I hastened down stairs and stepped quickly across the yard. My heart yearned towards the poor distracted being who stood outside the iron gates, with his arms stretched towards me through the bars.

"Oh, say, is she alive? Is she alive?" he cried, with a lamentable voice.

"She *is,* Mr. Elliott; but really—"

"Oh, *is* she alive? Are you telling me truly? Is she indeed alive?"

"Yes, yes, Mr. Elliott; but if you don't cease to make such a dreadful disturbance, your voice may reach her ear, and that would be instant death indeed it would."

"I will, I will; but is she indeed alive? Don't deceive me!"

"This is the way he's been going on all night," whispered the watchman, who had just stepped up.

"Mr. Elliott, I tell you truly, in the name of God your wife is living, and I have not given up hope of her recovery."

"Oh, Mary! Mary! Mary! Oh, come to me, my Mary! You said that you would return to me!"

"Hadn't I better take him away, sir?" said the watchman. "The porter *says* he'll be awakening all the women in the hospital, shall I?"

"*Let me stay,* let me stay! I'll give you all I have in the world! I'll give you forty pounds; I will, I will," cried the unfortunate husband, clinging to the bars, and looking imploringly at me.

"Do not interfere, do not touch him, sir," said I to the watchman.

"Thank you! God bless you!" gasped the wretched sufferer, extending his hands towards mine, and wringing them convulsively; then turning to the watchman, he added, in a lower tone, the most piteous I ever heard, "Don't take me away! My wife is here she's dying; I *can't* go away; *but I'll* not make any more noise! Hush! hush! there is some one coming!" A person approached from within the building, and, whispering a few hurried words in my ear, retired. "Mr. Elliott, shake hands with me," said I, "Mrs. Elliott is reviving! The accoucheur has this instant sent me word that he thinks the case has taken a favorable turn." He sank down suddenly on his knees in silence; then grasped my hands through the bars, and shook them convulsively. He then, in the fervour of his frantic feeling, turned to the watchman, grasped his hands, and shook them.

"Hush! hush!" he gasped; "don't speak, it will disturb her! A single sound may kill her. Ah"—he looked with agonized apprehension at the mail-coach which that moment rattled rapidly and loudly by.

Continued next Week.

HINTS ON CORN CULTURE.

The following hints on the culture of corn we recommend to our readers. It is from the *Gennessee Farmer.* The high prices *at* which corn has ranged, for two or three years, should induce a larger and better tillage of that crop.

We have spent considerable time and money in experimenting with the various fertilizers for Indian corn. We know the importance of the subject But we are satisfied that for the country at large, early planting, and good and thorough after culture, are of far greater importance.—Throughout the vast corn-growing region of America, if we *can remove stagnant* water, prepare the land properly, and plant in good season, and use the horse-hoe freely, the soil in the majority of cases, is rich enough to produce fair and remunerative crops of corn.

Still, unlike wheat and other cereals, it is *impossible to* make land too rich for corn; and it should be borne in mind that it costs no more to plant and cultivate a crop of corn that will yield sixty bushels to the acre, than one that yields only thirty bushels. Of course, the most profitable land for corn is that which is *naturally* rich—*too* rich for wheat; but in the New England States very profitable crops are raised on poor soil by the aid of heavy manuring. Levi Bartlett says: "Of thirty-five crops of Indian corn offered for premium in Massachusetts, the average profit over all expenses [illegible] $51 per acre." It is the opinion of many good farmers, that manure is more profitably applied to corn than to any other crop. And excellent farmer in this neighborhood thinks the cheapest way to raise corn is on clover sod. He lets the clover grow as long as possible in the spring, and then turns it under just before planting the corn. The clover furnishes manure, and he says the worms also feed on it and seldom ever injure the corn. A handful of plaster scattered on the hill before the first hoeing, is generally considered profitable in this section.

☞"Sir," said an enraged landlady to one of her boarders, "why do you call this union butter?" "Because in union there is strength."

A RHYMESTER IN LIMBO.—A practical genius was hauled up before one of the Police Magistrates for kissing a handsome girl, and kicking up a dust, and the following examination took place:

Mag.—Was it you that kissed the girl and rised the alarm?

Pris.—Yes, your honor, but I thought it was no harm.

Mag.—You rascal, did you come here to make rhymes?

Pris.—No, your honor, but it will happen sometimes.

Mag.—Be off, you scamp, get out of my sight.

Pris.—Thank'ee your honor, then I'll bid you good night.—*Exchange.*

Why is a man climbing up Mount Vesuvius like an Irishman who wishes to kiss his sweetheart?—Because he wants to get at the mouth of the crater.

Patrick gave his testimony in the riot case: "Be jabbers, the first man I saw coming at me was two brickbats."

It is an old proverb that "boys will be boys." What a pity it isn't equally true that men will be men.

Published by request.

ARE THERE FEW?

Extracted, with additions, from "SHALL YOU BE SAVED?"

BY THE

REV. J. C. RYLE, B. A.

ARE there few saved? This is an awful question. But it concerns you and me to find out the true answer.

What says the scripture? "Strait is the gate and narrow is the way that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it." (Matt. 7:14.) These are the words of our Lord Jesus Christ. They are the words of Him who is very God, and whose words shall never pass away. They are the words of Him who knows all things, past, present, and to come. And their meaning plainly is, that many people will be lost, and few will be saved.

What is the actual state of the world in which we live? I do not speak of those parts where men are heathens or Roman Catholics. I speak of our own land. Where is the parish in England or Scotland, in which half the people are converted? How many real believers, how many truly holy persons can any Bible-reading Christian number among his acquaintance? There is but one answer to these questions. If the Bible be true, there are few, sadly *few in a way to be saved.*

It is a painful conclusion to arrive at, but I know not how it can be avoided. It is a fearful and tremendous thought, that there should be so many churchmen in England, and so many dissenters,—so many seat-holders and so many pew renters,—so many hearers and so many communicants,—and yet, after all so few in a way to be saved. But the only question is, is it not true? It is vain to shut our eyes against facts. It is useless to pretend not to see what is going on around us. The statement of the Bible, and the facts in the world we live in, will lead us to the same conclusion.—many are being lost, and few being saved.

But, reader, the grand question, after all, is this, "What is your plain duty if the number of the saved is so small?" Listen, and I will tell you.

Are there few saved? Then reader, *first ask your own heart whether you will be one of the few?* Oh! that you would see that salvation is the one thing needful! Health, and riches, and titles are not needful things. A man may gain heaven without them. But what shall the man do, who dies not saved? Oh! that you would see that you must have salvation now, in this present life, and lay hold upon it for your own soul! Oh! that you would see that, saved or not saved, is the grand question in religion! High church or low church, churchmen or dissenter,—all these are trifling questions in comparison. What a man needs to get to heaven is an actual personal interest in Christ's salvation. Surely, if you are not saved, it will be better at last never to have been born.

Are there few saved? Then reader, *if you are not one of the few already, strive to be one without delay.* I know not who and what you are, but I say boldly, come to Christ, and you shall be saved. The gate that leads to life may be strait, —but it was wide enough to admit Manasseh, and Saul of Tarsus—and why not you? The way that leads to life may be narrow, but it is marked by the footsteps of thousands of sinners like yourself All have found it a good way. All have persevered and got safe home at last. Jesus Christ invites you The *promises of the gospel encourage you.* Oh! reader, strive to enter in without delay!

Are there few saved? Then, reader, *if you are doubtful whether you are one of the few, make sure work at once, and be doubtful no more* Leave no stone unturned, in order to ascertain your own spiritual state. Be not content with vague hopes and trusts Rest not on warm feelings, and temporary desires after God. Give diligence to make your calling and election sure. Oh! give me leave to say, that if you are content to live uncertain about salvation, you live the maddest life in the world The fires of hell are before you, and you are uncertain whether [illegible] must soon be left, and you are uncertain whether you have a mansion prepared to receive you in the world to come. The judgment will soon be set, and you are uncertain whether you have an advocate to plead your cause. Eternity will soon begin, and you are uncertain whether you are prepared to meet God. Oh! sit down this day and study the subject of salvation. Give God no rest till uncertainty has disappeared, and you have got hold of a reasonable hope that you are saved.

Are there few saved? Then, reader, *if you are one, use every opportunity of trying to do good to souls.* Settle it down in your mind, that the vast majority of people around you are in awful danger of being lost for ever. Work every engine for bringing the Gospel to bear upon them. Help every Christian machinery for plucking brands from the burning. Give liberally to every society that has for its object to spread the everlasting Gospel. Live like a man who thoroughly believes that time is short, and eternity near,—the devil strong, and sin abounding,—the ungodly very many, and the godly very few,—the things of the world mere transitory shadows, and heaven and hell the great substantial realities.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

April 26, 1860

☞JOSEPH WALKER, Paper Commission dealer, Charleston, S. C., is the authorized agent of this paper; to contract, receive and receipt for advertising and subscriptions.

☞We are authorized to announce GEN. JAMES B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court in this, the 10th Judicial Circuit.—Election 1st Monday in May next.

☞ **BARTLETT OWEN,** Tax Assessor of this County, at his various appointments, will receive the names of persons who may wish to subscribe for the REPUBLICAN.

He is authorized to offer very liberal terms, and also to receive and receipt for subscriptions.

☞H. W. Box, Esq., Tax Assessor of St. Clair County, will receive and forward the names of persons who may wish to subscribe for the Jacksonville Republican. He is also authorized to receive and receipt for subscription paid to him.

☞We are authorized to announce C. C. DODSON, as a candidate for County Superintendent of Public Schools for Calhoun County.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN A. FLEMING, as a candidate for County Superintendent of Public Schools for Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce WM. M. FINLEY, Esq. of this place, as a candidate for County Superintendent of public schools for Calhoun Co.

☞We are authorized to announce Bartlett Owen, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce MANNING K. KIMBRELL as a candidate for County Superintendent of public schools for Calhoun County.

We are indebted to John Hardy, Esq. of the Selma Sentinel, who is now in our place, for the following telegraphic despatch of the first day's proceedings of the Charleston Convention:

Charleston Convention.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

CHARESTON, April 23.

The Democratic National Convention met at noon to day.

Judge Smiley called the Convention to order.

On motion, Col. Thos. R. Flourney, of Arkansas, was appointed temporary Chairman, by acclamation. Wm. F. Richie, of Virginia, was appointed Secretary.

Convention opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Henkle.

A Committee consisting of two from each State was appointed to report on permanent organization.

A Committee was also appointed to report on credentials.

Adjourned to Tuesday 10 o'clock.

The city is crowded with strangers from all parts of the Union. A very exciting time is anticipated.

Hon. A. B. Clitherall.

We publish in this week's paper, to which we invite attention, the letter of the Hon. A. B. Clitherall, to the Editor of the Pickens Republican, in response to the request previously made by him, calling on Judge Clitherall for his reasons for voting for the 3 per cent. Bill passed at the last session of the Legislature.

We are gratified to know that Judge C. will in future give his views in extenso; and fully agree with the Editor of the Republican, that there is no member of the late Legislature better able to collate and array in solid columns, an exposition of all the facts and reasons in favor of the 3 per cent. bill, than Judge Clitherall. We are rejoiced to see that one possessing the talent and capacity, so eminently as he does, will undertake the task. The more we reflect upon the Railroad Bill, the more fully are we convinced that it is the greatest measure that has been adopted by any Legislature of our State, since its organization, for the good of the people. See what it promises to do if carried out, to the extent contemplated. By its passage, the Legislature has initiated measures—beautifully and truly said by Hon. A. B. Meek—"by which the iron pathway of commerce and communication are to be laid down through all parts of our State; by which the mountain barriers of the North are to be over leaped by the Fire Horse, and the sands of the South are to glitter in the light of his flaming eyes; by which the wilderness and waste places are to be made populous and glad; by which the beautiful valley of the Tennessee is to clasp hands with the sunny shores of the Gulf; by which the rich mineral treasures of the interior are to be unlocked from the coffers of nature, and poured, with the opulent products of our soil, through improved and cheapened channels, into the markets of the world;" and by which Alabama will assume among the States of the Union that high and proud position which nature has assigned her—the Eden of America—the "Queen of the South."

The Legislature has sown the right seed, which we hope has fallen upon rich soil; and from which we believe, in less than a decade, our people will be reaping a rich harvest—and our children's children continue to reap, through untold generations.—For all this will Alabama be indebted to such men as the Hon. A. B. Clitherall—men who not courting home popularity for the hour; but men who looked forward to accomplish that which in the end will redound, not only to the benefit of their immediate people, but the whole people—to make their State *truly an independent sovereignty—among sovereignties.* Upon such men as Judge Clitherall and his co-laborers, the meed of praise cannot be too lavishly bestowed. We feel that the State owes him a debt of gratitude for his services rendered in securing the adoption of this great measure, and we trust the day is not far distant, when the *whole people* will reward him, by calling him to some high and honorable position, which his talents, integrity and sterling worth so justly merit.

GRAND AND PERILOUS BALLOON ASCENSION,

Man went up with Balloon on Fire.—Mons. Wells, of New Orleans, the Æronaut, made the first Balloon Ascension, ever witnessed at this place, on Saturday last. The temporary furnace for inflating his balloon was erected on the public square, north of the Court House. A large number of persons of the town and vicinity collected, at various places around the square to witness the feat. The inflation commenced about 2 o'clock, & was continued about two hours, the furnace being supplied during the time with wood and pine, and alcohol burned several times to hasten the process. When fully inflated, M. Wells got into his hoop and basket, which was suspended by small cords, some 8 or 10 feet below the balloon and gave orders to those holding it down to "let go." In lifting the bottom over the chimney of the furnace however, the lower edge of the cloth of which it was made took fire. Some of those holding it told the Æronaut, and tried to put it out, but he not understanding them again gave orders to "let go," which they did. He arose rapidly and majestically, waving his cap over his head, while the numerous spectators below, rent the air with their loud and repeated huzzas. It reached an altitude where M. Wells did not look much larger than a man's hand, and was wafted by a gentle breeze in a north-east direction, and landed in a large oak tree about a mile from the court house. Mons W. discovered the fire when the balloon had got several hundred feet high, and used all the means in his power to effect a speedy landing, fearing the fire might burn the cords and let him fall. Soon after landing, the fire, which perhaps had been kept from running up the balloon by its rapid motion, blazed up and soon burnt most of it to ashes When he struck the tree he caught some limbs while his balloon fell over on the other side and below, out of his reach, and also out of reach of those who were soon on the ground, and assisted him, not without considerable difficulty to get down out of the tree. The blazing balloon was distinctly seen from town, and caused some painful apprehension for his safety, which however was soon relieved by his safe return.

Mons. Wells informs us that he has made in all about 140 ascensions, and never met with but two accidents in addition to having his balloon burnt here. Some years ago he made 3 ascensions from Baton Rouge; the third time, coming down in the night, his balloon struck the top of a high tree before he saw it, threw him suddenly out. He grasped a limb with his hands while his feet became entangled in the cords. When his feet got loose he pitched forward and fell, striking his head against a limb in his descent, which made a dent yet plainly visible. He struck the earth in a sitting posture, which so injured his spine that he was confined to his bed for 10 months

The other accident occurred recently at Wetumpka, and is thus described by the "Spectator" of that place.

FEARFUL ASCENSION.— Professor Wells an Æronaut attempted an ascension in this city on Saturday last, which came very near proving disastrous to him.—The Balloon having been inflated he stepped into the basket and gave the word to "let go" and was not obeyed, but immediately afterwards when he was *not* ready they did "let go," and the wind blowing from the West the Balloon with lightning speed was borne upwards, he swaying forward and back with but one foot in the basket, first struck a wood pile, then a fence, then the side of the Coosa Hall kitchen, then the eaves of the kitchen knocking off the shingles, and afterwards the eaves of the Coosa Hall, in striking which last place it threw him some five feet from the basket, dangling in the air, holding mainly by his hands to the ropes. With a wonderful presence of mind on arriving just over the Coosa Hall while some eight feet from the roof he swung loose from the Balloon and lit on it. Had [illegible] inflated "machine" would have borne him perfectly helpless in the air holding merely by his hands, whose strength must have soon fallen and a horrible death would have resulted to him by a fall of some thousand feet to the earth; a spectacle which would have been too horrible to witness. A large crowd was present, anxious to see the ascension and a sigh of relief was breathed from every bosom when he safely alighted on the hall.

Mons. W. we understand has proposed to make one or two ascensions from this place during the present and next week, for an amount sufficient to purchase cloth for a new balloon, which is already being made up. The one burned contained 1000 yards of cloth and was 75 feet in heighth and 150 in circumference.

☞ See in another column, the new advertisement of Jones, Scott, Omberg & Co

These gentlemen, we have been informed are selling extraordinary cheap bargains in Dry Goods. But you can find out all about this, by stepping into their store while in Rome.

THE CENSUS.—According to the act of Congress, no deputy will be allowed over twenty thousand inhabitants. Those who may be appointed by the United States Marshall will be required to commence operations on the first of June and conclude their work six weeks thereafter.—This arrangement will make small districts a necessity.

☞Frost.—We had a slight frost on yesterday morning 25th inst. We fear that it has injured young corn and cotton in low places.

Messrs. J. B. & G. H Forney, as will be seen, by reference to their advertisement in another column, have received their usually large and splendid assortment of new, beautiful and fashionable goods; and are now ready to wait on their friends and customers, in supplying their wants with every vari- of goods of superior quality, upon the most reasonable terms. We have seldom if ever seen their shelves more full of fine and fashionable goods. Call and examine them without fail.

After the first of June, the junior member of the firm will be permanently located in New York, from whence he will keep the house constantly supplied with fresh and reasonable goods. We shall sadly miss his sunny face and cheerful voice, his kindly greetings and genial wit; but shall be at least in part compensated and consoled by the fact, that we shall be the beneficiaries of the employment of his unusual business tact and talent, in forwarding constant supplies of goods of the best quality, purchased upon the most favorable terms in the commercial emporium of America. May he in his new home find as many and as true friends as he leaves behind.

☞ We propose to persons who may wish to take one of the best Literary Magazines in the Union, to let them have "Arthur's Home Magazine," published at Philadelphia, and the Jacksonville Republican, both for one year for $3.50.

Each number of the Maggazine has several fine steel Engravings, also colored fashion plates, and a number of other splendid embellishments; and in literary contents has no superior.

Our friends who may wish to get this paper and the Home Maggazine, at these cheap club rates, will please send in their names, and we will order the Magazine immediately.

Valuable Lands and Personal Property for Sale.—The attention of persons who may wish to purchase truly desirable and valuable lands, upon good terms, is invited to the advertisement of Dr. J. F. Edwards, in another column. A considerable portion of the land is fine creek bottom, is well watered with fine springs and has abundance also of stock water, conveniently situated. The dwelling house is new and commodious and other houses well arranged, with good orchard, &c The Dr. has also a valuable negro women, some valuable stock, and a large quantity of first class furniture which he wishes to dispose of upon favorable terms to purchasers.

We may add here, that the Doctor has been for several years engaged in the successful practice of medicine, & it is said to be a good location for a physician

☞We invite the attention of the the purchasers of Jewelry, to the notice of the extensive auction sale of J C Billings & Co., to commence on the 26th inst. The ladies will doubtless find in their large stock, many beautiful articles suited to their fancy.

New Goods and Groceries.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. A. Stevenson, who has opened a new store on the south-west corner of the public square. He has also on hand a heavy stock of Groceries, which he is selling at very moderate prices for cash. Mr S. has heretofore had considerable experience in the mercantile business, and will doubtless afford every facility, and offer every reasonable inducement to purchasers.

☞We acknowledge with pleasure, the reception, on Saturday last of a beautiful silver cup, with the inscription—"Presented to J. F. Grant, by W. Coleman Land."

We have heretofore stated, that in the course of long experience and observation, we had noticed that kindly remembrance of the Printer, was generally a prelude to business success and prosperity. We hope it may prove eminently so in this case; and that the friends and patrons of the [illegible]ner of this cup, may have the same appreciation of his skill as a workman, and his good qualities as a citizen and gentleman that they have of the pure and beautiful metal of which the cup itself is composed.

It being court week and a very busy time with us, we have not had time to step into Mr. Land's store, but learn that he has recently received an additional stock of beautiful and genuine silver ware and jewelry. Remember that it is better to give a fair price for a good article, than to be cheated and defrauded with a low priced, but base and worthless counterfeit.

☞We acknowledge the reception from Mr. H. Gutman, of a very acceptable present, in the shape of a Buffalo tonge, a delicacy which would make the *mouth* of an epicure water, and for which we have not *tongue* sufficient to express our gratitude

Our New Jail has been finished, received by the Commissioners, and used in the reception of a prisoner, all within the last week We understand the prisoner expressed himself better pleased with his new House than the old one from which he was transferred. This was probably owing to the fact that he was relieved from his chains for which there is no use now.

The Commissioners were well pleased with the manner in which the contractor, G. W. Matthews had executed the work. Mr. W. very generously made a present to the Commissioners of various pieces of extra work not embraced in the contract.

L. W. LAWLER'S LETTER.

MOBILE, February 10, 1860

Editor of the Mobile Register:

SIR:—Inasmuch as disapproving editorial comments upon the tenth resolution of the series adopted by the late Democratic State Convention, have appeared in your paper and a few others in this State, and as preference has been expressed by the same journals for the amendment offered by General Jackson, of Autauga, on the subject of instructions to our delegates to the Charleston Convention, it is proper that the amendment of Gen Jackson, as it stood when the vote on the previous question was taken, should be correctly understood by the *people*, to whom appeals are being made to condemn what was done at Montgomery by their representatives. I beg leave, therefore through the columns of your paper, to supply the informotion which I deem of some moment at this juncture.

Immediately before the vote was taken on the previous question, moved by Col Yancy, I offered an amendment to Gen Jackson's amendment, to this effect: Strike out all after the word "States," in the last line but one, and insert the words—"So far as they can without a surrender of the principles laid down in the platform; but our delegates are expressly instucted to take no action in convention or out of it, which will not be in conformity with said principles."

My proposition was *accepted* by Gen Jackson, and his amendment or resolution, of instruction, as amended, read thus:

Resolved, That our delegates having thus respectfully presented our declaration of principles, as avowed by this Convention, failing to secure such action on the part of the Charleston Convention as should be in conformity therewith, and be satisfactory to the South, then, and in that case, our delegates are instructed to co operate with those from the other slave States, *so far as they can without a surrender of the principles laid down in this platform*; but our delegates are expressly instructed to take no action, in the convention or out of it, *which will not be in conformity with said principles.*"

I have italicised the part incorporated upon my motion (which was accepted by Gen. Jackson,) for the purpose of showing that I did nothing which would impair the force of the resolutions adopted by the Convention with almost entire unanimity, embodying important and vital principles. My object in introducing my amendment was, to secure as nearly as was possible, a unanimous vote in favor of the resolution of instructions, deeming it important that the delegates should have the prestige of unanimity at home, both in reference to principles and policy.

When the resolution which was adopted, and the substitute offered, *as amended*, are compared, in what do they essentially differ? The phraseology is not the same, but is not the substance? Whether the motion for the previous question, at the time and under the circumstances attending it, was in good taste, is not material to the object I now have in view. I am satisfied however, that my amendment would have been adopted, almost unanimously, if time had been afforded to scrutinize it.

While I prefered the substitute of Gen. Jackson, as amended, to the tenth resolution adopted, I do not feel inclined, nor deem it proper, to assail the Convention for adopting the entire report of the Committee on platforms.

In this communication it is not my purpose to impugn the motives of those who manifest a readiness to find fault with some portions of the platform and instructions adopted at Montgomery; and yet I know that injustice has been done the Convention. Its action is either not understood or not fairly represented in some quarters. It has been charged that it was a body of disunionists This is not true. There may have been men in it who desire a dissolution of the Union, and are *per se* disunionists, out the number was evidently small I was present as a delegate from the County of Talladega, and attended every sitting from the organization to the adjournment and I do not hesitate to assert that a conservative disposition was manifested in all its deliberations upon questions involving political principles The delegates in the main, seemed to have two great, yet inseperable objects in view—the preservation of the rights of the slaveholding States, without trenching upon the rights of others—and, on that basis, the preservation of the Union."

The committee raised to prepare a platform was composed of two delegates from each Congressional district, each district, through its delegates in the Convention, selecting two In this way the sentiments of the Democracy of the State were fairly represented We approached the fountain of power—the people—as nearly as was possible. The names of that committee have been given to the public, and they are generally too well known in this State not only as men of ability and experience but as well tried Democrats, to require any commendation at my hands. Among those known as conservative politicians, I may mention Patton Forney and Hardwick. This committee, through its able chairman, Col. Erwin, *unanimously* reported the platform which was adopted by the Convention, and if the Democratic party of Alabama be a party of principle and has heretofore acted wisely, under the guidance of principle, then I maintain that the platform adopted at Montgomery in 1860 contains nothing obnoxious to assault and unfriendly criticism.

No new principle is enunciated; no new plank is interpolated; no new tests of party fealty are incorporated old principles are not re-asserted in new or uncertain language; no usage has been violated. On the contrary, the land marks of the party have been strictly observed and adhered to.

The same doctrines are asserted on the subject of protection to slave property in the Territories, couched partly in the same language, which the Democracy of this State deemed it proper to assert in its State Convention, held respectively in 1848 and 1856.

That there may be no mistake in this respect, I submit extracts from some of the resolutions adopted in 1848 and 1856

The 11th resolution adopted in 1848 contains this language:

That the opinion advanced and maintained by some: that the people of a territory, acquired by common toil, suffering, blood and treasure of the people of the States, can in other event than in forming a Constitution preparatory to admittance as a State into the Union, lawfully or constitutionally prevent any citizen from any such State from removing to or settling in such Territory be it slave property or other wise, is a restriction as indefensible in principle and as dangerous in practice as if such restrictions were imposed by Congress.

In another resolution, adopted at the same time, this language is held.

"That it is the duty of the general government, by all proper legislation to secure an entry into those Territories (refering to the territory acquired from Mexico) to all citizens of the United States, together with their property of every description, and that the same should remain protected by the United States while the territories are under its authority."

The 13th resolution contains a pledge of the members of the convention "under no political necessity whatever to support for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States any persons who shall not be openly and avowedly opposed to either form of excluding from the Territories," mentioned in the resolutions which preceded.

The 14th resolution instructs the delegates to National Convention to be guided in their action by the thirteen preceeding resolutions.

Could popular sovereignty have been more plainly and unqualifiedly condemned than it was in the Convention of 1848? If so, tell your readers how.

Coming down to the Convention of 1856, we find the following emphatic language employed in the first resolution?

"The unqualified right of the people of the slaveholding States to the protection of their property in the States in the territories and in the wilderness in which Territorial governments are as yet unorganized. The Democratic platform is based on the recognition, not of one, but of both these principles; and when efforts are made to separate these two questions, the Democratic party resting upon its platforn says: we do not compromise either proposition," but we stand united upon both.'

Is there any evasion or ambiguity in the language of that resolution? It embraces and alike condemns popular and squatter sovereignty, and completely disarms those who seek to make such a distinction as to support the former and condemn the latter.

I defy the ingenuity of the most astute polititian in Alabama to point out any material departure by the Democratic Convention of 1860 from the landmarks of the party as shadowed forth in 1848 and 1856. The resolutions embodying cardinal principles adopted by the late Convention, reasserting those of 1848 and 1856, were passed by yeas 444, to nays 12. When in the history of the State was the party in Convention assembled more united or its action more harmonious than that indicates?"

But those who oppose its action base their opposition mainly upon the tenth resolution. Let us compare this resolution with the resolution of instructions adopted in 1856.

INSTRUCTIONS IN 1856.

That if said National Convention shall refuse to adopt the propositions embraced in the foregoing resolutions, our delegates to said convention are hereby positively instructed to withdraw there from"

INSTRUCTIONS OF 1860.

"That our delegates to the Charleston Convention are hereby expressly instructed to insist that said Convention shall adopt a platform of principles recognizing distinctly the rights of the south as asserted in the foregoing resolutions; and if said Convention shall refuse to adopt in substance the propositions in the preceeding resolutions, prior to nominating candidates, our delegates to said Convention are hereby positively instructed to withdraw therefrom.

Now, sir, I ask your readers whether the efforts to prejudice the public mind against the action of the late Convention, even upon the question of instructions, are just and defensible?

The Convention refrained from expressing any preference for any man as a Presidential candidate; resolved neither for nor against any man; pledged the State to no course of action, in any contingency; but laid down a platform of principles to which the party stands committed since 1848, and instructed the delegates to Charleston, if a recognition of our rights could not be obtained to return home without participating in a nomination; leaving the people of the State to determine what their honor and their interests may demand to be done.

But while the Convention refrained from doing anything not legitimately committed to it, it did not shrink from the performance of its duty. It resolved by an overwhelming majority that the Democracy of Ala- [illegible] to the "monstrous heresy" (to use the language of the Hon. Mr. Hillard in his agricultural address delivered in Montgomery, in Nov. last,) of popular sovereignty. In doing this, it followed the indications of public sentiment throughout the State. In most of the primary meetings this dogma was condemned. In a few it was ignored, but in none was it approved or endorsed.

The *Confederation*, whose senior editor was an eye-witness of the proceedings of the Convention has pronounced its action conservative and in accordance with the Democratic sentiment of the State. I refer the reader to the last paragraph of the first column of editorial comment upon this subject, in the daily issue of that paper dated 17th January, only three days after the Convention adjourned. Is such an endorsement worth nothing? Aye, is it not worth *much!*

The opposers of the Convention protest that they wish to fight the battles of the South *in* the Union. So do I. But in fighting for our rights would it not be well to have an understanding as to what those rights are? If we are to plant our batteries upon popular sovereignty, whether the political battle of 1860 be won or lost the South would be defeated.—Into such an engagement I prefer not to enter. The first should be made upon more advantageous ground—*the ground of equal rights*—and then success would be a victory the benefits of which would be felt throughout the Union, and for ages to come.

Concluded next week.

CARROLTON, ALA.,
April 8th 1860.

Editor Pickens Republican, Sir:—In your issue of the 5th inst., you requested me to state my "views as to the validity of Gov. Moore's objection" to the payment of interest on a portion of the three per cent fund, and to answer the question, "whether there ever was any great length of time, when any part of "the three per cent fund was on deposit in the State Treasury, and, "thus kept, useless to the State?"

The creation, use, controll and application of this fund, as well as the constitutional duty and legal liability of the State, are but little known to the people at large, and it should be a matter of surprise that so few, even of our best informed citizens, are cognisant of the facts in relation to this fund, which have been from year to year disseminated in the messages of our Governors, the reports of the committees of the Legislatures, and of the Comptrollers, and Treasurers of the State.

These things have not "been done in a corner." Yet in some quarters, the final disposition of this trust fund, long delayed, and now after forty years of trusteeship by the State, at last applied in strict and just accordance with terms of the trust, is met with terms of obloquy and crimination seldom heard outside of the precincts of a Mayors court, or the possibly, less refined purlieus of a fish market.

It is my purpose at an early day after the termination of our Spring Courts, to prepare and publish in pamphlet form, *the facts and the law*, connected with the whole subject, and from official documents, and the highest legal authorities, maintain the correctness of each of the following propositions.

1st. That nearly, if not quite all of the three per cent fund, has been used by the State for purposes outside of the grant.

2d. That whether so used or not, the State is legally and equitably bound to pay interest on the fund.

3d. That the question of interest has been heretofore concluded against the State, by the payment of interest upon the other trusts funds credited by the same grant, *and by the appropriation of interest from this very fund.*

4th. That it has been the uniform policy of the *Anti State Aid Party in Alabama*, to insist upon the application of *this fund* to purposes of Internal improvement, instead of endorsing bonds for Rail Road corporations.

5th That the Legislature was bound by the Ordinance of 1819, and by the express terms of the constitution, to apply this fund in an economical and systematic manner to works of Internal improvement, and that the only alternative, is repudiation of a sacred trust.

Will you excuse me, if at this time I decline to answer your particular question in detail, and content myself, for the present, with merely indicating the head notes of the argument I propose to submit. I desire to present the law, and the facts, as a whole: that my argument may cover the ground, and that each objection be answered in its place.

I voted cheerfully and spoke if not ably, at least earnestly in favor of the three percent Bill. Reflection and investigation have but served to render me doubly satisfied with my course I regard the measure as the crowning act of the most efficient Legislature Alabama has ever had; a measure pregnant with countless blessings to the whole States; one which relieves the future legislation of the State from a vexed and troublesome question; which unites as one people the hitherto dissevered sections of north and south Alabama; which pours in rich abundance into the lap our own seasport, the countless treasures of the grain, the mineral the timber and the cotton sections of the State, and all this will be accomplished by using the means and the means only, which the State has so long held in trust for this sole purpose.

For myself, I have done with political life; to my profession, and to my profession alone do I purpose to devote myself If in that retirement I shall hereafter feel any yearnings to participate again in the legislation of my State, I will find ample compensation in the recollection, that in the Legislature of 1859–60, as a Representative from the county of Pickens, I took an active and an earnest part in advocacy, of ALL of these great measure, whose certain tendency, and inevitable result, is to make Alabama the pride, and boast of her sisters of the South.

Respectfully,
ALEX. B. CLITHERALL.

MARRIED—On Thursday 19th inst. by J. U. Bryan, Esq Mr Patton Brothers to Mrs. Martha Ingram all of this County.

MARRIED on Sunday the 15th inst. at the brides residence by G. L. Alexander Esq. Mr. Nathaniel Cobb to Mrs. R. A. Bently all of Calhoun County.

MARRIED.—By G Sieber, Esq. on the 5th inst. G. J. Willingham to Miss Mary C. Page, all of this County.

$15,000
WORTH OF
JEWELRY,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

The sale to commence on the south west corner of the public square in Jacksonville, on Thursday the 26th of April, 1860, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Watches,
Ladies Etuscan Sets,
Cameo & Florentine Sets,

With every variety usually found in a jewelry establishment.

The sale will be absolute, and great bargains given

H. C. BILLINGS & CO.
April 26, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of T. J. Downing, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county Ala., on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1860, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.—And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

A. & E. B. DOWNING, Adms.
April 26, 1860—6t.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS

THE Subscriber has opened a new & fresh stock of goods on the South-west corner of the square in Jacksonville, Consisting of

Dry goods, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Saddles & Bridles, Queensware, Bonnets, Factory yarn, & Osnaburgs.

Also a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold very low for cash at wholesale or retail, consisting in part Sugar & coffee N. O. Molasses, flour & corn meal, Bacon, Rice, fish, Brandy wine, &c.

J. A. STEVENSON.
April 26th, 1860.—tf

JOHN WASHINGTON Dec'd Estate of

Letters of administration upon the Estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, on the 16 day of April, 1860, by the Honorable John W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate court for St. Clair County,—notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same, within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

JOHN W. COCKRUM.

Land and Personal Property

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will dispose of at Private sale upon accomodating terms the following described valuable Land and personal property to wit;

Five Hundred Acres of Land,

One hundred of which is No. 1 Bottom Land, lying on Cotaquilla and Choccolocco Creeks adjoining White Plains on the Rome Road. On the premises are a two story dwelling house, with six large Rooms, Piazza in front 48 feet in length and 12 feet wide with a dining room attached 18 feet square. Also a Doctors office, Negro Houses Kitchen, Gin House, Carriage House, Blacksmith shop, all framed; a steel Sugar Grinder and kettles, good stables and crib, with 18 or 20 acres of Orchard, containing a great variety of the most choice fruits.

Also Household and kitchen furniture, farming Tools, Blacksmith and Carpenters Tools.

A full and complete stock of

Medicines & Surgical Instruments.

Sheep, Hogs and Cattle,

A Negro woman, a first rate cook; washer and ironer.

Terms made known by applying to James F. Edwards.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or accounts, please call and settle by the 1st of July, next, as all business will be closed at that time, and unpaid debts given out for collection.

JAMES F. EDWARDS
April 26.—1860. 2m.

"Don't desert an old friend for a new face." (old proverb)

COL. SAM. COLT'S
REVOLVING FIRE ARMS.

PISTOLS, RIFLES, CARBINES AND SHOT GUNS.

PATENTS OF 1850; 1855; 1857; 1858

These arms have no equals in quality and finis; are adopted by the Army and Navy of the United States, and the principal governments of Europe; are uniform in all their parts are simple, safe, sure, serviceable, and can be had in one hundred varieties, as well as Cartridges of powder ball and shot and all small parts for repairs, from all respectable gun dealers, and the Hardware trade generally.

ADDRESS, SECRETARY
COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MANF'G CO,
HARTFORD, CONN.

TO CONSUMPTIVES
AND
NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

The subscriber for several years a resident of Asia, discovered while there, a simple vegetable remedy—a sure Cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Debility*. For the benefit of Consumptives and *Nervous Sufferers*, he is willing to make the same public

To these who desire it, he will send the Prescription, with full directions (*free of charge*); also a *sample* of the medicine, which they will find a beautiful combination of Nature's simple herbs. Those desiring the Remedy can obtain it by return mail, by addressing

J. E. CUTHBERT,
Botanic Physician,
No. 429 Broadway, New York.

1860.

NEW GOODS.
J. B. & G. H. FORNEY

AGAIN have the pleasure to advise their friends and the public generally of the reception of their superior stock of

SPRING & SUMMER

Goods.

The patronage heretofore extended is now gratefully remembered and acknowledged. Their usual inducements are offered to cash and prompt paying customers.

G. H. FORNEY, after the first of June will be permanently located in New York, which, it is hoped, will increase, in a great degree the facilities of the house in the constant arrival of new and seasonable goods. To those who have manifested towards him their flattering and appreciated favors, thro' his entire business course, he takes this occasion to renew his obligations.

Jacksonville, April 16, 1860.

[No. 655.]

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Alabama, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the land office at GREENVILLE, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even numbered sections and parts of sections*, within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Alabama and Tennessee River," the "Alabama and Florida," and the "Girard and Mobile" Railroads, subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents* per acre, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. Stephens meridian.

Townships 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, & 20, of range 10.
Townships 6, 7, 16, 17, 18, 19 20, 21, and 22, of range 1
Townships 6 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of range 12
Townships 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of range 13.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, of range 14.
Townships 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, of range 15.
Townships 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, of range 16.
Townships 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, of range 17.
Townships 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, and 16, of range 18.
Townships 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, & 11, of range 19.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, of range 20
Township 12, of range 21.
Townships 12, 13, and 14, of ranges 22 and 23.
Townships 12 and 13, of range 24.

At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Northeast and South-western Railroad," subject as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St.
meridian.

Townships 19, 20, 21, and 22 of
Townships 20, 21, and 22, of
Townships 21 and 22, of ranges
Township 22, of range 5.

North of the base line and west of the St.
meridian.

Townships 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of
Townships 17, 18, 19, and 20, of
Townships 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20, of
Townships 16, 17, and 18, of range

At the land office at ELBA, com on Monday, the second day of July, the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *numbered sections and parts of sections* the undermentioned townships which to the United States, within six each side of the "Mobile and Girard" "Alabama and Florida" Railroads, subj required by law, to a minimum of two *and fifty cents* per acre, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. phens meridian.

Townships 1 and 2, of ranges 5, 6, 7,
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, of ranges 11 and 12.
Townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, of range 13
Townships 2, 3, 4, and 5, of ranges and 15.
Townships 3, 4, and 5, of range 16.
Township 5, of ranges 17 and 18.
Townships 9, 10, and 11, of range 21.
Townships 10 and 11, of ranges 22 and
Township 11, of range 24.

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, commencing on Monday the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned which remain to the United States, six miles on each side of the "Mobile and rard Railroad," subject, as required by to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty per acre*, viz:

South of the base line and east of the St. phens meridian.

Townships 2 and 3, of range 1.
Townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, of range and 3.
Townships 1, 2 and 3, of range 4.

At the land office at MONTGOM commencing on Monday, the twen day of June next, for the disposal of the *cant* lands in the *even-numbered sections parts of sections* within the undermentio twnships which remain to the United St within six miles on each side of the "Gi and Mobile Railroad," subject, as required law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty per acre*, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. phens meridian.

Township 14 of range 22
Townships 13, 14, and 15, of ranges 2 and 25.
Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, of range 2
Townships 14, 15, and 16, of range and 28.
Townships 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, of 29.
Townships 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range
Township 15, of range 31.

At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, com mencing on Monday, the second day of next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in *even-numbered sections and parts of* within the undermentioned townships remain to the United States, within on each side of the "Northeast and South tern" and the "Alabama and Tennessee er" Railroads, subject, as required by law, a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents acre*, viz:

North of the base line and east of the St. Steph meridian.

Township 23, of range 2.
Townships 23 and 24, of ranges 3, 4, and 6.
Township 24, of ranges 7, 8, and 9.
Townships 23 and 24, of ranges 11, 12, and 13.
Township 24, of ranges 14 and 15.

North of the base line and west of the St. Steph meridian.

Township 24, of ranges 1 and 2.

South of the base line and west of the Hunts meridian.

Townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, and 22, range 1.
Townships 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, and 22, range 2.
Townships 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, range 3.
Townships 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, range 4.
Townships 18, 19, 20 21, & 22, of range
Townships 19 20, 21, and 22 of range 6.
Townships 20, 21, and 22, of ranges 7, 8, 10, and 11.

South of the base line and east of the Hunts meridian.

Townships 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, and 22, range 1.
Townships 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, and 22, range 2.
Townships 15, 19, and 20, of range 3.

At the land office at HUNTSVILLE, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Northeast & Southwestern," and the "Tennessee and Coosa" Railroads, subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

South of the base line and east of the Huntsville meridian.

Township 14, of range 1.
Townships 13 and 14, of range 2.
Townships 9, 12, 13, and 14, of range 3.
Townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, of ranges 4 and 5.
Township 12, of range 6.

At the land office at CENTER, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the disposal of the *vacant* lands in the *even-numbered sections and parts of sections* within the undermentioned townships which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the "Alabama and Tennessee River," the "Wills Valley," the "Coosa and Chatooga Rivers," and the "Tennessee and Coosa" Railroads, subject, as required by law, to a minimum of *two dollars and fifty cents per acre*, viz:

South of the base line and east of the Huntsville meridian.

Township 21, of range 1.
Townships 20, 21, and 22, of range 2.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 18, 19, 20, and 21, of range 3.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, of range 4.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, & 20, of range 5.
Townships 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, and 19, of range 6.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 7.
Townships 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 8.
Townships 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, of range 9.
Townships 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, & 10, of range 10.
Townships 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, of range 11.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, together with the "swamp and overflowed," will be excluded from the sales.

The tracts along the lines of the railroads will be sold, subject to the right of way granted [illegible] of 4th August, 1852, for said roads, and the particular tracts cut by the routes will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown in the official plats, without deductions.

The offering of the above lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this ninth day of March, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN.
JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

NOTE.—Under the regulations of the department, as heretofore and now existing, no payment can be made for advertising proclamations except to such publishers as are *specially authorised* to publish by the Commissioner of the General Land Office

April 5, 1860.—13w.

From Washington

WASHINGTON, April 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. The committee on the Judiciary was instructed to enquire into the expediency of further legislation relative to the arrest of Brown jr, and Sanborn.

The House tabled a resolution to adjourn to the first of May, by forty-three majority. A bill was introduced and referred to committee, for the suppression of the Coolie trade by American vessels. The House passed a bill appropriating four hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of restoring curtailed postal service.

Inauguration of the Clay Statute.

RICHMOND, April 12.—The Clay statute was inaugurated to-day with a grand military display, the finest ever witnessed in Richmond. The crowd of strangers was immence. Mr. Barbour's oration was a masterly tribute to the great Kentucky statesman. The statue is considered a fine work of art, and is much admired.

The Massacree at Rome.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The London Times, received by the Persia, contains a letter giving full details of the late massacree at Rome by the Papal *gen d'armes.* One hundred and forty-seven persons were either killed or wounded. A number of ladies were injured, and the American Vice Consul received a stab in the side. Several of the French military, off duty, were also wounded.

☞"Hello, Bill, lend me five dollars!"

"You're mistaken in your man, sir I'm not a *five dollar bill!*"

☞A poet says: "Oh she was fair, but sorrow came, and left his traces there."

What became of the balance of the harness he dont state.

ANOTHER "PIZIN" GAME.—Miss Ripson who was crossed in love by that good-looking printer chap, purchased six cents worth of laudanum, and took—anotion arter Bloomers. "But," she says,—

"A nasty dog came in one day,
And with my trowsers rund away—
Afore I could get 'em or !"

Poor gal! she'll take pizin next—pr'aps. See if she don't!

☞"Much remains unsung," as the tomcat said to the brickbat when it abruptly cut short his serenade.

A Scotchman who had put up at an inn, was asked in the morning how he had slept. "Troth man," redlied Donald, "nae very weel either; but muckle better off than the bugs for devil a ane o' them closed an e'e the hale night!"

"I cannot imagine," said Alderman H., "why my whiskers should turn gray so much quicker than the hair on my head"

"Because you have worked so much more with your jaws than your brains," observed a wag.

"AH! Charley," said one little fellow to another, "we are going to have a cupola on our house." "Pooh! that's nothing," rejoined the other; "we're going to have a mortgage on ours"

SLAYTON & GRAY,
DRUGGISTS,
Jacksonville, Ala.

BEG leave to inform the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that they have purchased the Drug Store formerly occupied by Hendrick & Nisbet, and are now receiving a large and well selected stock of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Varnishes, Fine Liquors** for medicinal use, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Instruments, &c.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to our stock of **Perfumery** & Fancy Articles, FINE SOAPS, &c.

We will also keep a fine lot of **Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, Segars, Snuff,** &c.

The attention of country Physicians is invited to our stock of TILDEN'S EXTRACTS, ALKALOIDS, &c.

Physician's Prescriptions carefully prepared.

We will take pleasure in fitting any who may desire with the best **French or American TRUSS.**

Our endeavor will be to furnish Goods of superior quality at moderate prices.

J. R. SLAYTON, M. D. E. M. GRAY.
Jacksonville, January 19, 1860.

POSTPONED SALE

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed for the use of S. Edwards, on the 7th day of October, 1858 by John Wagnon, and recorded in Book L. page 453, in St. Clair county to satisfy a certain promisory note executed to Stephen Edwards, for the sum of eight hundred dollars and due 25th December, 1859, I shall, on Saturday the fifth day of May next, in the town of Gadsden, in Cherokee County sell to the highest bidder, at public outcery for cash, the following described land, viz:

The north west qr; of south west qr of fractional section 21, Township 12, range 6 east, and part of fractional section 21, township 12, range 6, east: to the north east end of the north west part of the east quarter of section 21, township 12, range 6 east, in the district of Land subject to entry or sale in the Huntsville Land district, (portion bottom Land:)

W. H. PICKENS,
Trustee.

March 6, 1860 —4t.

MONTREAL!

THIS celebrated Canadian Horse will stand the Spring Season, commencing tenth of March and ending the tenth of June at my stable in Terrapin Valley and part of the time at White Plains and Jacksonville.

This beautiful Stallion is a fine bright bay, fifteen and a half hands high, with black legs, mane and tail, and for beauty, speed and symmetry cannot be surpassed. This celebrated horse was exhibited by Mr. B. Eddings at the State Fair held in Augusta, and took the highest premium as the fleetest harness and saddle horse.

Montreal was sired by St. Lawrence, the fastest trotting horse in the States; who made the quickest time in Rochester, N. Y., where he is now standing on record, time 2 minutes 28 seconds, and is the greatest favorite in all that country.

TERMS—For insurance, 12 Dollars; for the season, 8 Dollars, single service, 6 Dollars; payment required at the time of service or ...

If the mare be traded before she is assured to be with foal, the person trading will be liable to pay the service. Persons breeding by single service can continue his season by paying service money, and those purchasing by season and failing to get a colt in the season can continue through summer at his ...

All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility for any.

P. W. HARBOUR.
April 12, 1860.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
GEORGIA AND DELEWARE
STATE LOTTERIES!

GRAND CAPITEL PRIZE
☞ $100,000. ☜

Grand Extraordinary Drawings,
Class No. 252 draws Saturday, May 26 1860.
Nearly 1 prize to every 2 Tickets.
ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF
$100,000!

1	Prize of $50,000	168	Prize of	$500
1	" 20,000	65	"	125
3	" 10,000	65	Prizes of	100
3	" 6,000	65	"	80
3	" 4,000	65	"	50
3	" 3,000	4,810	"	40
3	" 2,500	27,040	"	20
100	" 1,000			

32,396 Prizes amounting to $1,186,785
Whole Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2,50.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Cert's of Pack'e of	26	Whole Tick's,	$299 00
" "	26	Half "	149 50
" "	26	Quarter "	74 75
" "	26	Eighth "	37 37

THE ORDINARY DRAWINGS
Of Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Single Number Lotteries will take place in public as follows:—

Class 71 Draws on Saturday May 5, 1860
Class 72 Draws on Saturday May 12, 1860
Class 73 Draws on Saturday May 19, 1860
Class 74 Draws on Saturday May 26, 1860

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO
EVERY NINE TICKETS!!

Ordinary Drawing.
To take place as above specified
1 GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF $50,000

1	Prize of $20,000	1	Prize of	$1,500
1	" " 10,000	50	Prizes of	500
1	" " 5,000	100	"	400
1	" " 4,000	100	"	300
1	" " 3,000	100	"	150
		100	"	100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 pri's of $400	apx to $50,000	Pr is	$1,600
4 " 300	" 20,000	" "	1,200
4 " 250	" 10,000	" "	1,000
4 " 225	" 5,000	Pr are	900
4 " 200	" 4,000	" "	800
4 " 150	" 3,000	" "	600
4 " 100	" 1,500	" "	400
5,000 " 20	are		100,000

5,485 Prizes amounting to $320,000
Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2½

Cert's of Pac'ges in the Ordinary Drawings will be sold at the following rates which is the risk

Certifi't of Package of	10	Whole Tick's	$80
"	10	Half "	40
"	10	Quarter "	20
"	10	Eighth "	10

In Ordering Tickets or Certificates,

Enclose the amount of money to our address, for what you wish to purchase, name the Lottery in which you wish it invested, and whether you wish Wholes, Halves or Quarters, on receipt of which, we send what is ordered, by first mail, together with the scheme.

Immediately after the drawing, a Printed Drawing, Certified to by the Commissioners, will be sent, with an Explanation.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

All communications strictly confidential.

All Prizes of 1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of forty days.

☞ Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lotteries are drawn at Augusta, Georgia, and Wilmington, Delaware.

Orders for Tickets or certificates to be directed to

WOOD, EDDY & Co. Augusta, Geo.
or, WOOD, EDDY & Co Atlanta, "
or WOOD, EDDY & Co. Wilmington Delaware.

☞ Circulars containing Schemes for the month will be sent, free of expense, by addressing as above.

ROME
STEAM ENGINE WORKS,
Rome, Georgia.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill, Castings and Machinery, Housing, Mill Screws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe, Steam Cocks, Guages, &c.

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

Iron and Brass castings made to order—have always on hand some of the *best* GIN GEARING in the Country: also Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Thrashing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetery Lots, &c.

BOILERS.

Flue, Tubular, Locomotive and Cylender Boilers, made & repaired. Water Tanks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work made to order.

MINING MACHINERY.

Cornish Pumping, Engines, Crushers, Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whinze Kibbles, Stamp Heads of any required hardness: all kinds of MINERS TOOLS,—Particular attention is given to this branch of business. Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends this work, having been a long time in Europe for the pupose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them, for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New York, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charcoal Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti-Friction Ball; those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
VERY LOW
One 30 Horse Engine,
One 15 " "
One 10 " "
Two 8 " "

Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine, has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department *is* superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.
April, 5 1860—1y. *Rome Ga.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

A. W. DUNCAN, *Selma.* A. E. BAKER, *Mobile*
DUNCAN, BAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Grocers,
AND DEALERS IN
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, *Sugar, Coffee, Bagging, Rope, &c.*
CENTRAL WAREHOUSE BUILDING,
WATER STREET SELMA, ALA.
December 8, 1859.—1y.

Election Notice.

I WILL open and hold an election on the 1st Monday in May next, at the places of voting in each Election Precinct in Calhoun County, Ala., for the purpose of electing a Judge for the 10th Judicial Circuit for the State of Alabama, and a County Superintendent of Education for said County of Calhoun; and the following named persons are appointed by the Judge of Probate Inspectors of said election, to-wit:

Pre. No. 1, Jacksonville—B. C. Wyly, H. F. Vernon, Wm. F. Bush.
Pre. No. 2, Alexandria—Jno. M. Crook, S. J. T. Whatley, J. C. McAuley.
Pre. No. 3, Court Ground—Wm. E. Lambert, Wiley Glover, G. W. Humphries.
Pre. No. 4, Court Ground—Barzilla Murphree, Eli Bynum, John W. Easley.
Pre. No. 5, Polkville—Noah Goode, Patton Brothers, Wm. H. Rader.
Pre. No 6, Peeks Hill—A. W. Kirby, Marion Smith, Henty Gains.
Pre. No. 7, Ripley—Jas. N. Landers, sr., Wm. Abels, D. P. Posey.
Pre. No. 8, Walden's Shop—Benj. Nabors, Alexander Wilson, Butler Green.
Pre. No. 9, Ladiga—Berry Prichard, Love Alexander, Wm. Stewart.
Pre. No. 9, Cross Plains—Neal Ferguson, G. L. Alexander, Wm. P. Neeley.
Pre. No. 10, Rabbit Town ✕ Roads—J. A. Whiteside, James M. Andrews, Jno. C. Watson.
Pre. No. 11, White Plains—M. P. Johnson, J. C. Legrand, C. G. Morgan.
Pre. No. 12, Teague's ✕ Roads—John P. Lackey, John C. Elston, C. D. Davis.
Pre. No. 13, Oxford—F. Alexander Craig, John Orr, E. D. Allen.
Pre. No. 14, Sugar Hill—Wm. M. Bell, R. Jenkins, John Smyth.
Pre. No. 15, Pine Grove—Wm. P. Amorine, J. W. McDaniel, Fred. Vaughan.
~~Pre. No. 16, Pounds' Store~~—Jas. M. Owens, J. W. Wigginton, Wm. McMahan.
Pre. No. 16, Backus' old Store—Wm. T. Carruth, Irvin Owen, Wm. Edwards.
Pre. No. 18, Pine Thicket—N. D. Chandler, Wm. R. Brown, sr., Wm. King.
Pre. No. 19, Phipps'—C. L. Steed, Wilson Howell, Welcome Duke.
Pre. No. 20, Court Ground—Matthew Alexander, Jno S. Borden, C. Wheeler.
Pre. No. 21, Sulphur Springs—Z. Henderson, George Acker, F. Crow.
Pre. No. 22, J. W. Hall's—Elias S. Smith, R. F. G. Porter, J. W. Hall.

The Constables of each election precinct are hereby appointed the returning officers for their respective precincts.

FIELDING LOVE,
March 20th, 1860. *Sheriff.*

N. B. The Inspectors will hold each election separately, and make return to me of the Judge's election, and the Superintendent's to the Judge of Probate.

March 22.—5t. F. L., *Sh'ff.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrator in chief of the Estate of Joseph Gadden, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 26th day of March, 1860: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred: and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

IRVIN MARTIN, Adm.
March 29, 1860—6t.

JOHN D. HOKE & BRO.

ARE now receiving a well selected assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

And selling unusually cheap.
march 29, 1860.

GRANITEVILLE **Sheetings** and **Shirtings. *Roswell Thread,*** TRYON OSNABURGS, 8 oz. to the yard, *COLUMBUS FASHIONS,* and a great variety of Southern Staples at the Store of
J. D. HOKE & BRO.

ORGANDY MUSLINS, Printed Jaconets, Berage Dresses, Tissues, Summer Silks, & a great variety of the latest importations of

DRESS GOODS,
For sale by
J. D. HOKE & BRO.

Ladies, Misses Childrens, Men's and Boy's **HATS,** a beautiful variety.
For sale by
J. D. HOKE & BRO.

Hoes, Axes & Traces,
Of the best make, for sale by
J. D. HOKE & BRO.

Buggy Springs & Trimmings,
For sale by
J. D. HOKE & BRO.

BOLTING CLOTHS
And **Screen Wire,**
For sale by
Mar. 29, 1860. J. D. HOKE & BRO.

MORRIS' MERCHANT
FLOURING MILLS.

THESE extensive Mills on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Choccoloco, formerly owned by Wm Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.
May 12, 1859.

SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.
HAHN & FLEISCHL,

WOULD respectfully announce to the public that they are now receiving one of the largest most beautiful & best selected stocks of

STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS

That they have ever offered for sale in this market. They would particularly call the attention of the LADIES to their

New & Splendid Stock of
DRESS GOODS,

And especially to their beautiful assortment of

SILKS,
SILK GRENADINES,
BEREGES, ORGANDIES,
&c. Also a fine assortment of
Silk Lace Mantles & SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES,
KID & SILK GLOVES.

And every other article of Ladies wear that you can mention. We would also call attention to our stock of Gentlemen's and Boys

CLOTHING,

which for styles and beauty cannot be equaled in this market. Also a fine assortment of

Cloths, Doeskins Cassimeres,
LINENS, MERSEILLES, COTTONADES,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY, STYLES and PRICES. Also many other articles too tedious to mention. To be convinced that they can make it to your interest to buy your goods of them, you have only to call and examine their goods and prices before buying elsewhere. April 5, 1860.

CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.
JONES, SCOTT, OMBERG & CO.

WE ARE RECEIVING OUR USUAL SUPPLY OF

SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

They have been bought for **CASH,** and under
The most Advantageous Circumstances.

We think they are handsome, & know they are as cheap as can be had anywhere. The great amount of our sales, our long experience in business, and the abundant facilities we possess for purchasing, we trust will be sufficient guarantee to our friends, that we can and will do them justice.

Our Merchant Tailoring Establishment,
Conducted By Mr Omberg.

Presents many rare novelties. We are selling goods in that line for less money than most Country Merchants pay for such goods in market. We hope our friends will keep in view the fact that Mr. Omberg is a practical Tailor—knows exactly how to manage such a business, and everybody knows that he is *reliable* [*which is very important in that line of business*] and one of the best judges of Goods in all this country.

We refer everybody to our store for the truth of the above assertions. Always ready to serve our friends we are Truly.

JONES, SCOTT, OMBERG & CO.

Apr. 26th—1860.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS
AT WHITE PLAINS.
C. G. MORGAN & CO.

HAVE just received a large, varied and well selected stock of **Merchandize,** embracing every article usually called for in this market, and of the latest and most fashionable styles. Among which may be found every variety of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
SUCH AS

Bereges, Organdies, Silk Grenadines, Embroideries and Lace Mantles & Shawls
ALSO **CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SATTINETS,**
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
Also, a large assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Boots, Shoes, Brogans—Hats, Caps, &c. *In Great Variety.*
Also **Factory Yarns,** sold Cheap for CASH ONLY.

THEY respectfully invite the citizens of Choccoloco valley, and the eastern side of the County generally, to give them a call, and examine their Goods, before purchasing elsewhere. They have made arrangements to keep constantly supplied with every article needed, and are determined to sell on as good terms as any house the County. Thankful to their friends and customers for their liberal patronage, they assure them that great care has been taken in the selection of durable, beautiful and and fashionable Goods in the hope of meriting its continuance. They have purchased too upon terms that will enable them to give good bargains, and make it to the interest of cash and punctual paying customers to trade with them.

White Plains, Ala., April 12, 1860.—6t.

SHORT CREDIT! SHORT PRICES!!

WE ARE OFFERING GEORGIA AND SOUTHERN MADE,
SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, OSNABURGS, STRIPES, &C.
AT **FACTORY PRICES** FOR CASH.
All classes of **DRY GOODS** *at proportionate low prices.*

The patronage of Planters and Country merchants—who believe as we do—THAT A MAN CAN **AFFORD** TO SELL FOR **HALF** THE ***PROFIT IF*** he TURNS HIS MONEY TWICE as **OFTEN** is respectfully solicited. Rome Ga. Mach 28, 1860.

R. S. NORTON & SON.

FARELL & YEISER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES
No 39 Broad Street, Rome, Georgia.

HAVING combined the Drug Stores of Farell & Bisel and J. G. Yeiser, respectfully call attention to their complete and fresh stock of

DRUGS, LINSEED,
CHEMICALS, LUBRICATING and LAMP OILS,
PERFUMERY, COLORS and TURPENTINE,
FANCY GOODS, BURNING FLUID,
PAINTS, CAMPHENE,
WHITE LEAD, WINDOW GLASS,
PAINT BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c.,

Physicians' and Country Merchants' orders put up on as good terms as any city south.

Sole agents for Empire and New Jersy White Lead and Kerosene Oil Company.
November 17th, 1859.—1y.

P. J. WEAVER,

CALLS the attention of his customers and friends and the public to his extensive stock of GOODS for Spring and Summer trade.

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Cloths, Summer Casimers, Organdy Robes, Prints, Calico Robes, Silks, Tissues, Satins, Organdy Muslins Printed Jackonet Lawns, Gingham Robes, Ginghams, White Goods, Bereges, Crapes, Delarge, Lace, Mantillas and Points.

CLOTHING,

A large stock, gotten up with the greatest possible care, by the best houses in New York, and chiefly by parties who have done business in the South.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For gentlemen and ladies, boys, misses, youths and children—made chiefly to order and thereby are usually well adapted to my sales.

HATS AND CAPS

of all varieties, for men boys and children.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

My stock of hardware and cutlery is larger than usual, and the care and attention bestowed in the purchase of it, warrants me in saying that no houses in the city can offer inducements in this department surpassing my own.

GUNS, RIFLES & PISTOLS.

Agricultural implements; carpenter's tools; axes, spades and shovels; Swedes and English iron; cast and German steel; farming tools; building materials; cotton machines; nails, cut and wrought; spring and axels; smith's tools; mill and cross-cut saws; log and trace chains; weeding hoes; spades, hand ... ; wood ware; China ware; stone ware; books; drugs; paints; glass; shot; sheet zinc; starch; tobacco; snuff; spice; willow ware; glass ware; hollow ware; stationery medicine; oils; glass; powder; lead; soap; candies; cigars.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, bacon, cheese, tea, coffee, pork, buck-wheat, chocolate, molasses, flour cranberrys, rice, bagging, mackerel, loaf sugar, crackers, rope, salt.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS & BUGGIE.

Harness, saddlery, leather, enameled cloth, enameled & patent leather & carriage trimmings.

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry and 3 and 2 ply ingrains, rugs and mats, &c. India rubber and leather beltings of all articles and plys. India rubber goods of all kinds.

☞ Andrew J. Richey and W. G. Privett are in this house, where they may be found by their friends in the up country, always ready to wait upon them, or fill their orders in the most satisfactory manner.

Selma, March 22, 1860.—1y.

HARPER & BUTLER,
HEAVY DEALERS IN
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
Broad Street, Rome, Georgia,

We respectfully solicit a continuation of the patronage of our PROMPT PAYING and **CASH CUSTOMERS,**
—To whom our Goods are for sale at the LOWEST FIGURES.
Feb. 9th, 1860 —1y.

TIN SHOP.
FARMER & NESBIT.

ARE prepared to do all sorts of Tin and Sheet Iron work, at the old stand of S. P. Hudson.

They will also keep COOKING STOVES to sell low for the *CASH.*

Still take old pewter and Beaswax in exchange for Tin ware.

FARMER & NESBIT.
Sept. 30 1857—tf.

EXCHANGE.

THE **Talladega InsuranceCo** is provided with ***Money to Cash*** all good Mobile or New Orleans acceptances, either *sight,* or on the usual time, and at most favorable rates.

SIGHT DRAFTS, on New York, Charleston, Mobile or New Orleans, sold at Montgomery rates. MONEY remitted to the country promptly remitted.

JAMES G. L. HUEY, *Sec'y.*

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends, customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to cut and make coats, pantaloons, vests, &c in the neatest, most durable and fashionable style.

Call upon him, and he will insure you to be fitted in the most satisfactory manner, with the various description of garments suitable to the season.

R. H. WYNNE.
Apl. 12, 1860.—tf.

N. YORK & CHARLESTON
Steamship Line,
Through Tickets.

From New Orleans to to N. York, $39 75
" Mobile to " 35 00
" Montgomery, Ala., " 25 00
" Atlanta, Geo. " 23 00
" Augusta, Geo. " 20 00

☞ Can be had on applications at the Rail Road Ticket Offices at each point.

UNITED STATES MAIL
Steamships through in 48 to 50 Hours.

The new Steamship Columbia 1800 Tons, M. BERRY, Commander.
NASHVILLE, 1800 Tons. } L. M. MURRY, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, 1500 Tons. } A. ANDREWS, Commander.
MARION, 1500 Tons. } W. J FOSTER, Commander.

LEAVES ADGER'S WHARVES
Every Wednesday & Saturday
AT HIGH WATER.

THESE Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort, & speed, are unrivalled on the coasts.

Tables supplied with every luxury.—Attentive and courteous commanders, willensure Travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation—elegant State Room accommodations, Freight or passage, apply to

HENRY MISSROON & CO.
Corner of East Bay and Adger's South Wharf,
Charleston to N. York. Cabin passage $15
Steerage, 8
March 8, 1860.—1y.

AYER'S
Ague Cure,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

J. R. SLAYTON, Jacksonville,
J. M. TATUM, Hoke's Bluff,
H. L. PETTIT, Mount Polk,
R. M. DICKSON, Alexandria,
S. C. WILLIAMS, Oxford,

And by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Nov. 17, '59.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby forwarned from trading for a certain promisory note given about the 1st of Dec. last, by J. G. J. Whiteside to G. W. Mathews for $1,500, as said note has been stolen, lost or mislaid, and no one is authorised to collect it, but the undersigned, to whom it was given.

G. W. MATHEWS.
April, 26 1860. —4t.

HO! FOR A GOOD FORTUNE.
GRAND SCHEME
FOR
MAY 1860.
GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY,
McKINNEY & CO., Managers
Authorized by Special Act of Legislature.
25,828 Prizes.
More than ONE PRIZE to every two TICKETS.
CAPITAL PRIZE
$60,000.
Tickets only $10.
HALVES QUARTERS & EIGHTS IN PROPORTION
To be drawn each Saturday in 1860.
IN THE
CITY OF SAVANAH GEORGIA.
Class 70, to be Darwn May 5, 1860.
Class 71, to be Drawn May 12, 1860.
Class 72, to be Drawn May 19, 1860.
Class 73, to be Drawn May 26, 1860.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

1	Prize of $60,000	is	$60,000
1	" 20,000	is	20,000
1	" 10,000	is	10,000
1	" 5,000	is	5,000
1	" 4,000	is	4,000
1	" 3,000	is	3,000
1	" 2,000	is	2,000
1	" 1,500	is	1,500
1	" 1,100	is	1,100
5	" 1,000	are	5,000
10	" 500	are	5,000
2	" 400	are	800
2	" 300	are	600
2	" 200	are	400
50	" 150	are	7,500
100	" 100	are	10,000
100	" 95	are	9,500
100	" 85	are	8,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
25,448 Prizes Amounting to $312 140

25,828 Prizes amounting to $365 040
WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH
CERTIFICATES of PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk.

Cert. of Packages of	10	Whole Tickets,	$60
" "	10	Half Tickets	30
" "	10	Qr. Tickets,	15
" "	10	Eighth "	7, 0

LOOK AT THIS!
A SPLENDID DRAWING.
ON
THE THREE NUMBER PLAN!
Which takes place on every Wednesday and Saturday in 1860.

1	Capital Prize of		$20,000
1	"		4,000
1	"		4,000
1	"		3,000
1	"		2,171.20
10	" $700	are	7,000
40	175	are	7,000
50	125	are	6,250
259	80	are	20,720
64	50	are	3,200
64	30	are	1,920
64	20	are	1,280
5,632	10	are	56,320
28,224	5	are	141,120

34,412 Prizes Am't to $281,481.20
Whole Tickets $8
Shares in Proportion.

In ordering Tickets or Certificates.

Enclose the money to our address for the tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for Tickets or Certificates; by Mail or Express, to be directed to

McKINNEY & CO.,
SAVANNAH GA.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of four executions issued from the Probate Court of Talladega county and to me directed in favor of Dr. J. W. King, Wm H. Thornton, H. H. Wyche, and James H Joiner, against Martin Coker, Administrator &c. Larkin Coker, T. J. Downing and E. J. Martin sec'ty; and one from the circuit court of Calhoun co. in favor of Walker and Abernathy, and against Martin Coker, Larkin Coker, A. Downing, and E. J. Martin, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., on the first Monday in June next the following described land to wit: the north-west fourth of the north west fourth of section 30, township 14, range 6, and the north-east fourth of north west fourth of the same; and all that part of the east half of north east quarter that lies south of the road from Alexandria to Miller's Ferry on Coosa river—levied on to satisfy said executions.

F. LOVE, Sh'ff.
Ap'l 12, 1860. By A. McCOLLUM, D. S.

Also, at the same time and place,

BY virtue of one execution issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of Wm Coleman and against E. J. Martin, Martin Coker and L. Coker, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the S. W. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of sec. 3, T. 16, R. 6, also the S. 1-2 of the N E 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of Sec 3 T 16 R 6 east in the Coosa Land District levied on to satisfy said execution.

F. LOVE Sh'ff.
Apl. 12, 1860. A. McCOLLUM, D. S.

J. N. MONTGOMERY,
DEALER IN ITALIAN & AMERICAN
MARBLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Calhoun & surrounding country, that he has on hand the largest assortment of MARBLE ever in the State, and that he is prepared to execute all orders for MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and all other Grave Stones, as well as all kinds of Marble Work.

He is determined that his work shall give satisfaction. His shop is on Broad Street, opposite the Watts Hall, where he solicits calls from those desiring work in his line. As he is determined to sell as cheap if not cheaper than any other establishment in the State.

Selma, Ala. Mar 8 1860.

HARDWARE.
W. D. NORTON,
NO. 123 MEETING-STREET.
CHARLESTON S. C.

Offers for sale AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, FOR CASH OR PROMPT PAY, a very complete and superior assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
GUNS, PISTOLS,
AND
Plantation Tools
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
SOUTHERN TRADE.

Merchants visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine the Stock and prices.

ALL ORDERS FOR GOODS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Jacksonville Ala. March 15th 1860.—1y.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of four executions issued from the Probate Court of Talladega county, and to me directed, in favor of Dr. J. W. King, Wm. H. Thornton, H. H. Wyche, and James H. Joiner, against Martin Coker, Administrator &c., Larkin Coker, T. J. Downing and E. J. Martin, sec'ts; and one from the circuit court of Calhoun co, in favor of Walker and Abernathy, and against Martin Coker, Larkin Coker, A. Downing, and E. J. Martin, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., on the first Monday in May next, the following described property to-wit: two large road waggons, & one two horse Carryall,—levied on to satisfy said executions.

F. LOVE, Sh'ff.
Ap'l 12, 1860. By A. McCOLLUM, D. S.

JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a rough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, *unrivalled* as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,
Coughs,
Colds,
Chest Diseases,
Costiveness,
Dyspepsia,
Diarrhua,
Dropsy,
Debility,
Fever and Ague,
Female Complaints,
Headaches,
Indigestion,
Influenza,
Inflammation,
Inward Weakness,
Liver Complaints,
Lowness of Spirits,
Piles,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms.

* * * * * *

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON, & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.
☞ Agents wanted always—Address as above. ☜

DR. M'LANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS,
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increase on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

Address all orders to
FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros. will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, and Country Store Keepers generally.

For sale in Jacksonville by
JOHN D. HOKE & BRO.

R. E. W. McADAMS. H. D. McADAMS.
Drs. R. E. W. & H. D. McADAMS,
Surgeon Dentists.
RESIDENCE
JACKSONVILLE, *Ala.*

Have associated themselves in the practice of their profession to which they will devote their entire attention.

All operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner.

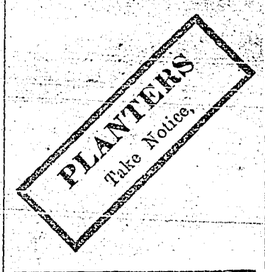
Any communications addressed to them at Jacksonville will receive prompt attention, where one or both may be found except absent on professional business.

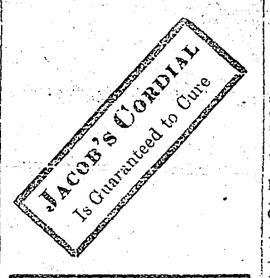
RATES OF CHARGES.

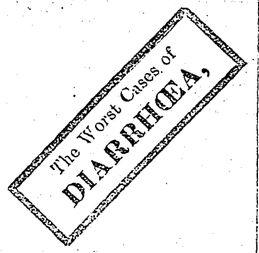
For Gold Plugs,	Each	$2,00
" Tin Plug,	"	1,00
" Extracting Teeth,	"	1,00
" Extracting Roots,	"	50
" Cleaning Teeth,	"	2,00
" Inserting Teeth on pivot,	"	4,00
" Inserting Teeth on Gold plate—the first 4,	"	10,00
" Inserting 4 Additional Teeth on the same plate,	"	8,00
" Upper Sett entire on Gold plate,		80,00
" Lower Sett entire on Gold plate,		70,00
" Full Sett entire of Upper and Lower on Gold plates,		150,00
" Extra large size Gold plugs will be charged from		$2,50 to 5,00
" Administering Chloroform or Ether from		$1,00 to 3,00

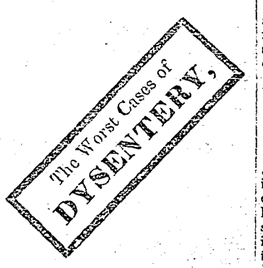
Oct. 24, 1859.

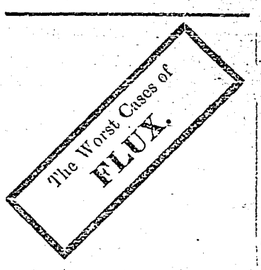
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

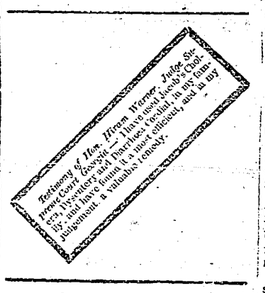


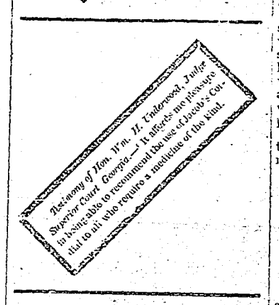


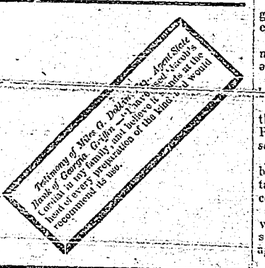


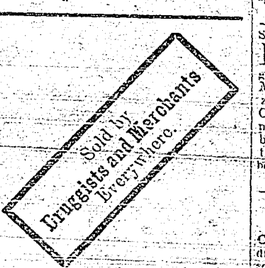












NOTICE.

ROBERT DOWNEY,

House, Sign & Ornamental

PAINTER.

IMITATIONS of all kinds—Wood, Marble, &c. Knowing by past experience he can please the most fastidious.

Work done upon the shortest notice.

He can be found at Mrs. Weir's Hotel.

Jacksonville, Oct. 6, 1859.—1y.

Economy & Progression.

In this, the age of advancement, many things new and invaluable have been introduced—not the phantoms and chimeras of other ages, but new ones, of sound and practical utility. In no department is progression better marked or more visibly to be seen than in the medical, when originating with competent men, and confined to scientific limits. Precisely of that character are the following remedial agents; none will prove more efficient, or are so often needed.

DR. LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

A new and certain cure for Coughs, Asthma Pain in the Breast; also Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds &c., among children.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing immediate relief, and in nine out of ten cases a prompt cure. It exercises the most controlling influence over Coughs and Irritation of the Lungs of any remedy known, often stopping the most violent in a few hours or at most in a day or two. Many cases thought to be decidedly consumptive have been promptly cured by using a few bottles, and wearing the Little's Strengthening Plasters on the chest. As an anodyne expectorant, without astringing the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtures.

DR. LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the forms of No's. 1 and 2, the first for the acute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage) that has been much improved upon in this country; & from its unexampled success is likely to supercede every other remedy for the cure of the diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhœa, Blenorrhœal and Leucorrhœal or Flour Albus Affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from anything to be found in the United States Pharmacopœa, or in private practice; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivalled in America.

DOLLAR VERMIFUGE

Prepared and put up in bottles and vials only by C. W. Little. In using, nothing else is required to relieve children of worms and besides being one of the best and cheapest ever offered to the public, its frequent use in families will save much trouble and expense, as well as the lives of many children; for *eight out of every ten cases* generally require it.

DR. LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER OINTMENT.

Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tetters, Scald Heads, and diseases of the skin generally, have been cured by this remedy, and since the introduction of the No. 2 preparation (being stronger) scarcely a case has been found that it will not effectually eradicate in a short time. For the cure of Cancerous Sores and Ulcers it is applied in the form of Plasters, and is almost infallible.

In addition, the Proprietor prepares, for the great convenience and certainty in prescribing, Strengthening Plasters, of the most superior quality, Improved Cook's Pills (*a natty billions cathartic*) Vegetable Pills (*a mild cathartic to obviate costiveness*) Antacid (*for tightness and acidity of the stomach.*) Tonic Bitters, etc. which will be sent on consignment if ordered.

Medicines, like everything else, are better and more economically supplied to the great mass of the people by merchandise than in any other way.

Physicians are referred to the 12th page of Dr. Little's phamplet, to the catalogue of medicines of the Materia Medica, that he uses in compounding his different remedies, and asked to say if they are not the chief reliance of the profession, as he himself has practised medicine extensively for more than ten years, before retiring to the drug business.

In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in all the Southern States they are to be had; and as there are scamps about who are counterfeiting his remedies, by palming off their own or something else by using the same or similar names (for no patent is wanted or secured amid the absurd patents of the day.)

N. B.—All orders and letters on business are to sent in future to LITTLE & BRO. *Macon*, Georgia, instead of Philadelphia.

Wholesale Agents, Dr. P. M. Cohen & Co., Charleston, S. C., McKesson & Robbins, New York, & T. M. Cunningham, Selma, Ala.

Sold in Jacksonville by Hendrick & Nisbet.

In Alexandria by J. J. Vandever.

In Oxford by Dr. S. C. Williams, and by Merchants & Druggists generally. July 21

NOTICE.

WE have our Furnace in operation, and can furnish the people with HOLLOW WARE and MACHINERY CASTINGS, at any time. We will also give employment to 25 or 30 men to cut wood, or will give any man or company of men a contract for the cutting of 2000 Cords Wood for us, provided they will complete the job by the first of March next.

GOODE, MORRIS, & CO.

Morrisville, Calhoun co. Nov. 4—t

DR. T. C. BRANNON.

Formerly of Gadsden, is now permanently located on the Road leading from Gadsden to Ashville, one mile below Sulphur Spring.

He will cheerfully attend day & night calls for rich & Poor at the following Reduced Rates, viz;

	$	cts
Mileage per day, 4 miles and under.		50
" " night, " " "		100
" " day, from 4 miles to 10		3 1-3
" " night " " " "		75
" " day, 10 miles and over		25
" " night " " " "		50

Prescription & medicine at Bedside for ordinary cases, $1. Prescription at Office for Chronic or Acute Disease, with medicine & written directions, when necessary, $1 each One Dollar & 50 cents if Booked.

Midwifery—ordinary cases—$15; no mileage.

Surgical cases treated at the usual rates.

Dr. Brannon, having been generally successful in curing many obstinate forms of Chronic Disease, viz. Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Womb, Liver, Kidneys, & also ulcers, Scrofula, Pulmonary Consumption, (in the incipient Stages) &c. Offers to treat them through the mail, or otherwise, giving plain & full directions, with a safe & *efficient* treatment at the above low rates. *Persons ordering medicine will give the history of the disease & symptoms.*

Cash must accompany all orders.

Address, T. C. BRANNON, M. D.

Beebe Springs, P. O. St. Clair County, Ala

Reference, Citizens of Gadsden & vicinity.

Aug. 8, 1859.—1 y.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala. Special Term, April 2d, A. D. 1860.

At this Term of the court, the matters & things touching the report of Wm. T. Yeatman, administrator of the Estate of James R. Cole, dec'd upon the insolvency of said Estate, were heard and determined, & under & by virtue of an order and decree of said court, said Estate was declared insolvent.

Whereupon, it was ordered by the court, that Monday the 28th day of May, 1860, be set apart for said administrator to make settlement of the same.

It is further ordered, that notice of said settlement day be given to the creditors of said Estate, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly news paper published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said 28th day of May next, 1860, to be and appear at a special Term of said court, to be holden at the court House of said county, on said Monday the 28th of May next, 1860, and nominate a suitable person as the future Administrator of said Estate, if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Probate of said county, at office in the town of Jacksonville, on this the 2d day of April, A. D. 1860.

A. WOODS, Judge of

Apr. 12, 1860.—3t. Probate.

W. H. McDONALD & CO's.

Advertising & Commission House,

NO. 102 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Advertisements will be received at above for publication in this paper.

DOMESTICS, DRY GOODS, SHAWLS,

EMBROIDERIES, FOREIGN &

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, SHIRTS & DRAWERS, CUTLERY, HOSIERY,

READY MADE CLOTHING.

DRY GOODS.

AND

MILLINERY.

LACES, GLOVES, FLOWERS, BONNETS, FLATS, RIBBONS, STRAW TRIMMING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

All Goods marked in plain Figures,

AT

J. FREUDENBERGER'S

NEW CASH STORE,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

HE respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received an entire new and fashionable Stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

FOR

LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

ALSO,

A new and fashionable Stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

To which branch Mrs. Freudenberger will attend, and would be pleased for the ladies to call and examine her Stock and Prices. She will also alter and Trim

BONNETS,

To the latest Fashion.

Orders promptly executed. All Goods sold at the lowest New York retail Prices.

J. FREUDENBERGER.

Oct. 20, 1859.—1y.

SNOILLON ɹƎHᴚƎ A'SƎAOʇ

NOTICE.

I HAVE my **Steam Grist Mills** in operation now and will be able to accommodate my customers and the public immediately. Everything connected with the **Flouring Mill** is of the best material, strict attention will be paid to all grain sent to these mills. All foreigners can be accommodated with a comfortable house and lot during their stay at the mills.

JAMES G. NISBET.

Feb 3 1859.—tf

J. H. [illegible] & CO.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery,

China, Glass, Queensware, &c.

Broad Street,

SELMA, ALA.

Feb. 9, 1860.—1y

For Philadelphia, New York &c.

FROM

CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH

CABIN PASSAGE $[illegible] STEERAGE $5

Excursion Tickets good to return till Jan'y 1st [illegible] $25.

THE well known, first class [illegible] Steamships, **State of Georgia**, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, & **Keystone State**, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, now form a *regular line* for the North, leaving Charleston and Savannah alternately.

The **State of Georgia** sails from Savannah on the 5th 15th and 25th of every month.

The **Keystone State** sails from Charleston on the 10th 20th and 30th of every month.

These ships are in strength, speed and accommodations, fully equal to any on the coast. Inland navigation 100 miles, or Delaware River and Bay two nights at sea.

For Niagara Falls the Lakes & Canada,

SHORTEST & CHEAPEST ROUTE.

This Route connects at Philadelphia with the Great Northwestern Railroad Route through to Niagara Falls or Buffalo in 18 hours from Philadelphia. Through Tickets will be issued good to stop at Philadelphia and intermediate points, for sale by the Agents in Savannah and Charleston.

Fare to Niagara or Buffalo, $23. Elmira $21; to Canandaigua, $22.

A. HERON, Jr.

Agent at Philadelphia.

HUNTER & GAMMELL,

Agents at Savannah.

T. S. & T. G. BUDD, *Agents*

at Charleston.

March 22 1860.—1y

Howard Association.

PHILADELPHIA.

A benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO ALL persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the Vice of Onanism, or Self-Abuse, &c.*

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a charitable act worthy of their name to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give

Medical Advice Gratis

to all who apply by letter with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE.

It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labor of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be accepted.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

February 6 1860—1y.

R. C. EARLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Jacksonville Ala.

WILL Practice in the various courts of law & equity of St. Clair, Calhoun, Randolph, & Talladega, counties, and asks a share of public patronage.

Office Jacksonville, Ala.

April 5—6m.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Wheat Wanted.

FROM 20,000 to 50,000 BUSHELS of Wheat will be purchased by the undersigned, and the best cash prices paid, delivered either at our Mills or Cane Creek or Choccolocco.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12 1859.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer & the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,

Agents, 36 Church St., N. York.

Sept. 15, 1859—1y.

EMPLOYMENT.

$50 to $100 per moth.

Ladies and gentlemen learned or unlearned Are wanted in each section of the South and West, to act as agents in an easy, useful and favorable business by which they can *certainly* make from $50 to $100 per month. For full particulars, terms &c., address (inclosing stamp to pay return postage) W. R. TERRY, Rockingham N. C.

S. F. HOBBS,

JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH.

WOuld inform the citizens of Selma and vicinity that he has purchased the Stock in trade and taken the old stand of the late J. R. TOUR, and has made large additions of

Gold & Silver Goods of every description

SILVER TEA-SETS	*SALT STANDS,*
PITCHERS,	*CAKE CARD and*
WAITERS,	*FRUIT BASKETS,*
GOBLETS,	*NAPKIN RINGS,*
CUPS,	*CAKE PIE, FRUIT*
LADLES,	*& BUTTER KNIVES*
KNIVES,	*PICKLE FORKS,*
SPOONS,	*and EGG SPOONS,*
FORKS,	

Silver sets and Silver Pieces,

Beautifully put up in cases for Wedding and other presents.

English French and Swiss Watches,

In Gold & Silver Cases in large variety.

AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES.

In Gold and Silver Hunting Cases—Warranted perfect time-keepers.

JEWELRY!

From rich Diamond to cheap Plain Gold, including Cameo, Lava and Mosaic in full sets, and single pieces, with almost every description of Ornament now in use.

Silver Plated Goods of every variety,

Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Breakfast and Dinner Castors, Tea and Coffee Urns, Double Walled Ice Pitchers, Cups, Goblets, Forks, Ladles, Knives, Spoons, &c.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,

In Gold, Silver, Steel & Shell Frames.

FANCY GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Rich and Beautiful Vases & Statuetts

American Clocks of almost every Style and Quality Manufactured.

TOGETHER WITH A FINE LOT OF

FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS.

CITIZENS of Dallas and surrounding counties are invited to examine the stock.—Having bought the stock in store at great discount from original cost, and also having superior advantages in procuring new goods, I am enabled to sell at extremely low prices.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Musical Instruments repaired by workmen of experience and skill.

Engraving of all kinds done at short notice.

Goods sold at my Store, engraved free of charge. S. F. HOBBS.

Gobleby's Block, Broadway, Selma, Ala.

Dec 8, 1859—1y.

S. F. BEYTON,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE

AND

GROCERIES,

BROAD STREET

SELMA, ALA.

DR. J. R. SLAYTON,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services in the practice of

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

To the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country. Can be found at the Drug Store of Slayton & Gray.

January 19, 1860.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT WHOLESALE,

R. A. PRINGLE & CO.

177 EAST BAY,

Opposite the New Custom House.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

By the first of February next, we will have in store a large stock of every variety of GOODS usually kept in our line, the greater portion of which, will better meet the wants of the retail trade, and particularly the consumer, than has been usual in this market. We especially invite the attention and patronage of Alabama Merchants

ROBERT A. PRINGLE,

Jan. 12, 1860. CHARLES H. BERRY.

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS,

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself at that place, and is prepared to execute all Blacksmith work in all its various branches, such as Farm Work, Mill & Machine Irons,

Ironing and Repairing Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to horse-shoeing, in the most approved and durable style.

Transient persons can have horses shod or other work done upon the shortest notice.

A good stock of iron constantly on hand.

He may be constantly found at his place of business, ready to execute all work needed, which will be warranted by him, and executed on reasonable terms.

Ten per cent deduction for cash custom, from the usual credit prices

WM. P. PRICKETT

Oxford Ala. Mar. 8, 1860.—1y.

MUSIC LESSONS.

MRS. MARTHA E. FRANCES, will continue to give Music Lessons at her residence, on a new and elegant instrument. Pupils can commence at any time to suit their convenience, and continue five months for the session.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Dec. 29, 1859.

R. C. RANDALL,

WATCH REPAIRER

AND

[illegible]

RESpectfully informs the citizens of Gadsden and vicinity, that he still continues the above named business, and has become permanently located at Gadsden, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers and execute for them all work needed in his line. He may be found at the Store of W. B. Wynne & Co. All work neatly cheaply and promptly executed. Terms cash

Feb. 23, 1860.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Ever since my "Aromantic Schiedam Schnapps"—the purest and best Gin for medical purposes—became fully appreciated throughout this country, I have been constantly solicited by druggists, apothecaries, and large numbers of the most eminent physicians, in all parts of the Union, to add to my Gin importations pure Brandies and Wines, and to bottle them the same as I am and have been doing with the Schnapps; to seal with my seal and give my certificate guarantying their undoubted purity.

I should long ago have endeavored to comply with the flattering requests, but I found it impossible to do so, especially in regard to the important articles of Brandy, Port and Madeira Wines, owing to the high prices in Europe, occasioned by short grape crops for some years. Happily for the success of my new enterprise, the grape crops for the last and the previous years were abundant.

Another point in my favor is this, the duty now on French Brandy is 70 per cent less than it was when my medical friends began to solicit me to furnish pure Brandy and Wines. These favoring circumstances have enabled me to commence a new enterprise.—I have concluded to import Cognac Bandy and Wines, to bottle them for medical as well as for private use. I am well aware, from the bitter experience, the vile attacks, the misrepresentation of motives and enmity of dealers and mixers of bad articles which I met with & conquered in the case of my Schnapps before obtained its present proud pre-eminence over all other Gins, that the new enterprise will be attended with equal opposition more trouble, and involve an immense outly of capital. These difficulties and expenses will be much greater, because I shall have to encounter the malignity and enmity of countless thousands who are engaged in the liquor trade, and making fortunes by the manufacture of infamous imitations of "Brandy" made from poisonous compounds—their use being alike destructive to healthy human life, and of course speedy death to the feeble invalid, or those in whose behalf eminent physicians have urged upon me the importation of a pure, invigorating article of Brandy. I shall do so, in spite of all opposition, even that of the dealers and sellers of the stuff in bottles called "Brandy," of which millions of bottles are annually sold, and which is no better than the worst of poisons.

I am perfectly willing and well satisfied to embark in this new enterprise, and have no fears, no doubts about the most ultimate success for myself and the druggists and apothecaries in the thirty-three States, if they will heartily co-operate with me in my efforts to drive out of use the vilest of compounds, called "Brandy," and replace it with the pure unadulterated article, which I will faithfully and truly supply.

The medical virtues of French Brandy need not to be told. The Brandy imported by me I will bottle, seal with my seal, my label, and add my certificate that it is of the first quality, and pure and unadulterated as when it left the distillery in France.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant, and my tried commercial integrity, that what I pledge and certify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate is correct, and can be relied upon by purchasers in any section of the Union to which my Brandy may be sent. I have made arrangements with the best Brandy manufacturers in France, with those who have a world wide renown as the first Brandy exporters. I have selected four eminent firms who will ship me their Brandies. I shall not designate the article by any other name than Wolfe's Genuine Cognac Brandy. If I were to do otherwise it would be useless for then unprincipled persons, who are incessantly engaged in the nefarious traffic of imitating all valuable articles, would soon imitate and adopt my mark as a cloak under which to sell their compound of poisons to cover the vile imposition.

I am now prepared to receive and execute orders for Wolfe's Genuine Cognac Brandy addressed to me, No. 22 Beaver Street. Prices will be given to personal application, or in reply to letters.

In this circular I have thus far written mainly about pure Cognac Brandy; I have now to call your attention to other liquors and wines.

I am prepared to supply orders for "Jamaica Rum" imported and bottled by me; also Irish and Scotch Whiskey." The purity and genuineness of the last-named articles, imported for "medical use" I will also guaranty with my seal, my label, and my certificate.

I shall also import the purest and best "Madeira," "Port," and "Sherry" Wines for Medical purposes. These I also guaranty with my seal, my label, and my certificate.

In conclusion permit me to add that I shall be happy to hear from those that this circular reaches, and whose personal or pecuniary interests it may effect, in the combination of articles that I engage to supply. Should any such person visit New York—especially a Druggists, Apothecary or Physician—I shall be most happy to receive a personal call.

There is no importer who possesses more actual experience and knowledge of the importing liquor and wine trade than I do. I have been engaged in it over thirty years.

I have narrated some facts connected with my new enterprise for the particular information of those connected with the practice or the sale of medicines. If I am favored with the visits of any such, or by friends to whom they give letters of introduction to me, they can see with their own eyes, and test my truthfulness by their own observation.

I respectfully crave, for this Circular and its contents a careful and attentive perusal. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

18, 20, & 22 Beaver Street, New York.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

J. D. GRIFF & Co. New Orleans, La.

S. J. & J. J. JONES, Mobile, Alabama.

HUNNICUTT & TAYLOR, Atlanta, Georgia.

HAVILAND, CHICHESTER & Co., Aug. Ga.

RAGLAND & BIRCH, Columbus Georgia.

BOWDRE & ANDERSON, Macon, Georgia.

OLCOTT & Co. Savannah, Georgia.

TOLIN, Charleston, S. C.

EASON, SAVERY & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3. DEPOT ST.—TALLADEGA, ALA.

We buy and sell Country Produce.

Jan. 26, 1860—3m

SELMA

BOOK AND MUSIC STORE,

WEST & BLANDIN,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

BOOKS

STATIONERY,

PIANO FORTES,

Sheet Music and all kinds of Musical instruments, and agents for Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.

Selma Ala. Mar. 1st, 1860.

FORT & HARGROVE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCERS,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

OPPOSITE PLANTER'S BANK AGENCY

WILL keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Groceries at the lowest market prices.

Call and examine our stock.

Rome, Ga. May 19 1859—1y

Dr. H. Baird,

Tenders his services to the citizens of Springville and vicinity, in the practice of Medicine on the Urinary system

Jan. 26, 1860.—tf.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, and to me directed, in favour of J. Montgomery & Son, and against N. H. Miller and W. A. Miller, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court-house door, in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the first Monday in May next 1860, the following described property, to-wit: ONE NEGRO GIRL NAMED AMANDA—levied upon as the property of said N. H. Miller, to satisfy said execution in my hands.

F. LOVE, Sheriff

By W. B. TURNIPSEED, D. S.

April 5, 1860.

ETOWAH HOUSE,

ROME, GA.

L. P. THOMAS, Proprietor,

(LATE OF EATONTON HOTEL.)

The Stage Offices are kept at this house

AND IT IS NEAREST THE DEPOT.

April 21 1859.

CHESNUT GROVE

WHISKEY

C. W.

The enterprising proprietor of

CHESTNUT GROVE WHISKEY,

(the purest Medicinal Agent ever known) has furnished the community a Stimulant, pure, healthful and invigorating, at the same time a mild delicious beverage. It is calculated to do away with the vile drugged stuff that is palmed off on the community, and which is injurious to body and mind. In addition to the certificates beneath, he has received a Diploma from the STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, and additional testimony from DR. JACKSON, of Boston, who testifies under oath to its absolute purity.

CERTIFICATES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9th, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of Chestnut Grove Whiskey which you sent us, and find that it contains none of the Poisonous substance known as Fusil Oil, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskeys in general use

LOOTH, GARRET & CAMAC.

Analytical Chemists.

New York, Sept. 3d, 1858.

I have analized a sample of Chestnut Grove Whiskey, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whiskey.

JAMES R. CLINTON,

Analytical Chemist.

Boston, March 7th, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of Chestnut Grove Whiskey, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated.—The fine flavor of this Whiskey is derived from the Grain used in manufacturing it.—

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.

State Assayer.

No. 16, Boylston Street.

For Sale by C. WHARTON, Jr.

Sole Principal Agent.

No. 116, Walnut St, Philadelphia.

feb. 2—3m.

THE Regular stated meetings of ALEXANDRIA LODGE are held at Alexandria, on Saturday before the 3rd Sabbath in each month.

Brethren will take due notice, and act accordingly.

T. J. PRATHER,

Feb. 23, 1860.—1y. Secy.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

OXFORD, ALA.

J. A. DEARMON, is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates:

Horse per day,	$1 25
Buggy " "	1 00
Horse and Buggy per day	2 25
Horses Hack & driver,	5 00
Horse or Buggy, half a day	75

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by persons hiring them.

Transient persons can have their horses well taken care of at this Stable.

N. B. Persons who hire Horses and Buggies, must not forget to pay up occasionally, as corn is high and a cash article, and if they fail, 25 per cent will be added.

Feb. 23, 1860.—5t.

FRUIT TREES

FOR SALE AT THE

SELMA NURSERY.

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, CHERRY, NECTARINE, PLUM, and APRICOT trees, choice varieties.

Also *Almond, Fig, Pomegranate, Quince, & Pecan trees.* The Black English *everbearing Mulberry, Goose berry, Rasp berry, & Strawberry Vines.*

Grape Vines,

Isabella, Catawba, Concord, Diana, Rebecca, and a number of other choice native Kinds. A few sorts of the most celebrated foreign grapes, such as the *Black Hamburg, Golden Chasselas, Muscat of Alexandria, & Black Prince, also Ornamental trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Green house Plants, Bulbous Roots &c.*

Our nursery is near the Ala. & Tenn. rivers rail Road. Many of our trees have borne fruit this year.

Orders solicited which will receive prompt attention.

Catalogues sent by mail on application.

Selma, Sep't. 8th 1859. BRAZERS & Co.

Dr. W. L. STARNS,

TENDERS his professional services to the vicinity of Mount Polk, and the surrounding country.

He has permanently located himself within a half mile of Read's Mills; and he will give prompt attention to all who may favor him with a call, at the following reduced rates:

Prescriptions and Medicines, $1 00

In chronic cases, from $1 00 to $2 00

Cases in Obstetrics, from $1 00 to $5 00

25 cents per mile in day time,

50 cents per mile at night.

All cases of surgical treatment at a reduced rate. Jan. 26. 1860.—tf.

WOODWARD & WHITE

Have received their

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

ALL

Are respectfully invited

TO CALL

And purchase if suited

IN

Styles and Prices.

March 29th, 1860.—6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration with the will annexed, on the Estate of William Miller, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 13th day of March, 1860. Notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—and all persons, indebted are requested to make payment.

mar. 15. J.M. B AGLEY, Adm

CHARITY NEELY, DECEASED, }

Estate of }

LETTERS of administration, upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 31st day of March 1860, by the honorable John W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair County—notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate, will be required to present the same, within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

OSCAR F. and WADE B. NEELY,

April 5, 1860.—6t Adm's.

PIANO-FORTES, A. H. GALE & Co.

TAKE great pleasure in inviting the attention of Artists, Amateurs and the public generally, to their *New Scale, Overstrung, Iron-Frame Piano Fortes,* just introduced.

The growing demand for Piano Fortes, of more than ordinary power and brilliancy of tone, directed our energies to the production of such an instrument, we submit the result without fear of competition.

Our Pianos are all manufactured of the best well seasoned materials, under our immediate supervision, and are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction whether ordered from us direct, or sold by any of our Agents, throughout the Country. We solicit a continuance of that patronage which we have enjoyed for the last 25 Years.

A. H. GALE & CO.,

107 East 12th, Street, *New York*

Apr. 12th, 1860.—3 months.

BLISS'

DYSPEPTIC REMEDY.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy has the largest sale of any medicine in the world. 100,000 packages sold in Georgia and South Carolina in fourteen months. It is warranted to cure, if directions are followed, any case of Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Jaundice, General Debility, Palpitation, Chronic Diarrhœa, Giddiness, Depressed Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and Back. It is specially adapted to Female complaints; it produces Rotundity of Form in Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.

Every invalid should try one Package.

W. W. BLISS & CO.

PROPRIETORS,

353 Broadway, New York.

For Sale in Jacksonville by

THAT GREAT REMEDY,

THAT GREAT REMEDY,

THAT GREAT REMEDY,

THAT GREAT REMEDY,

THAT GREAT REMEDY,

THAT GREAT REMEDY,

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.

FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.

FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.

FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.

FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.

FOR URETHRAL DISEASES.

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,

IS EASILY TAKEN,

IS EASILY TAKEN,

IS EASILY TAKEN,

IS EASILY TAKEN,

IS EASILY TAKEN,

IS EASILY TAKEN,

HAS NO BAD TASTE

HAS NO BAD TASTE,

HAS NO BAD TASTE,

HAS NO BAD TASTE,

HAS NO BAD TASTE,

HAS NO BAD TASTE,

WILL EFFECT A CURE

WILL EFFECT A CURE

WILL EFFECT A CURE

WILL EFFECT A CURE

WILL EFFECT A CURE

WILL EFFECT A CURE

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

OR CHANGE OF DIET,

OR CHANGE OF DIET,

OR CHANGE OF DIET,

OR CHANGE OF DIET,

OR CHANGE OF DIET,

OR CHANGE OF DIET,

WITH LESS TROUBLE,

WITH LESS TROUBLE,

WITH LESS TROUBLE,

WITH LESS TROUBLE,

WITH LESS TROUBLE,

WITH LESS TROUBLE,

MORE SPEEDILY,

MORE SPEEDILY,

MORE SPEEDILY,

MORE SPEEDILY,

MORE SPEEDILY,

AND PERMANENTLY,

AND PERMANENTLY,

AND PERMANENTLY,

AND PERMANENTLY,

AND PERMANENTLY,

AND PERMANENTLY,

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.

TEST ONE PACKAGE.

TEST ONE PACKAGE.

TEST ONE PACKAGE.

TEST ONE PACKAGE.

TEST ONE PACKAGE.

TEST ONE PACKAGE.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy toward suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by

W. W. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS,

353 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

For Sale in Jacksonville by

SLAYTON & GRAY.

Dr. JOHN M. TURK,

A REFORM PHYSICIAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Oxford, Ala. and vicinity, and hopes to merit and share a liberal patronage. He proposes to treat all forms of disease, both chronic and acute, & that without the use of poisonous or depletive agents.

Dec. 22, 1859—tf.

10,000 NEGROES

Saved Yearly.

PLANTERS

Take Notice,

JACOB'S CORDIAL

Is Guaranteed to Cure

The Worst Cases of

DIARRHŒA,

The Worst Cases of

DYSENTERY,

The Worst Cases of

FLUX.

Testimony of Hon. Hiram Warner, Judge Supreme Court Georgia.—"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, for Dysentery and Diarrhoea, and have found it a most efficient, and in my judgement, a valuable remedy."

Testimony of Hon. Wm. H. Underwood, Judge Superior Court Georgia.—"It affords me pleasure in being able to recommend the use of Jacob's Cordial to all who require a medicine of the kind."

Testimony of Miles G. Dobbins, Agent State Bank of Georgia, Griffin.—"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family and believe it stands at the head of every preparation of the kind, and would recommend its use."

Sold by

Druggists and Merchants

Everywhere.

For Sale in Jacksonville by

SLAYTON & GRAY.

Ayer's Ague Cure

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office

MERCHANT MILLS.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that his MILLS on Tallasseehatchee, five miles west of Jacksonville, are now in excellent running order, that he has two pair of French Burrs now in operation, and that he is prepared to make as good **Flour** and **Meal** as can be made in the up country.

He further informs his friends and customers, that he has no connection with the Stephenson Mills, advertised over the signature of Abraham Adiholt.

J. A. ADIHOLD.

March 24, 1859.—tf.

DR. C. J. CLARK,

Surgeon & Practicing Physician,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

DR. CLARK will keep constantly on hand a supply of **Pure Medicines** for his own prescribing and to supply his patrons.

He will also take charge of Negroes suffering from Chronic Diseases, or requiring Surgical treatment, and board and treat them on reasonable terms. Jan. 18, 1859.—1y.

W. TAYLOR. WALKER CURRY.

TAYLOR & CURRY,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

THE subscribers return their acknowledgments to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage which has been extended to them for the past eighteen months. They respectfully invite attention to their stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., which is complete, and will be sold at as low rates as can be purchased in Selma, or any other market in the interior.

They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

OILS, PAINTS, DYESTUFFS,

Varnishes, Painters' Materials,

PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,

Putty, Window Glass of all sizes

AMERICAN, ENGLISH and FRENCH

Perfumeries, Fine Hair Oils &

POMATUMS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,

And Toilet Articles,

TOOTH, NAIL, HAIR, FLESH,

And Crumb Brushes,

TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES, &

Supporters,

HAIR DYES & RESTORATIVES,

Surgical & Dental Instruments,

SPICES, SMOKING TOBACCO,

Snuffs Fine Chewing Tobacco,

FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

Inks, Stationery,

ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID,

Spts. Turpentine, Fluid Lamps,

KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS.

Also, Pure Wines, Brandies and other **Liquors** for medical purposes, &c. &c. &c.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and all medicines warranted fresh and pure, and put up in the best style. Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. TAYLOR & CURRY.

Talladega, Ala., Aug. 11, 1859—1y.

MERCHANT MILLS,

Latest Improvement.

My merchant Mills, 2 miles west of Jacksonville, are now in full and complete operation, capable of grinding, from 3 to 400 bushels of grain per day, at any stage of water. And if a large outlay in cash, combining the best science, mechanical skill, and material in their construction, that the County afforded; with an accommodating Scientific Miller in charge of them, will entitle the mills to a share of public patronage, it is respectfully solicited.

For the accommodation of those who may remain over night, there is at hand a comfortable house and fire place, and lots & sheds for their stock

MILES W. ABERNATHY.

Nov. 3, 1859.—tf.

EDUCATIONAL

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having for some time past, contemplated the establishment of an Educational Institute for young Ladies in some locality, affording the greatest facilities for speedy success and permanent usefulness, announces as the result, that, he has finally decided that Jacksonville is the best point for this object.

He will, in the execution of his design, present for patronage, an Institution as favorable as any in the country for acquiring all that is essential in a liberal and accomplished female education.

To accommodate patronage from abroad he will, for the present, procure board for those applying for the benefits of this institution in good families in the village; hoping at an early day, to be able to provide it for them in his own.

In the instruction and discipline of the pupils, he will be assisted by his wife, who is well known in this community as having been for several years the successful disciplinarian and teacher of the Jacksonville Female Academy.

In offering ourselves to the people of Jacksonville and vicinity as Instructors of youth, we have the confidence that, we throw ourselves upon a generous and appreciative public, who will not withhold from us the reward we merit, nor fail to acknowledge our ability for this undertaking, or honest endeavor to discharge our duty both to pupils and patrons.

The RATES OF TUITION in this Institution will be the same as in others of similar grade, viz: for the

1st Class—Embracing primary studies

2d Class " the common English branches;

3d Class " the higher English branches and the Natural sciences,

4th Class " the higher branches of mathemetics and the ancient and modern Languages,

The science of vocal music will be taught gratuitously to all the pupils, as a daily exercise.

Instruction in the department of Instrumental music, will be given by accomplished and successful Teachers.

A competent Teacher of the ornamental branches will be provided.

The first session of this School will open the 9th of January next, at the house of the Principal, and a more commodious place will soon be provided.

While moral and religious instruction will be constantly and faithfully imparted, all sectarian and denominational influence will be conscientiously avoided.

Coming as we do with the best of motives, we are determined to merit, and trust we shall receive a worthy share of your patronage. L. H. PARSONS, Principal.

Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 26, 1859—tf.

SOLOMON BRADEN, Deceased, Estate of

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 10th day of March, 1860, by the Honorable John W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court in and for St. Clair County, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred. WILLIAM BRADEN

March 22, 1860—6t

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of two fi. fas. issued from the Circuit Court of Talladega County and to me directed; one in favour of John H. W[illegible]son, and against Jas. McCann, [illegible] Green, and J. N. Pearce, and the other in favor of Wm. S. Chapman, and against [illegible] T. Green, J. W. Stephenson, J. N. [illegible] and James McCann, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in May next, the following described property, to-wit: the north east fourth of the [illegible] fourth of section 7, Township [illegible] east in the Coosa Land district—levied upon as the property of J. N. Pearce, to satisfy said fi. fas.

FIELDING LOVE, Sheriff.

March 29, 1860—tds.